





TENNESSEE VALLEY
AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

504 Knoxville, Tennessee

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Circular No. 1

October 1949

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SUPPLEMENTS TO PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE.

A compendium of information and materials relating
to the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating
Committee and to the Valley-States Conference

By

C. F. Clayton
Executive Secretary
Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee

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Supplement, No. 1

PART I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

PART II. GENERAL ORGANIZATION

United States Department of Agriculture; Land-Grant Colleges and
Universities of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Caro-
lina, Tennessee, and Virginia; and Tennessee Valley Authority
Cooperating

FOREWORD

The Valley-States Conference held its first meeting on September 25, 1933, approximately three months after the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The authorizations and directives relating to agriculture contained in the TVA Act provided a basis for the cooperation of Federal and State agencies in agricultural aspects of the regional program. The Conference originated as a logical device to assure the most efficient use of facilities and to promote the most effective relationship among the agencies cooperating in the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley.

The plan developed by the Conference for the joint use of the facilities and for the cooperative relationships of the participating agencies, was embodied in a memorandum of understanding, which became effective on November 20, 1934. The plan provided for the establishment of a correlating committee and assigned to that committee the general responsibility for facilitating cooperation of the participating agencies under the terms of the memorandum.

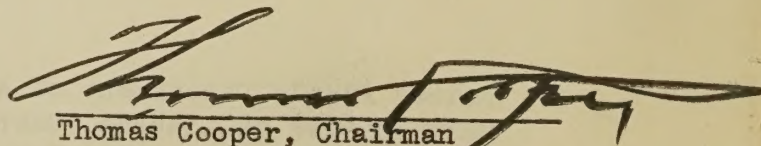
On April 6, 1949, the Valley-States Conference assembled for its thirty-first meeting. In view of the significant contributions of the Conference to the joint program in the Tennessee Valley, it has seemed desirable to the Correlating Committee to prepare and issue, at this time, a compendium of the history, organization, and actions of the Conference and of the Correlating Committee.

Circular No. 1 is divided into eight supplements, as follows:

- Supplement No. 1. Historical Background and General Organization
- Supplement No. 2. Proceedings: Digest by Meetings
- Supplement No. 3. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Budgets to Committees)
- Supplement No. 4. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Conferences to Federal-State Relations)
- Supplement No. 5. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Fertilizers to Livestock)
- Supplement No. 6. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Meetings to Water Use and Management)
- Supplement No. 7. Appendix
- Supplement No. 8. Index to Proceedings

Circular No. 1 covers the period September 25, 1933, through April 6, 1949 (Proc. I - XXXI). The committee plans to maintain an index to the proceedings of the Conference, and may issue, from time to time, a revision of the index to include future meetings. No revision of Circular No. 1 as a whole is contemplated.

For the specific topics included in this supplement, reference may be made to footnote 1, page 1, and to the table of contents beginning on that page.


Thomas Cooper, Chairman
Tennessee Valley Agricultural
Correlating Committee

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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Cooperating Agencies

Under a memorandum of understanding, effective November 20, 1934, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the land-grant colleges of the seven Valley States expressed as their mutual objective in the Tennessee Valley: "To coordinate those phases of the research, extension, land-use planning, and educational activities of these agencies which are related to a unified, regional agricultural program."

Correlating Committee

To facilitate coordinated effort in meeting the problems of the region and to further development of a coordinated program, the Memorandum of Understanding provided for a correlating committee, to consist of three members and an executive secretary.

Organization. Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman, representing the land-grant colleges; J. C. Dykes, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. C. McAmis, representing the Tennessee Valley Authority; C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary.

Valley-States Conference

In order to facilitate discussion of regional problems and to receive advice and recommendations of responsible representatives of the cooperating agencies, the Correlating Committee meets semiannually with the deans and directors of the land-grant institutions of the Valley States and with designated representatives of the Department of Agriculture and of the Tennessee Valley Authority. This group constitutes the Valley-States Conference. The chairman and the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee serve, respectively, as chairman and secretary of the Conference.

Standing Committees

On request of the Correlating Committee, the Valley-States Conference established a number of standing committees to which the Correlating Committee may refer problems or proposals for special consideration and recommendations or reports. Standing committees may also initiate proposals or recommendations for the consideration of the Correlating Committee and submit these to the Correlating Committee, either direct or through the Valley-States Conference. These committees and their present membership include:

Committee on Plant Facilities and Products. C. H. Young, Chairman; Walter S. Brown; R. W. Cummings; Roland Crumpler; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry. R. E. McArdle, Chairman; Frank J. Welch; E. H. White; H. N. Young; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Water and Land Use. Frank S. Chance, Chairman; Willis M. Baker; P. O. Davis; T. L. Gaston; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

State Contact Officers

The Memorandum of Understanding also provides for the selection of a State contact officer by each of the seven land-grant colleges. The contact officer seeks to inform the college staff regarding the unified regional development program in the Tennessee Valley and to adjust the State program best to coordinate with the Valley program.

Contact officers. S. G. Chandler, Georgia; T. B. Hutcheson, Virginia; E. J. Kinney, Kentucky; W. D. Lee, North Carolina; E. C. McReynolds, Tennessee; L. A. Olson, Mississippi; R. M. Reaves, Alabama

Committees on Tennessee Valley Program

To facilitate the work of State contact officers, each land-grant college selects from its faculty a committee on Tennessee Valley program. The State contact officer is a member and, usually, the chairman of this committee.

This is a publication of the Correlating Committee.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Knoxville, Tennessee

Circular No. 1

October 1949

SUPPLEMENTS TO PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
By C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary
Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee

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^{1/} This is Supplement No. 1 of Circular No. 1. It includes only the topics listed under parts I and II of the table of contents.

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PART V. INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS OF
VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

PART I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Section A. Origin of the Conference

The Valley-States Conference had its origin in the early meetings between officials of TVA and directors of agricultural experiment stations of land-grant colleges in a number of the Valley States. The first meeting was called on September 25, 1933, shortly after the inception of the Tennessee Valley Authority, when a group of experiment station directors, representing five of the seven Valley States, met informally to discuss the status and aims of the "Tennessee Valley Project." At this meeting, Dr. H. A. Morgan requested the States in the Tennessee Valley Basin to draw up a joint program for agriculture in the region. He also requested that the States provide information concerning the fertilizer needs of each State in order that most effective use might be made of the Muscle Shoals plant.

A second meeting of experiment station representatives was called on October 7, 1933, for the purpose of planning special experiments to be carried on with fertilizers. Six of the Valley States were represented at this meeting, and it was unanimously recommended that the Tennessee Valley Authority consider the production of superphosphate with regard to cheapness of production. For experimental purposes, the production of mono-, di-, or tricalcium phosphate was recommended. It was further agreed that small-area fertilizer experiments should be set up in order to secure comparable conditions and obtain accumulated effects, with certain large-scale experiments as supplements to the standard methods being used by the experiment stations. The fertilizer problem was recognized as being an important aspect of the larger problem of soil conservation. It was agreed that each station should present a program of soil conservation adapted to the needs of its own territory.

In July 1934, a third meeting was called, which was attended by extension and experiment station directors, as well as by administrative officers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority. Dean Thomas P. Cooper was elected chairman of the Conference.

IA-2

ORIGIN OF THE CONFERENCE

PART I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Section B. Agency Relationships

At the Conference held in July 1934, the necessity for coordinating the work of the various agencies in the region in rural rehabilitation and in long-time planning with the national agricultural adjustment program was pointed out, and it was agreed that this correlation could best be achieved within the several States by working through the land-grant colleges. The relationship of TVA to the States was discussed, and Dr. Morgan emphasized the fact that the plan was not to set up additional research agencies but to use those already in existence in the Valley. Chairman Cooper stressed the fact that there was a necessity for setting up some definite arrangement for securing coordination of the different activities.

Out of this discussion came a motion that a small steering committee of three members be set up to work out organizational problems and plans for coordinating the joint agricultural activities in the Valley. The proposed committee was to be made up of one representative from the seven land-grant colleges, one from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and one from the Tennessee Valley Authority. Provision was also made for having each of the colleges designate one man, representing jointly the extension service and the experiment station, to seek to inform the college staff regarding the unified regional development program in the Tennessee Valley and to adjust the State program to coordinate with the Valley program. These arrangements were later incorporated in the formal provisions of a memorandum of understanding among the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the land-grant colleges of the Valley States. Under this memorandum, a correlating committee was set up, and provision was made for the appointment and financing of State contact officers and for the employment of an executive secretary of the correlating committee.

Dean Thomas P. Cooper was chosen to represent the Valley-States land-grant colleges on this first steering committee; Mr. J. C. McAmis, the TVA; and Dr. C. W. Warburton, the USDA, for the purpose of drawing up a formal plan of organization and procedure; and these same persons later comprised the first members of the Correlating Committee set up under the Memorandum of Understanding.

At the fourth meeting of experiment station and extension service representatives, held in October 1934, the steering committee submitted a Memorandum of Understanding to serve as the basis of working relationships among the land-grant colleges, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This Memorandum of Understanding became effective on November 20, 1934, and has since been twice amended. It provides the foundation for cooperative working relationships in the Tennessee Valley among the signatory agencies and institutions.

IB-2

AGENCY RELATIONSHIPS

PART I. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Section C. Organization and Functions

By the fifth meeting of the Conference, in December 1935, the organization took on a more permanent character. Dean Thomas Cooper was elected permanent chairman of the Conference, and Dr. Carleton R. Ball, who had been appointed executive secretary of the Correlating Committee, was made permanent secretary of the Conference. It was at this meeting that a motion was adopted to make the Federal-State Memorandum of Understanding a continuing agreement, subject to termination by the contracting parties. The proposed amendment became effective on April 15, 1936. It was understood that all cooperative projects, either experimental or extension, which originate in the several States, in the TVA, or in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, would be considered by the Correlating Committee. These meetings of representatives of the cooperating agencies and institutions continued and became known the "Valley-States Conference."

In subsequent meetings, the land-grant colleges of the non-Valley States of Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina were extended a standing invitation to attend and participate in meetings of the Conference.

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

PART II. GENERAL ORGANIZATION

Section A. The Tennessee Valley Authority Act

The Tennessee Valley Authority Act which created the Tennessee Valley Authority on May 18, 1933, set up the basis for cooperation with existing institutions in achieving the basic objectives in the agricultural program of the Valley. Important goals to be achieved under the Act that are particularly relevant to the program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley are summarized in this section.

IIA-2

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ACT

CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF FACILITIES

IIA1. Construction and Operation of Facilities

To maintain, operate, alter, and improve the existing government facilities at and near Muscle Shoals, and to construct new facilities for national defense and for agricultural and industrial development, improvement of navigation, and control of floods [section 1 and section 5, paragraph (f)].

IIA1-2

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ACT

INTEGRATED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

IIA2. Integrated Resource Development

To cooperate in the integrated development conservation and utilization of the natural and human resources of the Valley:

- .1 By arranging with farmers and farm organizations for large-scale practical use of new forms of fertilizers [section 5, paragraph (b)].
- .2 By cooperating with experimental stations, demonstration farms, farmers, landowners, and associations of farmers or landowners, for the experimental and demonstrational use of new forms of fertilizers and fertilizer practices [section 5, paragraph (c)].
- .3 By making donations or sales of the products of plants operated by the Authority through specified types of agencies to obtain information as to the value, effect, and best methods for the use of fertilizers [section 5, paragraph (e)].
- .4 By making studies, experiments and demonstrations, and by cooperating with specified agencies, institutions, and organizations in the application of electric power to the fuller and better balanced development of the resources of the region [sections 10 and 12].

IIA2-2

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ACT

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND USE

IIA3. Fertilizer Production and Use

To improve the methods of fertilizer production, types of fertilizer, and use of fertilizer:

- .1 By contracting with commercial fertilizer producers for fertilizers and fertilizer materials needed in excess of the production of government plants for the program of development and conservation for the Valley /section 5, paragraph (a)/.
- .2 By manufacture and sale of fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients through the employment of existing or additional government facilities and processes /section 5, paragraph (a)/.
- .3 By establishing, maintaining, and operating laboratories and experimental plants to develop methods for producing fertilizers for agricultural purposes in the most economical manner and at the highest standard of efficiency /section 5, paragraph (h) and section 11/.

IIA3-2

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ACT

SURVEYS AND PLANS

IIA₄. Surveys and Plans

To make (on the basis of authority delegated by the President) surveys and general plans for the Tennessee Basin and adjoining territory, in order to provide the President with a basis for recommendations to Congress for legislation to bring about in the Valley:

- .1 The maximum amount of flood control;
- .2 The maximum development of the Tennessee River for navigation purposes;
- .3 The maximum generation of electric power consistent with flood control and navigation;
- .4 The proper use of marginal lands;
- .5 The proper method of reforestation of all lands in the basin suitable for reforestation; and
- .6 The economic and social well-being of the people living in the basin [sections 22 and 23].

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY ACT

PART II. GENERAL ORGANIZATION

Section B. The Memorandum of Understanding

Early conferences of directors of the extension service and experiment stations in the Valley with representatives of the TVA and the U. S. Department of Agriculture laid the foundation for a formal agreement for cooperation in the region. A memorandum of understanding, embodying this agreement, was entered into on November 20, 1934, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges of the Valley States, and the TVA. The purpose of the agreement is to provide a systematic procedure for a coordinated program of agricultural research, extension, and land-use planning within the Tennessee Valley region. By an amendment on April 15, 1936, the memorandum was made a continuing agreement, subject to cancellation by any of the signatories. The memorandum was again amended, effective October 16, 1942, to stipulate that under the Memorandum of Understanding no signatory agency or institution is prevented from carrying out the provisions of legislation for which that agency is responsible.

The general objective under the Memorandum of Understanding is "to coordinate those phases of the research, extension, land-use planning, and educational activities of these agencies which are related to a unified, regional agricultural program." Such an activity is referred to under the memorandum as "a joint coordinated activity," which has been interpreted to embrace (a) as to scope, those phases of the research, extension, land-use planning and educational activities of the participating agencies which are related to a unified, regional agricultural program; and (b) as to content and participation, those proposals which the Correlating Committee considers of sufficient merit to warrant the formulation of a project involving two or more agencies (Proc.^{2/} XXIII, app. 11).

The principal provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding are summarized in this section.

^{2/} Records of the meetings of the Valley=States Conference, prior to that of April 2, 1947 (XXVII), were called "Minutes." For convenience, the term "Proceedings" (Proc.) is used in the supplements to refer to the official record of meetings of the Conference, including references to "Minutes."

IIB-2

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

INTENTIONS

IIB1. Intentions

- .1 To provide a systematic procedure
- .2 To secure coordination of a regional program throughout the Tennessee Valley region

IIB1-2

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

OBJECT

IIB2. Object

The systematic procedure and the coordination of a regional program extend to:

- .1 The following functional channels of work:
 - (1) Research
 - (2) Land-use planning
 - (3) Extension
 - (4) Education
- .2 All phases of the activities in these functional channels related to the achievement of an agricultural program which is:
 - (1) Regional in scope
 - (2) Unified in character

IIB2-2

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

ORGANIZATION

IB3. Organization.1 Correlating Committee (region)

- (1) Selection. The Correlating Committee consists of three members, one of whom is selected by the land-grant institutions as their representative; one member is selected by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to represent that agency; and one member is selected by the TVA as its representative.
- (2) Function. To facilitate coordinated effort in meeting the problems of the region and to further development of a coordinated program.
- (3) Finance. The committee is authorized to employ an executive secretary, to be financed by any of the agencies involved or by two or more of them jointly.

.2 Contact officer (State)

- (1) Selection. This officer is selected jointly by the director of the experiment station and the director of extension in the respective State.
- (2) Function. To inform the college staff regarding the unified regional development program in the Tennessee Valley and to adjust the State program to coordinate with the Valley program.
- (3) Finance. The memorandum provides that the State contact officer may be financed jointly by the Agricultural Experiment Station and Extension Service, or by those agencies and the Department of Agriculture and/or the TVA.

.3 Joint committees (State)

- (1) Selection. The memorandum recommends that joint committees be set up by the agricultural experiment station and the agricultural extension service in each State from their staffs.
- (2) Function. To give consideration to special projects in various specialized fields.

IIB3-2

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

PROCEDURE

IIB4. Procedure

.1 Proposal for a joint coordinated activity

(1) What it is

- (a) As to participation. The memorandum provides that, as to participation, there will be two or more States and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or two or more States and the TVA, or two or more States and both the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the TVA.
- (b) As to functions. The memorandum recognizes research, extension, land-use planning, and educational activities.
- (c) As to problems. The cooperation contemplated by the memorandum relates to agricultural problems.
- (d) As to scope. The cooperation contemplated by the memorandum relates to problems which are regional in their geographic scope or in their technical significance and application.
- (e) As to character. The activities embraced are those which are pertinent to the formulating and carrying out of a unified agricultural program.

(2) How it originates

- (a) States. Any land-grant institutions signatory to the memorandum may submit a proposal.
- (b) U. S. Department of Agriculture. Any agency of the Department may submit a proposal.
- (c) Tennessee Valley Authority. A proposal may originate with the TVA.
- (d) Correlating Committee. The Correlating Committee may initiate a proposal.

(3) How handled

- (a) Routing. A proposal is submitted to the Correlating Committee through the representative of the originating agency or group on that committee.
- (b) Findings. The Correlating Committee determines whether the proposal has merit as "a joint coordinated activity."
- (c) Action. Proposals determined by the Correlating Committee to have sufficient merit to warrant formulation of a project involving two or more agencies (i.e., two or more

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

IIB4. Procedure.1 Proposal for a joint coordinated activity(3) How handled(c) Action -Continued

land-grant institutions, the Department of Agriculture, and/or the TVA) are submitted to all parties to the Memorandum of Understanding with suggestions and recommendations of the committee.

.2 Coordination of State program with regional program

- (1) Correlating Committee (region). The function of the Correlating Committee is to further the development of the coordinated program, and the means provided under the memorandum for accomplishing this are summarized under 4.1 immediately above.
- (2) Contact officer (State). The State contact officer and the State experiment station and extension staffs jointly decide upon adjustments of the State program to best coordinate with the regional program. As a means of accomplishing this, the State contact officer is instructed, under the memorandum, to familiarize himself with the work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and of the TVA affecting the agriculture of the region and to make this information available to the experiment station and extension staffs in his State.
- (3) Joint committees (State). Joint committees from the staffs of the experiment station and the extension service in each State are recommended to give consideration to special projects in various specialized fields.

PART II. GENERAL ORGANIZATION

Section C. The Valley-States Conference

Although the Valley-States Conference is not specifically provided for under the Memorandum of Understanding, it is an important feature of the organizational arrangements for developing and carrying out the agricultural program of the Valley.

IIC-2

VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

IICl. Purpose and Objectives

The Conference meets twice a year for the purpose of discussing problems of common interest in connection with the Valley program, of considering and acting upon recommendations relative to the initiating and carrying out of project proposals, and upon other matters involved in joint coordinated activities in the region. The recommendations of the Conference are advisory to the Correlating Committee, which makes recommendations to the agencies and institutions that are signatory to the Memorandum of Understanding.

IIC1-2

VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

ORGANIZATION

IIC2. Organization

- .1 Membership. The Conference is comprised of the deans of agriculture, the directors of the agricultural experiment stations and of the extension services of the Valley-States land-grant colleges, five representatives each of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and of the Tennessee Valley Authority, members of the Correlating Committee, and the chairman of each standing committee of the Conference.

The Secretary of Agriculture, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the presidents of the land-grant colleges of the seven Valley States are honorary members of the Conference and have a standing invitation to attend and participate in its meetings.

The deans of agriculture and the directors of the agricultural experiment stations and of the extension services of the land-grant colleges in the States of Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina are associate members of the Conference and have a standing invitation to attend and participate in its meetings.

- .2 Chairman. The chairman of the Correlating Committee is permanent chairman of the Conference.
- .3 Secretary. The executive secretary of the Correlating Committee is permanent secretary of the Conference.
- .4 Standing committees. The Conference has three standing committees. Each standing committee is composed of a chairman and three members of the Conference, to be appointed by the chairman of the Conference. The membership of each committee includes a minimum of one USDA, one TVA, and one land-grant college representative. The chairman of the committee may, with the prior concurrence of the appropriate administrative official of the concerned agency, invite the participation of additional staff members in the work of the committee, taking into account the various skills and points of view required for the satisfactory study of assigned problems.

These standing committees advise the Correlating Committee and, through it, the principal parties, upon plans, policies, and programs, with respect to matters which fall within the purview of the respective committee.

IIC2-2

VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

RELATIONSHIPS TO CORRELATING COMMITTEE

IIC3. Relationships to Correlating Committee

The general relationships (excluding the office of correlator, which has been abolished) are summarized in figure 1, which indicates major lines of contact under the Memorandum of Understanding. The figure shows lines of contact rather than administrative or supervisory relationships. The emphasis in the Memorandum of Understanding is on cooperative action by the participating agencies, and this cooperation is facilitated in several ways. The parties to the Memorandum of Understanding are represented (as a group, for the land-grant colleges) by a responsible official of each on the Correlating Committee. In addition, each agency and institution is represented by responsible officials who are members of the Valley-States Conference, contribute to its deliberations, serve on its standing committees, and thus advise and assist the Correlating Committee to discharge the functions placed upon it under the Memorandum of Understanding.

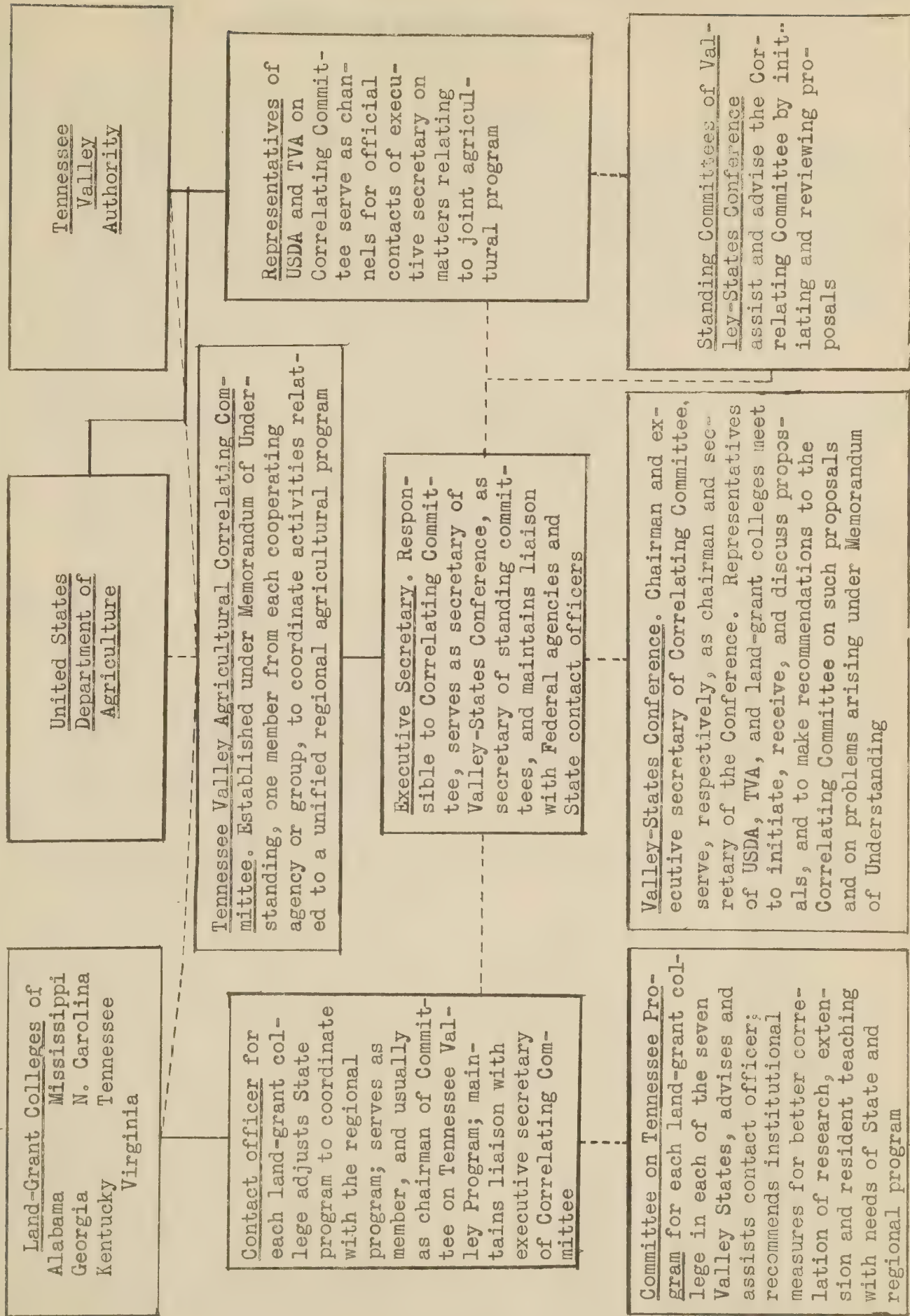
- .1 Valley-States Conference. In order to facilitate discussion of regional problems and to receive advice and recommendations of responsible representatives of the cooperating agencies, the Correlating Committee meets semiannually with the deans and directors of the land-grant institutions and with designated representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority. This group constitutes the Valley-States Conference. The chairman and the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee serve, respectively, as chairman and secretary of the Conference.
- .2 Standing committees. On request of the Correlating Committee, the Valley-States Conference established a number of standing committees to which the Correlating Committee may refer problems or proposals for special consideration and recommendations or reports. Standing committees may also initiate proposals or recommendations for the consideration of the Correlating Committee and submit these to the Correlating Committee, either direct or through the Valley-States Conference.
- .3 Correlators^{3/} In order to provide technical services to standing committees dealing with technical problems, each of these committees is provided with the services of a correlator (Proc. XXII, 19; app. 17). These correlators are selected from employees of the TVA, subject to the concurrence of the committee concerned, on the basis of findings and recommendations with respect to this arrangement made by the Committee on Organization and adopted by the Conference (Proc. XXII, 21; app. 20). These correlators constitute a regional staff to service all parties to the Memorandum of Understanding in reviewing and preparing recommendations regarding the technical merit of each "proposal" or "project" involving a joint coordinated activity. They also assist in the analysis and interpretation of the results of joint projects. Such recommendations and analyses are routed through the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee for appropriate clearance.

^{3/} The office of correlator was abolished on recommendation of the Correlating Committee adopted by the Valley-States Conference at its meeting on April 7, 1948 (Proc. XXIX, 23, 49).

1103-2

VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

Figure 1.--Cooperative relationships under the Memorandum of Understanding



IIC3-4

VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE ON PLANT FACILITIES AND PRODUCTS

IIC4. Committee on Plant Facilities and Products

- .1 Membership. The committee is composed of a chairman and three members of the Conference, to be appointed by the chairman of the Conference. The committee shall have a minimum of one USDA, one TVA, and one land-grant college representative. The chairman of the committee may, with the prior concurrence of the appropriate administrative official of the concerned agency, invite the participation of additional staff members in the work of the committee, taking into account the various skills and points of view required for the satisfactory study of assigned problems.
- .2 Secretary. The executive secretary of the Correlating Committee serves as the secretary of the committee and issues notices of meetings as the chairman may direct. Upon request, he assists in the correlation of the work of the committee with that of other standing committees; he is the custodian of an official record of the committee; and he has the privilege of the floor on the committee for the purpose of presenting matters related to the performance of these functions.
3. Functions. To advise the Correlating Committee and, through it, the principal parties, upon plans, policies, and programs with respect to the use of research and production facilities engaged in the development of new and improved fertilizer materials. For example, they would make studies and recommendations as to the kinds and amounts of specific materials needed now or in the future for the accomplishment of agreed-upon regional agricultural and watershed protection objectives. They would help identify the promising but unexplored fields of alternative fertilizer sources.
4. Meetings. The committee shall meet at least once each year at a time and place agreed upon by the committee and report at regular meetings of the Valley-States Conference.

IIC4-2

VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE ON RURAL FACILITIES, SERVICES, AND INDUSTRY

IIC5. Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry

- .1 Membership. The committee is composed of a chairman and three members of the Conference, to be appointed by the chairman of the Conference. The committee shall have a minimum of one USDA, one TVA, and one land-grant college representative. The chairman of the committee may, with the prior concurrence of the appropriate administrative official of the concerned agency, invite the participation of additional staff members in the work of the committee, taking into account the various skills and points of view required for the satisfactory study of assigned problems.
- .2 Secretary. The executive secretary of the Correlating Committee serves as the secretary of the committee and issues notices of meetings as the chairman may direct. Upon request, he assists in the correlation of the work of the committee with that of other standing committees; he is the custodian of an official record of the committee; and he has the privilege of the floor on the committee for the purpose of presenting matters related to the performance of these functions.
- .3 Functions. To advise the Correlating Committee and, through it, the principal parties, upon plans, policies, and programs, primarily with respect to the social and community aspects of the integrated program, including such factors as the development of the full economic potentialities of rural production, distribution and marketing facilities; educational assistance to farmers' cooperatives; and the stimulation of rural enterprise complementary to food and fibre production on farms.
- .4 Meetings. The committee shall meet at least once each year at a time and place agreed upon by the committee and report at regular meetings of the Valley-States Conference.

IIC5-2

VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

COMMITTEE ON WATER AND LAND USE

IIC6. Committee on Water and Land Use

- .1 Membership. The committee is composed of a chairman and three members of the Conference, to be appointed by the chairman of the Conference. The committee shall have a minimum of one USDA, one TVA, and one land-grant college representative. The chairman of the committee may, with the prior concurrence of the appropriate administrative official of the concerned agency, invite the participation of additional staff members in the work of the committee, taking into account the various skills and points of view required for the satisfactory study of assigned problems.
- .2 Secretary. The executive secretary of the Correlating Committee serves as the secretary of the committee and issues notices of meetings as the chairman may direct. Upon request, he assists in the correlation of the work of the committee with that of other standing committees; he is the custodian of an official record of the committee; and he has the privilege of the floor on the committee for the purpose of presenting matters related to the performance of these functions.
- .3 Functions. To advise the Correlating Committee and, through it, the principal parties, upon plans, policies, and programs, primarily with respect to adjustments in land use, the testing and large-scale use of materials produced in experimental plant operations, farm forestry, and the application of engineering skills and sound farm management principles to the readjustment of practical farming operations, all in the interest of watershed protection and agricultural development.
- .4 Meetings. The committee shall meet at least once each year at a time and place agreed upon by the committee and report at regular meetings of the Valley-States Conference.

IIC6-2

VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

TENNESSEE VALLEY
AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Knoxville, Tennessee

Circular No. 1

October 1949

SUPPLEMENTS TO PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

A compendium of information and materials relating
to the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating
Committee and to the Valley-States Conference

By

C. F. Clayton
Executive Secretary
Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee

Supplement No. 2

PART III. PROCEEDINGS

Section A. Digest by Meetings

United States Department of Agriculture; Land-Grant Colleges and
Universities of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Caro-
lina, Tennessee, and Virginia; and Tennessee Valley Authority
Cooperating

FOREWORD

The Valley-States Conference held its first meeting on September 25, 1933, approximately three months after the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The authorizations and directives relating to agriculture contained in the TVA Act provided a basis for the cooperation of Federal and State agencies in agricultural aspects of the regional program. The Conference originated as a logical device to assure the most efficient use of facilities and to promote the most effective relationship among the agencies cooperating in the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley.

The plan developed by the Conference for the joint use of the facilities and for the cooperative relationships of the participating agencies, was embodied in a memorandum of understanding, which became effective on November 20, 1934. The plan provided for the establishment of a correlating committee and assigned to that committee the general responsibility for facilitating cooperation of the participating agencies under the terms of the memorandum.


On April 6, 1949, the Valley-States Conference assembled for its thirty-first meeting. In view of the significant contributions of the Conference to the joint program in the Tennessee Valley, it has seemed desirable to the Correlating Committee to prepare and issue, at this time, a compendium of the history, organization, and actions of the Conference and of the Correlating Committee.

Circular No. 1 is divided into eight supplements, as follows:

- Supplement No. 1. Historical Background and General Organization
- Supplement No. 2. Proceedings: Digest by Meetings
- Supplement No. 3. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Budgets to Committees)
- Supplement No. 4. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Conferences to Federal-State Relations)
- Supplement No. 5. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Fertilizers to Livestock)
- Supplement No. 6. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Meetings to Water Use and Management)
- Supplement No. 7. Appendix
- Supplement No. 8. Index to Proceedings

Circular No. 1 covers the period September 25, 1933, through April 6, 1949 (Proc. I - XXXI). The committee plans to maintain an index to the proceedings of the Conference, and may issue, from time to time, a revision of the index to include future meetings. No revision of Circular No. 1 as a whole is contemplated.

For the specific topics included in this supplement, reference may be made to footnote 1, page 1, and to the table of contents beginning on that page.


Thomas Cooper, Chairman
Tennessee Valley Agricultural
Correlating Committee

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Cooperating Agencies

Under a memorandum of understanding, effective November 20, 1934, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the land-grant colleges of the seven Valley States expressed as their mutual objective in the Tennessee Valley: "To coordinate those phases of the research, extension, land-use planning, and educational activities of these agencies which are related to a unified, regional agricultural program."

Correlating Committee

To facilitate coordinated effort in meeting the problems of the region and to further development of a coordinated program, the Memorandum of Understanding provided for a correlating committee, to consist of three members and an executive secretary.

Organization. Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman, representing the land-grant colleges; J. C. Dykes, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. C. McAmis, representing the Tennessee Valley Authority; C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary.

Valley-States Conference

In order to facilitate discussion of regional problems and to receive advice and recommendations of responsible representatives of the cooperating agencies, the Correlating Committee meets semiannually with the deans and directors of the land-grant institutions of the Valley States and with designated representatives of the Department of Agriculture and of the Tennessee Valley Authority. This group constitutes the Valley-States Conference. The chairman and the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee serve, respectively, as chairman and secretary of the Conference.

Standing Committees

On request of the Correlating Committee, the Valley-States Conference established a number of standing committees to which the Correlating Committee may refer problems or proposals for special consideration and recommendations or reports. Standing committees may also initiate proposals or recommendations for the consideration of the Correlating Committee and submit these to the Correlating Committee, either direct or through the Valley-States Conference. These committees and their present membership include:

Committee on Plant Facilities and Products. C. H. Young, Chairman; Walter S. Brown; R. W. Cummings; Roland Crumpler; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry. R. E. McArdle, Chairman; Frank J. Welch; E. H. White; H. N. Young; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Water and Land Use. Frank S. Chance, Chairman; Willis M. Baker; P. O. Davis; T. L. Gaston; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

State Contact Officers

The Memorandum of Understanding also provides for the selection of a State contact officer by each of the seven land-grant colleges. The contact officer seeks to inform the college staff regarding the unified regional development program in the Tennessee Valley and to adjust the State program best to coordinate with the Valley program.

Contact officers. S. G. Chandler, Georgia; T. B. Hutcheson, Virginia; E. J. Kinney, Kentucky; W. D. Lee, North Carolina; E. C. McReynolds, Tennessee; L. A. Olson, Mississippi; R. M. Reaves, Alabama

Committees on Tennessee Valley Program

To facilitate the work of State contact officers, each land-grant college selects from its faculty a committee on Tennessee Valley program. The State contact officer is a member and, usually, the chairman of this committee.

This is a publication of the Correlating Committee.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Knoxville, Tennessee

Circular No. 1

October 1949

SUPPLEMENTS TO PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
By C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary
Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee

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^{1/} This is Supplement No. 2 of Circular No. 1. It includes only the topics listed under part III, section A, of the table of contents.

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PART V. INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS OF
VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

PART III. PROCEEDINGS^{2/}Section A. Digest by Meetings

The meetings of officials of the agencies and institutions that are parties to the Memorandum of Understanding have been referred to under various names or designations during their history. To some extent, the changes in name or designation reflect a change in composition and character of the organization itself. The meetings antedated and, in fact, originated the Memorandum of Understanding. The first two meetings included only directors of the experiment stations and officials of TVA, and each carried the title "Experiment Station Conference." At the third meeting, however, both extension directors and experiment station directors, and officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as well as of the Tennessee Valley Authority, were present.

Significantly, at this third meeting, at which representatives of the two Federal agencies and the colleges were present, the question of a "steering committee" arose, resulting in the adoption of the Memorandum of Understanding and the establishment of a correlating committee under the memorandum. As a party to the memorandum, and under its provisions, the U. S. Department of Agriculture was represented on the Correlating Committee and became a formal co-operator in the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley.

At the fifth meeting, therefore, at which announcement was made of the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding, the U. S. Department of Agriculture was officially represented in the Conference and, interestingly enough, this meeting was called "Coordinating Committee Conference on Cooperative Problems in the Tennessee Valley Area." The term "Valley-States" appears first in the title of the tenth meeting: "Valley-States Coordinating Committee Conference." This title continues throughout to the eighteenth meeting, when a shift is made to "Valley-States Correlating Conference," for the nineteenth and twentieth meetings. Beginning with the twenty-first meeting, the name becomes "Valley-States Conference," the style since followed.

Admittedly, the title "Valley-States Conference" is not particularly apt, in view of the three-party relationships under the memorandum, but it has the merit of continued use over a considerable period, and that fact constitutes, perhaps, sufficient "official" sanction; at least until a better reason or a more satisfactory title is proposed.

^{2/} Records of the meetings of the Valley-States Conference, prior to that of April 2, 1947 (XXVII), were called "Minutes." For convenience, the term "Proceedings" (Proc.) is used in the supplements to refer to the official record of meetings of the Conference, including references to "Minutes."

IIIA-2

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

FIRST CONFERENCE

IIIAL. First Conference

- .1 Name. Experiment Station Conference
- .2 Place and date. University of Tennessee, September 25, 1933
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	9
Extension services	0
College staffs	0

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States) 0

Tennessee Valley Authority 1

U. S. Department of Agriculture 0

Others 0

Total 10

- .4 Chairman. Not reported
- .5 Proceedings. Dr. H. A. Morgan, member of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, requested that the land-grant colleges of the seven Valley States present a joint program for the agricultural development of the Tennessee Basin. The states represented at the Conference voted unanimously to prepare the joint program.

Dr. Morgan requested specific information on the following:

- 1. The fertilizer formulas recommended by each State
- 2. The approximate quantity of each formula desired for experimental use
- 3. The amount and kind of fertilizer being used in the basin

IIIA1-2

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

SECOND CONFERENCE

IIIA2. Second Conference

- .1 Name. Experiment Station Conference
- .2 Place and date. University of Tennessee, October 7, 1933
- .3 Attendance. The names of representatives attending this Conference are not given, but apparently it was a meeting between representatives of the experiment stations and TVA.
- .4 Chairman. Not reported
- .5 Proceedings. The following statements and recommendations were adopted:
 1. The opinion of the Conference is that the bulk of the available phosphoric acid should be made with regard to cheapness of production, and the method of manufacture we suggest for consideration by the TVA is the treatment of high-grade phosphate rock with phosphoric acid so as to produce both mono- and dibasic phosphate in the approximate proportions found in superphosphate. Such a product would meet most conditions both for experimentation and farm use.
 2. We recommend for experimental purposes the production of the following three forms of phosphoric acid:
 - (1) Monocalcium phosphate
 - (2) Dicalcium phosphate
 - (3) Tricalcium phosphate
 3. Small-area fertilizer experiments are essential for securing comparable conditions and accumulated effects. However, certain large-scale experiments are both feasible and desirable as supplements to the standard methods in general use by the experiment stations.
 4. The fertilizer problem is considered incidental to larger problems of soil conservation, including farm management, erosion control, crop adaptation, and the utilization of nonagricultural lands. Each station will present at the earliest convenience a program adapted to the needs of its State for the improvement of conditions in these respects.

In a letter, dated October 10, 1933, to Dr. H. A. Morgan, Mr. J. C. McAmis reported on the meeting of October 7, in part, as follows:

I was surprised . . . to find that magnesium phosphate was not recommended in the list to be manufactured for

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA2. Second Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

experimental purposes under section 2. I think this was an oversight rather than the intent of the group.

Section 3 was decidedly a compromise--some of the States supporting wholeheartedly the plan of large-scale experiments or demonstrations--others feeling that investigation should be confined to small plots. The point was discussed somewhat in length. I think the difference in opinion centered around the doubt on the part of some as to whether large-scale experiments were not really demonstrations and, therefore, belonged in the province of the extension. Two or three of the States took the position that whole farm demonstrations give information about the value of fertilizer which could not be obtained by either a large-scale or a small-scale test.

One or two of the State representatives were very emphatic in the opinion that the quickest and most economical way to get reliable experimental data concerning the value of different forms of fertilizers for different crops on different soils was through a large number of cooperative experimental field trials conducted on farmer-owned lands scattered throughout the area.

The word "incidental" in section 4 seems to me to convey the opposite meaning from that intended by the delegates. The word "essential," or "necessary," comes nearer expressing the idea that I got from the discussions of this subject.

There was a fine spirit of willingness to cooperate running through all the discussions. There was still, however, considerable misunderstanding of relations which we hope to establish between the TVA and the experiment stations. This was more noticeable with individuals who did not attend the previous Conference.

. . .

There was no mention of a further meeting, and I am of the opinion that occasional meetings of this type are highly desirable.

THIRD CONFERENCE

IIIA3. Third Conference

- .1 Name. Meeting of Extension and Experiment Station Directors from the Southeastern States with Administrative Officers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority
- .2 Place and date. Signal Mountain Hotel, Chattanooga, Tennessee, July 6-7, 1934
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	6
Extension services	4
College staffs	2

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	2
U. S. Department of Agriculture	6
Others	<u>0</u>

Total	20
-------	----

- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. Dean Thomas Cooper, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky, who had sent out the call for the meeting, was elected chairman.

The following officers made statements to the Conference in regard to current national programs and activities of the Department: H. R. Tolley, Director, Program Planning Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration; L. C. Gray, Head, Division of Land Economics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension; James T. Jardine, Chief, Office of Experiment Stations; and F. F. Elliott, Production Planning Section, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Dr. H. A. Morgan discussed relationships of the States to TVA. He stressed the necessity of regional planning, and asserted TVA's intention to cooperate with existing research agencies rather than to set up additional research agencies.

Chairman Cooper stressed the necessity for some definite arrangements to secure coordination in the administration of the activities of the different agencies and institutions. In the subsequent discussion, the question was raised as to how an administrative unit can be set up which would function actively in coordinating the activities of different agencies which are contributing to the unified program. The following motion was passed:

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA3. Third Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

1. That a small steering committee of three be named to coordinate all of these activities, this committee to work out organization and plans for all agricultural planning activities, and to be made up of one representative from the States, one from the Federal agencies, and one from the TVA, and
2. That each State work out a plan for having one man represent the State in all agricultural planning activities, this man to be a joint representative of the extension service and experiment station.

Thomas P. Cooper was elected to represent the land-grant colleges; J. C. McAmis to represent the TVA; and C. W. Warburton to represent the Federal agencies.

This steering committee was then charged with the duty of putting into effect the second part of the motion adopted and of formulating a plan to finance the joint employe in each State and of a plan and policy for guidance of the several institutions in setting up the proposed organization.

The chairman of the steering committee was authorized to invite the land-grant colleges of the States of Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina to participate in the proposed organization on the same basis as the institutions in the Valley States.

The announcement was made by Director Warburton that Dean Cooper had been elected chairman of the steering committee.

FOURTH CONFERENCE

IIIA4. Fourth Conference

- .1 Name. Meeting of Representatives of the Experiment Stations and Extension Departments of the Seven Valley States with the TVA
- .2 Place and date. Muscle Shoals, Alabama, October 27 -28, 1934
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	5
Extension services	7
College staffs	6
Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	7
U. S. Department of Agriculture	1
Others	<u>4</u>
Total	30

- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. Chairman Cooper announced that the general committee (steering committee), composed of McAmis, Warburton, and himself, had drawn a memorandum of understanding which would be the basis of a working agreement between the land-grant colleges, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and that it was proposed to submit the memorandum to the presidents of the land-grant colleges, following which it would be submitted for the approval of the other two agencies.

The Conference resolved itself into two committees: (1) Committee of the Experiment Stations; and (2) Committee of the Extension Services. These committees met separately.

Director C. A. Mooers reported for the Committee on Experiment Stations. This committee reached and reported on conclusions as to the relative efficiency and need of various fertilizers.

Director L. N. Duncan reported for the Committee on Extension Services. The following statements submitted by that committee were adopted by the Conference:

1. That, based upon the recommendations of the experiment stations, the extension services of the land-grant colleges agree to carry out as extensive and comprehensive field demonstrations of the new fertilizer materials produced by TVA as may seem wise and advisable.
2. That these fertilizer materials be distributed for these demonstrations in keeping with the program of the land-

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA₄. Fourth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

grant colleges in the respective States and in conformity with section 5, paragraph (e) of the act creating the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Director C. A. Mooers was appointed chairman of a committee to formulate a statement for the region, to be placed before the Conference, as to the feasibility of growing nitrogen. The committee reported as follows:

POLICY ON SUPPLYING NITROGEN BY USE OF LEGUMES

As a general policy, we believe that nitrogen, insofar as practicable, should be obtained through the use of legumes.

Amplification. Where livestock has an important place in the agricultural system, the use of phosphates, lime, and legumes should, under proper management, render the purchase of commercial nitrogen unnecessary. Where row crops, such as cotton and tobacco, constitute the principal cash enterprises, legumes may be relied upon to furnish a portion of the nitrogen, but should be supplemented by commercial nitrogen.

In case of truck crops on high-priced lands, legumes can furnish only a small proportion of the necessary nitrogen.

RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF PHOSPHATE

Phosphate as an element of plant food, in comparison with other fertilizer elements, is of paramount importance to the farmers of the Tennessee Valley.

Messrs. Brown, Brehm, and Duncan were appointed on a committee to study the methods of fertilizer administration and to work with Mr. McAmis on this problem.

Director H. A. Morgan recommended that each of the Valley land-grant colleges appoint one general contact man to work with the general committee in furthering its program and with the several States to coordinate information and to facilitate contacts between the institutions of the Tennessee Valley. Director Morgan stated that the Tennessee Valley Authority would feel justified in contributing to the expense of the support of this office. The Conference adopted the following motion made by Dean Funchess:

That the Tennessee Valley Authority be requested to support a man, to be nominated by the directors of the experiment stations and extension services of the several States, who would work up such matters of coordination as

FOURTH CONFERENCE

IIIA4. Fourth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

requested by the States, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the general Coordinating Committee.

The administration and distribution of fertilizers and the place of farmers' cooperatives in the program were discussed.

At the special session, held on October 28, under the chairmanship of Director A. W. Drinkard, who served in the absence of Dean Cooper, the following resolution was presented and adopted:

Whereas the agricultural experiment stations of the States touching the basin of the Tennessee River have conducted, during the current year, experiments on the phosphates manufactured by the Tennessee Valley Authority at its plant located at Muscle Shoals, Alabama; and

Whereas the Tennessee Valley Authority appropriated to each State experiment station in the area the sum of four thousand dollars for supporting these cooperative experiments during the year 1934; and

Whereas these cooperation experiments are yielding results of practical value to the agriculture of the region, indicating wide possibilities for the use of the phosphates manufactured by the Tennessee Valley Authority; and

Whereas it is highly important that the experiments be continued in order that practical and conclusive results be obtained: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the directors of the agricultural experiment stations taking part in this cooperative fertilizer project hereby express to the Tennessee Valley Authority their appreciation of the assistance extended in this undertaking and their satisfaction with the operation of the cooperative agreement, which has worked smoothly in every particular; and be it further

Resolved, That the directors of the stations in the co-operating States respectfully request the Tennessee Valley Authority to continue the cooperative project and renew the appropriations for the calendar year 1935. Furthermore, that it would be highly desirable that supplemental funds be provided for the conduct of additional experiments which will make use of fertilizers in connection with systems of farming for the control of soil erosion, which we recognize as the most important problem in southern agriculture.

The chairman was directed to appoint a committee of three to work on soil erosion problems and report to the next meeting.

IIIA₄-4

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

FIFTH CONFERENCE

IIIA5. Fifth Conference

- .1 Name. Coordinating Committee Conference on Cooperative Problems in the Tennessee Valley Area
- .2 Place and date. Patton Hotel, Chattanooga, Tennessee, December 12, 1935
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	5
Extension services	5
College staffs	3

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	1
Tennessee Valley Authority	3
U. S. Department of Agriculture	1
Correlating Committee	4 3/4
Others	0
Total	22

- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. Dean Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee, was elected permanent chairman of the Conference, and Dr. Carleton R. Ball, Executive Secretary of the Coordinating Committee, was elected secretary of the Conference.

Chairman Cooper pointed out that the Memorandum of Understanding, signed, respectively, by the Tennessee Valley Authority, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the land-grant colleges of the seven Valley States, expired automatically on June 30, 1935, but was subject to renewal for one year at the option of the contracting parties. The Conference adopted a motion proposing that the memorandum be made a continuing agreement until terminated by the contracting parties; and the Coordinating Committee was directed to make the necessary changes and to obtain the signatures of the contracting parties.

The Conference considered the following proposition:

The Coordinating Committee should consider all cooperative projects, either experimental or extension, which originate in the several States, the Tennessee Valley Authority, or the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

3/ Includes the executive secretary. The Department of Agriculture, Tennessee Valley Authority, and University of Kentucky (Dean Cooper) are, of course, represented by their respective members on the Correlating Committee, in addition to, or in lieu of, other representation.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA5. Fifth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

- Cooper. Only projects cooperative with the Tennessee Valley Authority are considered by the committee.
- Mooers. Do all projects of the included States come under the supervision of the Coordinating Committee?
- Warburton. The cooperative fertilizer demonstrations were started before the committee was organized.
- McAmis. Cooperative soil survey projects now are being organized.
- Warburton. The Coordinating Committee should function as the Department Land-Use Committee did in connection with the acquisition and use of land. Before land purchase or the establishment of erosion demonstrations, data had to be submitted to this committee, and its approval was required before action was taken.
- Stuckey. Do all experimental and extension projects go to Mr. McAmis?
- McAmis. They can go either to me or to the committee.
- Warburton. Preferably they should go to the executive secretary.
- Hutcheson. (Suggested one subcommittee of experiment station directors and another subcommittee of extension directors to consider projects in their respective fields before they are sent to the Coordinating Committee.)
(T. B.)
- Hutcheson. All programs of the AAA, TVA, and RA are land-use programs. The original extension idea was for full cooperation, but was not followed. (He approved the idea of two subcommittees.)
(J. R.)
- Brown. It seems best to send project direct to Mr. McAmis, who will then supply copies to the executive secretary of the committee.
- Cooper. Is this method satisfactory?

. . .

- Cooper. . . . It is understood that projects are to be sent to Mr. McAmis first, then to the committee, no matter where they originate.

Soil Conservation Service

- Hutcheson. The program of the Soil Conservation Service is not coordinated with the TVA program. In Virginia, they are
(J. R.)

FIFTH CONFERENCE

IIIA5. Fifth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

Hutcheson. working in different areas. They should clear through
(J. R.) the college. Coordination can be and will be brought
about. No agency can get appropriations very long except
on a cooperative program.

Further discussion of Federal-State relations followed.

Demonstration of Coordinated County Development

McAmis. It has been proposed to demonstrate a coordinated program
of agricultural rehabilitation on a county-wide basis.

The Conference adopted a motion that the Coordinating Committee be
given power to act in the matter of developing a demonstration of a
coordinated agricultural program within designated counties.

IIIA5-4

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

SIXTH CONFERENCE

IIIA6. Sixth Conference

- .1 Name. Tennessee Valley Conference of the Experiment Station and Extension Service Directors and the Coordinating Committee
- .2 Place and date. Signal Mountain Hotel, Chattanooga, Tennessee, June 26-27, 1936
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	5
Extension services	5
College staffs	5
Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	2
Tennessee Valley Authority	4
U. S. Department of Agriculture	7
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0
Total	32

- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. Problems of coordinating the soil survey, the SCS, the AAA, and the TVA were discussed. There was also some discussion of the possibility of making forestry a part of the farm-management program.

Brehm. The Tennessee Valley Authority apparently has no forestry program.

Morgan. The Tennessee Valley Authority forestry program is only on its own lands, bought to protect the margins of its reservoirs.

Farm Test-Demonstration Program

McAmis. The community demonstration farms selected by the local committees are above the average in size. Also, there has not been enough study of conditions on these farms.

Hutcheson.
(J. R.) The original idea was that of service to the community by the demonstration farm owner. The present and increasing attitude is that it is a method for obtaining cheap phosphates. We should educate the supervisors and get the assistant county agents together in conference.

Randolph. It will be hard to get records unless the demonstration is closely supervised.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA6. Sixth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

- Jones. The demonstration farms are not always of average size.
- McAmis. This activity should reach the tenant problem in some way.
- Randolph. The movement will be criticized, as the extension service has been, for working with the large farmers.
- McAmis. The real approach is from the rotation standpoint. There are two objectives: The effect on the plant and the effect on the farm unit. There is need to coordinate practices in different States.

The Conference adopted the following motion proposed by Director Hutcheson: That the Coordinating Committee prepare a resolution, to be presented in the name of this Tennessee Valley Conference, to the Executive Committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities for use, if possible, in connection with an educational program on land use.

The following resolution, presented by Director Hutcheson, was also adopted:

Whereas experience indicates that present methods of program procedure and of financing the same are most successful in developing water control in the Tennessee Valley: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the directors of extension and experiment stations in the Tennessee Valley area, in conference assembled, urge that the plans now in operation be continued and expanded as experience proves necessary.

SEVENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA7. Seventh Conference

- .1 Name. Federal-State Conference on Use of Phosphate in AAA Program
- .2 Place and date. Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee, February 6, 1937
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	0
Extension services	5
College staffs	2

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	2
U. S. Department of Agriculture	1
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0

Total	14
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. This Conference was called by the Correlating Committee to discuss problems arising from the agreement between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to furnish concentrated TVA phosphate to farmers in lieu of cash benefit payments.

Chairman Cooper suggested that there are two separate functions: (1) procedure in the handling of these phosphates in lieu of cash payments; and (2) an additional program for farmers on the meaning of this work in the farm-management system and program. The proposed cooperative procedure was embodied in a revised draft of a memorandum from AAA which the chairman read to the Conference. Various aspects of the procedure were then discussed.

IIIA7-2

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

EIGHTH CONFERENCE

IIIA8. Eighth Conference

- .1 Name. Regional Conference of Deans and Directors of the Valley States
- .2 Place and date. Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee, July 10, 1937
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	5
Extension services	8
College staffs	2
Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	2
U. S. Department of Agriculture ^{4/}	0
Correlating Committee	<u>4</u>
Total	21

- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Principle of Charging for Test-Demonstration Phosphates

On motion made by Director Schaub, the Conference agreed that the policy of charging farmers for phosphates to provide funds for supervision be approved.

How Much to Charge and How to Collect

On motion of Dean Schaub, the Conference agreed that the matter of a service charge on phosphate to provide for supervision be postponed for the present.

On motion of Director Brehm, the Conference agreed that a committee of three, representing one State contiguous to the plant and two States remote from it, be appointed by the chairman to study and report on the principle of making a charge and the amount of the actual charge to be made, and that each State also study local conditions and reactions. Director P. O. Davis, of Alabama; Dean I. O. Schaub, of North Carolina; and Director Hutcheson, of Virginia, were appointed to this committee.

^{4/} See footnote 3, p. IIIA5-1

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA8. Eighth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Cooperative Soil Surveys

Director Winters made the following motion: That the State supervisors of soil survey in the Valley States prepare reports showing the benefits which the survey has contributed, or may contribute, to the cooperative program of watershed protection conducted by these States and the Tennessee Valley Authority, and that these reports be submitted to Mr. Moon for use in assembling a composite report for the cooperating agencies.

This motion was adopted by the Conference, subject to the understanding that the State supervisors first submit the reports to the directors of their respective experiment stations for consideration and approval.

Educating Farmers on High-Analysis Fertilizers

In this connection, Chairman Cooper referred to the Federal-State Joint Committee's report on our phosphate resources. Mr. Ball reported that the North-Central Regional Conference had indicated a desire to have the committee revived.

Introduction of Phosphates in AAA Program

The Conference adopted a motion proposed by Director Brehm that the Research Committee previously appointed be requested to study the allocation of phosphates to the various States for test-demonstration purposes.

Withdrawal of Best Farm Lands for Reservoir Sites

Problems arising as a result of the removal of the best farm lands from agriculture were pointed out; and it was noted that the Tennessee Valley Authority has responsibility for these problems and has given attention to them.

Cooperative Relation and Coordinated Programs

In this regional experiment, there have been fine cooperative relations between agencies. This provides for proper procedures. These relations should be maintained and increased. . . Other operating agencies should do likewise. There should be complete coordination of activities in any entire community, so that all programs may be brought into complete harmony. There is need for a conference with the Federal

EIGHTH CONFERENCE

IIIA8. Eighth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

Department on the procedures of these other agencies. There is a tendency for a Federal unit to clear activities down to the farmers through its own agency. The State should be the program-making agency. . . . Would a Coordinating Committee conference with these other agencies be effective in producing better relations?

Interpretation of Accumulated Reports

There is now a large accumulation of reports of test demonstrations from counties and States. These should be studied and interpreted from the standpoint of water control and land use, as either State or regional objectives. The data are now sufficient to enable a determination of the changes accomplished and of their value, based on soil types and farming systems. It should be worked up by communities. Could our secretary begin this work?

Tennessee is going to attempt to make a survey and analysis of results in entire communities. It will study the basic data from each farm and the farm program and home economy. Thereafter, there should be an annual check or resurvey. That is the way to get at the problem.

Revival of National Phosphate Committee

On motion of Director Winters, the Conference agreed:

That the directors of extension divisions and experiment stations of the Tennessee Valley States recommend the re-appointment of the National Joint Committee on our national phosphate resources for the purpose of considering and recommending policies for the fuller conservation and use of the major phosphate and potash resources of the nation.

IIIA8-4

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

NINTH CONFERENCE

IIIA9. Ninth Conference

- .1 Name. Regional Conference of Deans and Directors of the Valley States
- .2 Place and date. Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee, November 3, 1937
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	4
Extension services	8
College staffs	2

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	5
U. S. Department of Agriculture	1
Correlating Committee	2
Others	0

Total	22
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. After presentation by Mr. J. Edward Campbell, Chief, Cooperative Research and Experiment Division, Tennessee Valley Authority, of a proposed study of cooperative associations, the Conference adopted a motion by Director Stuckey that the States cooperate with the TVA in a comprehensive survey study of the electric cooperatives.

The Conference adopted a motion by Director Brehm that facilities of the Cooperative Research and Experiment Division of the TVA be requested to supplement facilities of the extension services and the experiment stations and colleges in such a study of cooperatives.

Director Funchess submitted a comprehensive project covering research on the interrelations of soils, plants, animals, and humans in the field of soil fertility.

The Conference adopted a motion by Director Drinkard that the experiment stations represented approve the plan, pending the receipt of details; that after the project outline is received they endeavor to tie their pasture programs in with the plan as a regional study; and that they approve getting help from the TVA for the project.

The committee, consisting of P. O. Davis, I. O. Schaub, and J. R. Hutcheson, appointed to submit recommendations on the handling of TVA phosphates in the test-demonstration farms (IIIA8.5), submitted its report. (For the actions taken by the Conference on the recommendations of the special committee, see IIIB38.)

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA9. Ninth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

On motion of Dean Cooper, the Conference voted that:

The directors of the agricultural extension services and experiment stations of the Tennessee Valley region, being cognizant of the program conducted for the distribution and use of TVA phosphates under the conditions and requirements of the 1937 soil conservation program, hereby request that a somewhat similar program be undertaken, continued, and made a part of the 1938 soil conservation program, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to Dr. H. R. Tolley, of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The problem of the acceleration of research and extension in farm forestry in the States of the Valley area was discussed. On motion of Dean Schaub, the Conference voted: "That any work done by the TVA on private farms, and especially work done in forestry, should be done in cooperation with the land-grant colleges; and that Chairman Cooper appoint a committee of representatives of the Valley States to confer with representatives of the TVA in developing a significant outline of procedures."

A committee on farm forestry was appointed, as follows:

Alabama: L. M. Ware; Lyle Brown
Mississippi: T. B. Toler
North Carolina: R. W. Graber; J. F. Creswell
Tennessee: C. E. Brehm, Chairman; J. H. McLeod; G. B. Shivery

The problem of relocation of reservoir-displaced families was discussed.

The Conference adopted a motion that a committee be appointed from Tennessee, because of its nearness and experience with the TVA headquarters and activities, to consider the relationships and responsibilities of the States and the TVA in regard to families displaced by reservoir construction, and the function and procedures of each organization in removing the final families from each reservoir area, and to submit its findings to the other States concerned.

TENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA10. Tenth Conference

- .1 Name. Valley-States Coordinating Committee Conference
- .2 Place and date. Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee, April 22, 1938
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	3
Extension services	6
College staffs	2

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	1
U. S. Department of Agriculture	1
Correlating Committee	4
Others	2

Total	19
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following items were discussed:

Report of the Committee on Forestry

The report of the Committee on Forestry, appointed at the ninth conference, was read in full.

It was agreed that if additional personnel were needed in connection with the proposed forestry program, they should consist of general assistants to the county agents rather than of foresters. The motion of Director Hutcheson that the report of the committee be adopted, with committee amendments, was agreed to at the Conference, subject to the understanding that the committee would provide an amended draft of the report.

Director Brehm stated that TVA foresters had been asking county agents to cooperate on some TVA forestry projects but that "the committee prefers to develop a rounded land-use program through the regular agencies. There should not be two separate agencies."

Director McAmis stated that the report of the Forestry Committee would go to the board for consideration and approval. If and when any Authority funds are considered necessary and are approved, for additional assistant county agents, the employment of the additional agents on the forestry program probably would require a new contract with the State institutions.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA10. Tenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Progress of Cooperative Research and Test-Demonstration

Director Brehm stressed the importance of evaluating results and said that it is very desirable to be able to compare the results of one State with those from another. Such evaluation will help in planning new programs and in developing new relations between agencies.

There was considerable discussion of the agricultural objectives of the Authority and of the degree to which the States were reaching those objectives in their cooperative activities. Mr. McAmis stated that full data were needed from representative communities and areas.

Dean Cooper summarized the trend and conclusions of the discussion as follows:

1. We are satisfied from the reports made that all the States feel that the cooperative program of research and test-demonstration is effective.
2. Actual results from both research and test-demonstration are in hand for presentation, and, by judicious extrapolation, can be made applicable to wider areas.

Committee on Preparation of Data

The Conference adopted the following motion:

That a committee from the land-grant colleges of the Valley States be appointed to prepare a report covering:

- (a) The procedures, cooperative relations, and accomplishments in their land-use adjustment program carried in cooperation with the TVA;
- (b) A statement of the attitude of these institutions toward the Authority.

The Conference voted that the chairman of the Correlating Committee serve as chairman of the Special Committee just authorized. Other appointments were: General Committee, to assemble all data and prepare the report: Brehm, Schaub, Hutcheson, Davis, and Cooper; Supervisory Committee, to assemble research data and interpret results: Drinkard (subchairman), Funchess, and Mooers.

It was suggested by Director Brehm that the committee compile and present the institutions' information on their activities in research, extension, and resident teaching which relate to the program of land-use

TENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA10. Tenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

adjustment and farm betterment which they are conducting and in which the TVA is cooperating.

Plans and Budget Conditions for 1938

Contemporary conditions affecting plans and budgets were discussed.

Participations of Specialists in Test-Demonstration Program

Approval was given to the idea of a broader participation of specialists in the planning, conducting, and interpreting of the test-demonstration program, and it was specifically suggested that home economics specialists should participate because the program includes the betterment of the farm home and the raising of standards of living.

Use of TVA Lands Surrounding Reservoirs

The general question was raised as to the proper disposition and use of these lands.

Procedures in Area Test Demonstrations

Director McAmis stated that the original procedures had been rather loose but that conditions now would be improved. . . . The program presents a new opportunity to get people to work together.

IIIA10-4

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

ELEVENTH CONFERENCE

IIIAll. Eleventh Conference

- .1 Name. Valley-States Coordinating Committee Conference
- .2 Place and date. Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, October 4, 1938
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	5
Extension services	9
College staffs	0

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	1
U. S. Department of Agriculture	1
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0

Total	20
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Budgets and Reports

The Conference approved a motion by Director Brehm that cooperative budgets and reports be prepared semiannually, beginning January 1, 1939.

Soil Survey Procedure and Interpretation

Director Mooers suggested that there already are too many data to map, and, therefore, there should be simplification by combining. The Soil Conservation Service wants about 30 subdivisions where only 9 are recognized now. There are other demands for 9 or 10 slope classifications instead of the present 5. Multiplying soil erosion classes would not solve the problems. Directors Mooers then read a prepared statement covering soil survey procedures, with reference to erosion classes. After reading the statement, Director Mooers presented the following resolution, which was adopted by the Conference:

The directors of the experiment stations of the seven Valley States approve the methods and procedure of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils in their recent soil surveys made in the Valley States and desire the continuance of this work without substantial change and in accordance with the outline given above.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA11. Eleventh Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Interpretation of Results of Measurement of Economic
Benefits of Test-Demonstration Program

These matters were discussed at some length, and experiences in various States were given.

Reports of Valley-States Activities
Cooperative with TVA

A report prepared by the Special Committee set up at the last Conference, under the chairmanship of Dean Cooper, was presented at the Conference. Part of the report was read by Chairman Cooper. The Conference agreed that final decision on the complete report be left to the Coordinating Committee.

Report of Forestry Committee

Director Brehm inquired regarding the disposition of the report of the Forestry Committee submitted to the Tenth Conference. Mr. McAmis stated that the report had been sent to the U. S. Forest Service for approval but that no action had resulted. On motion of Director Brehm, the Conference agreed that the report be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

TWELFTH CONFERENCE

IIIA12. Twelfth Conference

- .1 Name. Valley-States Coordinating Committee Conference
- .2 Place and date. Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Alabama, April 4, 1939
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	3
Extension services	8
College staffs	1

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	4
Tennessee Valley Authority	1
U. S. Department of Agriculture	3
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0

Total	24
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. By invitation of the Coordinating Committee, directors of extension in Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina were invited to attend this Conference and were present.

Printing of Cooperative Study

Dean Cooper reported that the estimates of the Owen G. Dunn Company, New Bern, North Carolina, who hold the contract for printing publications for the North Carolina State College, had been accepted, and, through Dean Schaub, the company had been authorized to proceed with the printing. It was agreed that the numbers ordered would be shipped direct to the cooperating institutions. The company will bill each institution for the number ordered.

Status of Federal Legislation

On request of Director Cooper, Dr. Warburton reviewed the present status in Congress of several bills affecting research and extension.

Cooperative Program

Chairman Cooper stated that the present arrangement is good and should continue as long as present conditions are maintained. This met with general approval.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA12. Twelfth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Additional States as Parties to
Memorandum of Understanding

Dean Cooper expressed the belief that it might be helpful if four additional States, Arkansas, Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, were included with the Valley group in the three-way memorandum. There seemed to be general agreement to this proposal.

Annual Conference of District Supervisors

The Conference adopted the motion made by Dean Schaub that an annual conference of district supervisors be held.

Relation of Present Program to
BAE Land-Use Planning Program

This question was discussed at some length. The TVA is already a party to the three-way contract involving the colleges, the Department, and the Valley States. It, therefore, is in the Federal-State land-use planning program of those States, and its relations should be considered and made a part of any new agreement providing for additional land-use planning activities in that area. The present program is unified, and the proposed program should be equally unified.

The Conference approved a motion that a committee of three, with Director Brehm as chairman, be appointed to draft an agreement defining the relations of the TVA in the proposed new Memorandum of Understanding. The chairman appointed Director Hutcheson and Dean Funchess as the other members of this committee.

Study of REA Cooperatives

Dr. Warburton read the statement by J. Edward Campbell (ninth Conference) on the proposed study of REA Cooperatives and other agricultural cooperatives in the Valley States. He then suggested that each State report the progress made. It soon became apparent that the study either had not proceeded far in most States or that the States were not in possession of the data. It was agreed that the secretary ask Mr. Salter, of TVA, to submit a progress report to the States as soon as possible and a more complete report prior to the October meeting.

Are Farm Test-Demonstrations a Farm Program?

In the discussion of this topic, emphasis was given to the means of getting to the farm people the results obtained on test-demonstration

TWELFTH CONFERENCE

IIIA12. Twelfth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

farms. Mr. McLeod stated that there had been no systematic attempt to publicize the test-demonstrations yet, but that much material besides farm records had been accumulated.

Other Topics

Other topics discussed included "Promotion of Locker Refrigeration" and "Survey of Southern Livestock Industry."

IIIA12-4

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

THIRTEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA13. Thirteenth Conference

- .1 Name. Valley-States Coordinating Committee Conference
- .2 Place and date. Read House, Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 3, 1939
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	4
Extension services	7
College staffs	2

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	1
Tennessee Valley Authority	3
U. S. Department of Agriculture	2
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0

Total	23
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Agency Relationships

The old question of the responsibilities and programs of many different agencies was discussed at considerable length. It was held to be extremely necessary that all agencies work together in the fullest possible cooperation and coordination of field activities. Among the agencies named, in addition to colleges of agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority, were the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Security Administration, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Soil Survey Division of the Bureau of Plant Industry, all in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Federal-State programs affecting land-use are conducted within the State by the agricultural extension services and by the vocational teachers of agriculture. The vocational teachers sometimes are forgotten when this problem is being considered, but they constitute a large field force of active workers, and their activities should be part of a coordinated program.

There seemed to be agreement that the memorandum of understanding between the BAE and the colleges did not conflict with the cooperative agreements with the TVA, but that, inasmuch as these agreements existed, that fact should be sufficiently detailed in the BAE memorandum of understanding.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA13. Thirteenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Whether the Soil Conservation Service technicians should have any part in the cooperative soil conservation activities of the States and the Authority was the subject of considerable discussion.

Application of Phosphate and Lime
in the Different Valley States

The question as to the reasons for variations of quantities of these materials applied in the different Valley States was raised and discussed. On motion of Dean Cooper, the Conference agreed to request the AAA to permit again the use of phosphate on small grain used as a nurse crop.

Other aspects of the problem of type and allocation of phosphatic fertilizers were discussed.

Development, Execution, and Measurement
of Results of Area Demonstrations

On motion of Director Hutcheson, the Conference instructed the chairman to appoint two committees to determine:

1. The influence of phosphorus on crops and livestock, and the method of measuring these results in the program
2. The effectiveness of methods of extension teaching

The chairman appointed the two committees as follows:

Committee on Methods of Measuring the Influence of Phosphorus on Crops and Livestock in the Cooperative Program: H. P. Stuckey, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Chairman; Clarence Dorman, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station; T. B. Hutcheson, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

Committee on Measuring Effectiveness of Methods of Extension Teaching in the Cooperative Program: J. C. Lowery, Alabama Extension Service, Chairman; F. S. Sloan, North Carolina Extension Service; A. J. Sims, Tennessee Extension Service.

THIRTEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA13. Thirteenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Report on Agricultural Cooperatives

Pursuant to the action taken at the Twelfth Conference, Mr. Salter, of the Tennessee Valley Authority, presented and discussed a brief report on farmer cooperatives in the Valley region.

SCS Farm Forestry Program

A brief statement was presented to the Conference regarding the procedure followed in carrying on the farm forestry program of the Soil Conservation Service in the States of Georgia and Virginia.

IIIA13-4

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

FOURTEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA14. Fourteenth Conference

- .1 Name. Valley-States Coordinating Committee Conference
- .2 Place and date. Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee, April 2, 1940
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	3
Extension services	7
College staffs	1

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	2
Tennessee Valley Authority	6
U. S. Department of Agriculture	2
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0

Total	25
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Report of Experiment Station Committee on
Methods of Measuring the Influence of
Phosphorus on Crops and Livestock in the
Cooperative Program

Chairman Stuckey stated that each station had been asked to submit a summary report of its experiments from the beginning through 1939. Special questions with regard to procedure and scope of the report were discussed.

On motion of Director Hutcheson, the Conference agreed that the secretary of the Coordinating Committee take the assembled work of the two committees (experiment station and extension service) to determine what more, if any, material is needed, get that from the committee, and thereafter prepare the entire material for use.

On motion of Director Hutcheson, the Conference further instructed the secretary to take up with the Department of Agricultural Relations of the TVA the matter of obtaining technical and clerical help in preparing final reports.

George M. Rommel, Elmer O. Fippin, and L. A. Olson, of the Department of Agricultural Relations, were subsequently appointed by Director McAmis as a committee to advise and assist the secretary in preparing the State reports.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA14. Fourteenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Report of Committee on Measuring Effectiveness of
Methods of Extension Teaching in the Cooperative Program

The report of the Extension Committee was presented to the Conference.

The Conference adopted a motion by Dean Schaub that the reports of the two committees be accepted, that both committees be commended for their work, and that both be continued, to complete the task assigned.

The adoption of the report of the Extension Committee gave approval to a recommendation which provided for preparation and assembly of the test-demonstration results, as follows:

10. That each State proceed as it sees fit to record the changes that have occurred on unit test-demonstration farms to date; that this record be supplemented by some measure of the effect on other farms in the community, the county, and the State; and that this report be prepared within a reasonable time and submitted to the Extension Committee and the Tennessee Valley Authority by the respective States.

Problems in Connection with the Production
and Application of TVA Phosphatic Fertilizers

A statement, presented by Mr. Arthur M. Miller, Director of the Department of Chemical Engineering, Tennessee Valley Authority, was presented to the Conference.

Use of Phosphate on Small Grains as Nurse Crops

The executive secretary reported to the Conference on his discussion with officials of AAA in regard to the action taken at the Thirteenth Conference, requesting the AAA to permit again the use of phosphate grants-of-aid on small grains used as nurse crops.

Soil Classification

As to coordination of surveys, Mr. Eisenhower pointed out that several years ago the Department made arrangements for the coordination of all its fact-finding survey work, including soil surveys, conservation surveys, forest surveys, and others. In this arrangement, the Soil Survey Division, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, is recognized as the Federal authority on all questions of soil classification, correlation, and nomenclature. Today there is a common set of inspectors for the soil survey and the conservation survey, and, therefore, should be no overlapping or duplication.

FOURTEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA14. Fourteenth Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedCompletion of Affiliation
of Four Additional States

The secretary was instructed to follow up the negotiations begun more than a year ago, and, if these four States (Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina) are so minded, to obtain their signatures to the three-way cooperative agreement.

Other Topics

Other topics discussed included: Problems in cooperative program; Federal appropriations for extension and experimentation; increasing rural cooperatives other than for marketing; forestry problems affecting the States; relation of TVA, REA, and the States in rural electrification.

IIIA14-4

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

FIFTEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA15. Fifteenth Conference

- .1 Name. Valley-States Coordinating Committee Conference
- .2 Place and date. Hotel George Vanderbilt, Asheville, North Carolina, October 1, 1940
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	5
Extension services	8
College staffs	3
Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	4
Tennessee Valley Authority	2
U. S. Department of Agriculture	1
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0
Total	27

- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The Conference voted to extend to the deans and/or directors of extension from Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, and South Carolina, an invitation to attend the Valley-States Conference.

Dean Funchess and Director Dorman advocated annual meetings of the Conference, lasting more than one day, if necessary. Mr. McAmis suggested more meetings of those staff members who actually are carrying the research and demonstration programs. On motion of Dean Funchess, it was voted that the Conference be held once a year and that agronomists or other specialists attend whenever the program justified such attendance.

Summarized Reports of Experiment Station Results

The committee on the influence of phosphorus on crops and livestock and the methods of measuring these results in the program, set up at the Thirteenth Conference, submitted its report.

On motion of Director Drinkard, the Conference agreed that the results of fertilizer experiments and related studies be published separately from unrelated cooperative research (such as soil survey, terracing studies, farm machinery investigations, processing studies, new-crop tests, etc.).

On motion of Director Dorman, the Conference agreed that the reports of the experiment stations carry the names of the authors of the reports, or sections thereof, with mention of collaborators where desired.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA15. Fifteenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

On motion of Director Brehm, the Conference voted that the Conference secretary be directed to arrange for the mimeographing or other publication of reports.

Summarized Reports of Test-Demonstration Results

Pursuant to a recommendation contained in the report of the Extension Committee submitted at the fourteenth Conference, test-demonstration reports of various States were submitted and discussed.

Increased Production of High-Analysis
Phosphates for Demonstration Purposes

On motion of Director Hutcheson, the Conference adopted the following resolution:

Whereas experience to date has convinced representatives of the land-grant colleges in the southeastern States that high-analysis phosphates are essential for the conservation of soil and water resources and for the social and economic development of the entire United States; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the TVA be requested to increase its production of high-analysis phosphates for demonstration purposes, both within and without the Valley area;

That the AAA be requested to take steps to obtain larger quantities of high-analysis phosphates through commercial sources; and

That the proper governmental authorities be requested to take steps to establish plants for the production of high-analysis phosphates in the phosphate areas of the Far West and in Florida.

Report on Study and Analysis of Rural
Electrification Cooperative Associations

This report, a 37-page processed publication with a 14-page appendix, prepared by Messrs. Salter and Voltz, of the Department of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, was distributed to members of the Conference.

FIFTEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA15. Fifteenth Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedOther Topics

Other topics discussed included: Expansion of demonstration areas and their use in sound land-use planning; does livestock increase with increased feeds on test-demonstration farms?

IIIA15-4

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

SIXTEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA16. Sixteenth Conference

- .1 Name. Valley-States Coordinating Committee Conference
- .2 Place and date. Negley Hotel, Florence, Alabama, March 4-5, 1941
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	7
Extension services	10
College staffs	4

Agricultural colleges (non-College States)	2
Tennessee Valley Authority	5
U. S. Department of Agriculture	8
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0

Total	40
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Administrative Relationships with the
Agricultural Adjustment Administration

On invitation from the Conference, transmitted through Mr. Eisenhower, Department member of the Coordinating Committee, three representatives of the AAA were present to take part in the discussion. They were: R. M. Evans, Administrator; W. A. Minor, Assistant to the Administrator; and F. W. Darner, Chairman of the AAA Committee on Conservation Materials and Services. The discussion covered the following topics:

1. Objectives and scope similar in conservation programs
2. Attitude of fertilizer trade toward concentrated phosphates
3. Geographic sources of phosphate rock
4. Will use of concentrated phosphate cause waste of low-grade rock?
5. Relation of concentrated and 16-20 percent phosphates
6. Can TVA supply more triple superphosphate?
7. Relative production and freight costs on different phosphates
8. Cotton sacks in place of paper or jute sacks
9. Can phosphate needs of States be ascertained earlier?
10. Seed supplies of conservation crops

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA16. Sixteenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

The basis of remarks and discussions by departmental representatives was provided by a statement entitled, "Statement with Respect to Some Problems in Connection with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Phosphate Program," prepared by F. W. Darner, Chairman, Conservation Materials and Services Committee.

Meetings

The action taken at the fifteenth Conference, providing for annual instead of semiannual meetings of the Conference, gave rise to considerable discussion and actions, as follows:

- (a) That important problems are arising continually and that meetings are needed at least semiannually, whether by vote or on call of the Coordinating Committee;
- (b) That in the past not many topics requiring semiannual meetings have arisen and that an annual meeting using two full days seems sufficient;
- (c) That much time is lost in travel to conferences and, therefore, it is better to have them less frequently but to stay longer at each meeting;
- (d) That closer and more frequent contacts (perhaps once in four months) are desirable in periods of emergency and that group thinking is helpful;
- (e) That the need of regional meetings grows rather than decreased, the land-grant college meetings being national and not regional in scope;
- (f) That our conferences are justified if they are for both TVA problems and all Valley-States problems, but not otherwise;
- (g) That it is not possible to separate administrative and technical or subject-matter problems, as most problems have elements of both;
- (h) That we should have one meeting for administrative problems and another for technical questions;
- (i) That our program and objectives, if known, are diffuse and uncoordinated, each person present having a different idea as to what the test-demonstration farms are for and what to tell county agents to do in the program;

SIXTEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA16. Sixteenth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

- (j) That we must develop a common ground of procedures and policies in our program;
- (k) That the group has joint responsibility for the cooperative program, which needs both conference and coordination;
- (l) That coordination or dovetailing of the programs of all agencies is highly important in a cooperative regional program and is now being accomplished by regional coordinating committees in the Northern Great Plains area and the Southern Great Plains area;
- (m) That the Congress sometimes gets the idea that there is duplication of effort among the 48 States, and that they do not coordinate their programs. Joint thinking on problems is good, and as this is a cooperative regional program, this Conference can help the Office of Experiment Stations to find the answer to any question raised by the Congress;
- (n) That the phosphates in the test-demonstration program have been used to better agriculture and have profoundly affected the Valley States as well as those outside the Valley area;
- (o) That group meetings of specialists are very productive, and that different subject-matter groups might meet in sequence to prepare and recommend programs and procedures;
- (p) That forestry is a part of the whole regional program, but has not been so included, and that a study of the relationships of all agencies concerned with forestry problems is needed.

On motion of Director Davis, the Conference voted that the action of the fifteenth Valley-States Conference, in providing for annual meeting, be rescinded.

On motion of Dean Schaub, it was voted that the Conference meet semiannually, the autumn meeting for discussion of administrative questions and the spring meeting for discussion of technical or subject-matter questions.

There followed a general discussion of when annual reports of research results and test-demonstration results can be prepared, interpreted, and submitted for discussion and action. The consensus seemed to be that research results and recommendations of a given calendar year could be ready for the spring meeting of the following year, and

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA16. Sixteenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

test-demonstration results and recommendations for the same calendar year could be ready for the fall meeting of the following year.

Agronomic Committee

The executive secretary reported that the Coordinating Committee had appointed an Agronomic Committee to prepare a program for a meeting of a larger Committee of Agronomists at a date sufficiently later to permit evaluation of present results and recommendations of any changes or additions needed in the research or test-demonstration program.

Members of the Agronomic Committee: J. W. Tidmore, of Alabama, Chairman; George Roberts, of Kentucky; L. D. Baver, of North Carolina; and W. H. MacIntire, of Tennessee.

This committee met at Florence, Alabama, on March 3 and 4, and prepared a report containing a proposed program for a later meeting. This program, which was presented to the Conference, will be found in ~~the~~ Proceedings (XVI, 13-14).

Following submission of the report, there was considerable discussion, part of which related to the report and part to the objectives of the cooperative program.

On motion of Dean Schaub, the Conference agreed that the time and place of the proposed meeting of agronomists be left to the judgment of the Agronomic Committee.

Dean Horlacher moved that a committee of three be appointed to define the objectives of the cooperative program. This motion was seconded but was lost.

Director Davis suggested that each State hold a conference of its own specialists to arrive at institutional agreement on both objectives and procedures of the cooperative program before the next meeting of the Conference.

Preparing Summarized Reports of Test-Demonstration Results

The summarized reports of test-demonstration results in Alabama from 1935 to 1940, inclusive, which had been submitted for publication in part 2 of the presentation of cooperative results, were presented at the Conference and discussed.

In the subsequent discussion, the point was made that it is difficult to determine the influence of the TVA cooperative program apart from

SIXTEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA16. Sixteenth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

the influences of the State experiment station and extension service, as well as those of AAA, FSA, SCS, etc.

The question of the use of commercially donated potash on test-demonstration farms was discussed.

Suggested Meetings of Subject-Matter Specialists

The following question was proposed: "Should representatives of the station and extension subject-matter specialists (agronomy, animal husbandry, chemistry, agricultural engineering, farm management, home economics, test-demonstration supervisors, etc.) concerned with the planning, conducting, and evaluating of the test-demonstration program, hold conferences at regular intervals, or on call, to prepare reports and recommendations for the guidance of their institutions and the Authority"?

The question was passed over.

Effect of the National Defense Program on the Valley-States Cooperative Program

The discussion centered primarily on the problems raised by the need for increased nitrogen production in connection with the defense program.

It is hoped to produce forms of fertilizer which will be suitable to supplement the present program of using phosphates under legumes to increase the soil's supply of nitrogen and organic matter.

It is contemplated that any nitrogenous fertilizers which may be produced at Muscle Shoals shall be utilized in a Nation-wide program of test demonstration in which nitrogen fertilizers will be used on those parts of the farm which are adapted to short-term rotation and intensive cultivation. Nitrogen fertilizers used in this manner should aid in increasing farm income and in providing more of the requisites of family living. It also will relieve farmers of the necessity of plowing up steep slopes and other erosive lands which have been phosphated and now are growing phosphated legumes and grasses.

Improving the Cooperative Forestry Program in the Valley Area

Mr. McAmis invited consideration of the more effective utilization of water which falls on the farm lands in the Tennessee Valley.

(IVB40.1).

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA16. Sixteenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

In his statement, Mr. McAmis raised this basic question:

Assuming that this matter falls within the scope of authorization of the land-grant colleges, what additional research, if any, might be required?

In the discussion which followed, Director Brehm called attention to the report of the previous Committee on Valley-States Forestry Development (tenth Conference), of which he had been chairman, stating that this report, with its recommendations that TVA assign personnel to promote forestry in the farm program, had been adopted by the Conference but that no action had resulted. Mr. McAmis explained that the procedure was approved by the TVA Board and that budget recommendations had been made for funds to go part way in the program but that these recommendations were not approved by the Bureau of the Budget.

Director White suggested that, from the standpoint of economics, we must consider how the farmer can support himself while waiting 50 years for his farm forest to become productive. A grass crop can be grown in one year and 50 crops in 50 years.

On motion of Director Davis, the Conference voted that a committee of three directors of research be appointed to study the problems of farm forestry and to report their recommendations to the next Valley-States Conference.

Members of committee: A. W. Drinkard, Jr., of Virginia; H. P. Stuckey, of Georgia; Clarence Dorman, of Mississippi.

SEVENTEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA17. Seventeenth Conference

- .1 Name. Valley-States Coordinating Committee Conference
- .2 Place and date. Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, October 28, 1941
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	4
Extension services	6
College staffs	2

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	3
Tennessee Valley Authority	2
U. S. Department of Agriculture	5
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0

Total	26
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

National Food Goals and Test-Demonstration Program

The discussion was on the following topic: "The desirability of reaching the national food goals in the Tennessee Valley without reducing the trend toward reduction in acreage of row crops and corresponding increase in pastures and meadows."

A letter, dated October 14, 1941, from Chairman Lilienthal, of the Tennessee Valley Authority, to the Secretary of Agriculture, and a reply, dated October 23, 1941, from Under Secretary Appleby, were read to the Conference (IVB28.1)

On motion of Dean Jacob, the Conference adopted the following statement of the Correlating Committee:

The Correlating Committee has given consideration to the communication of Chairman Lilienthal to Secretary Wickard with reference to the effect of State and county goals for row crops on the long-time program of agriculture in this region.

It is believed, as recognized by the correspondence, to be desirable, if not essential, that the gains which have been made in this Valley program--specifically, the production of grass and forage crops, should be maintained, the use of phosphates continued, and the agricultural plant so operated that

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA17. Seventeenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

loss shall not occur.

Fundamental to this is the need that agriculture meet the responsibility for agricultural production, the support of the national program, and the protection of basic resources, in such a way as to contribute to the optimum use of the waters of the Tennessee River.

It is deemed essential that the agricultural leadership of the Valley States shall carefully consider the breakdown of 1942 goals by counties and that allotments be suggested without jeopardizing the program that has been under way during the past eight years.

Report of the Agronomic Committee

The Agronomic Committee report was presented by Dr. L. D. Baver, who had been made chairman of the committee after the death of Chairman Tidmore.

On motion of Director Stuckey, the report and its recommendations were adopted by the Conference.

Report of the Farm-Forestry Committee

Chairman Drinkard presented the report of the Farm-Forestry Committee, which was adopted by the Conference.

Expansion of the Experimental Quick-Freezing Program

Mr. Salter reported on the activities of the Authority in cooperation with the University of Tennessee and the University of Georgia which have resulted in the development of a process and two types of machines for effective quick-freezing of fruits and vegetables. The Authority has developed a small- and a large-type machine.

AAA Provisions Regarding Phosphate, Nitrates,
and Cover Crops

Chairman Cooper read the following statement and recommendations prepared by the Coordinating Committee:

It is increasingly evident that the supply of phosphatic fertilizer is greatly insufficient to meet agricultural needs in this region. Several factors have contributed to what now

SEVENTEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA17. Seventeenth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

amounts to an acute situation with respect to the supply of this essential material;

- (1) The accumulated deficiency over a period of years in the application of this mineral in relation to its withdrawal from the soil in crop and animal production;
- (2) The high requirements of the soils of the South for phosphorus;
- (3) The increased demands for more and higher quality feeds for livestock and human consumption;
- (4) The intensified program of agricultural readjustment in the interest of soil and water conservation on which the farmers of this region, under the guidance of their agricultural institutions and agencies, have been engaged during the past seven years and which is dependent on the continued use of phosphate material to support legume and pasture production;
- (5) The withdrawal, from an already inadequate production capacity for concentrated phosphate fertilizer, of a large tonnage of this material to be shipped to Great Britain in order to fortify and support the soils of that country for feed and food production;
- (6) The withdrawal from this same inadequate production capacity of phosphorus in its elemental form for making munitions required by our armed forces and for nations procuring these materials under the Lend-Lease Act.

The TVA fertilizer plant at Muscle Shoals, with a capacity of approximately 100,000 tons of concentrated phosphatic fertilizer annually, has been shut down to one-fourth its capacity since May 1941 because of the unavailability of power on the TVA system with which to supply the additional national defense industrial requirements and its normal commitments to cities, rural cooperatives, and nondefense industries, the latter full use of which may not be so essential to our Nation as is the phosphate fertilizer which would result from the full operation of the Authority's plant.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA17. Seventeenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

This Conference, therefore, desires to go on record to the effect that phosphatic fertilizers are urgently needed for the agricultural program in this region and in the Nation, especially during its national defense effort, and to urge that, at the earliest possible moment consistent with its obligation to other national defense objectives, the Authority resume and continue full operation of its facilities for the production of concentrated phosphatic-fertilizer materials.

The Conference adopted the statement.

EIGHTEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA18. Eighteenth Conference

- .1 Name. Valley-States Coordinating Committee Conference
- .2 Place and date. Roanoke Hotel, Roanoke, Virginia, March 3, 1942
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows;

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	4
Extension services	5
College staffs	2
Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	1
U. S. Department of Agriculture	2
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0
Total	18

- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

USDA State and County War Boards

The discussion relates to memorandum No. 921 and its supplement No. 1 issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, in regard to the establishment of functions of war boards. Reference is also made to Secretary's memorandum to the extension services, dated February 11, 1942. (IVB14.2). It was stated that the extension memorandum of February 11 was intended to be a declaration of the principles set forth in the memorandum of 1914. The memorandum of 1914 is included in subsection IVA1.

Problems of cooperation with AAA and with the War Department are also discussed. Comment was also made on the problem of establishing agricultural production goals.

Confusion as to Different Local Committees

It was pointed out that multiplication of local committees by different agencies was in itself causing confusion as to scope and function. Among the committees named were:

AAA State and county and community committees
BAE State and county committees
War Board State and county and community committees

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA18. Eighteenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Joint Advisory Committee on Soil Surveys

It was stated that the Land-Grant College Association had voted to arrange for all necessary soil surveys through a joint advisory committee of six, of whom three would be designated by the association and three by the Secretary of Agriculture. The three representatives of the association are: Dr. Bradfield, of New York; Dr. Bayer, of North Carolina; and Dr. Pierre, of Iowa.

It was reported that the Land-Grant College Association had voted to recommend that the phrase, "Land-Use Capability," as used by the SCS, be changed to something less definite and more nearly relating to erosion hazards and conservation.

Alabama Soil Conservation Districts

The chairman of the Coordinating Committee presented a statement with reference to the northeast Alabama and the northwest Alabama soil conservation districts and the action of members of the USDA relative thereto, with the further statement that the committee will take up the matter with the Secretary of Agriculture.

Acquisition of Land Contiguous to TVA Reservoirs

The Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee that representatives of local farmer groups, with the guidance of the State extension services, give consideration to the soils and the agricultural and forestry conditions and possibilities of such areas, and to the interests of TVA and the U. S. Forest Service, and recommend the action which appears to be of greatest benefit to the people.

Training Joint TVA-State Employes in
Objectives and Procedures

On motion of Director Hutcheson, the Conference voted that State-TVA employes be given opportunity for training in the objectives and procedures of the cooperative program.

Meetings of Specialists

Director Bayer asked whether meetings of specialists in agronomy, animal husbandry, dairying, and forestry, authorized by the seventeenth Conference, should be continued. On motion of Dean Cooper, it was agreed that meetings of the three groups of specialists be arranged.

EIGHTEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA18. Eighteenth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

On motion of Director Davis, the Conference voted that Director Baver, Chairman of the Agronomic Committee, be empowered to form a committee on experiment station procedure with TVA materials.

Other Topics

Other topics discussed included:

How to carry the work in agriculture and national defense with greatly reduced personnel; how to meet the new problems arising from increasing war-time agricultural needs in 1942 and 1943; how meet increasing agricultural needs without sacrificing soil conservation practices; effect of the war on administrative policies of the TVA in the cooperative agricultural program; possibility of enlarging the test-demonstration program under present conditions; readjustment of reservoir-area population.

IIIA18-4

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

NINETEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA19. Nineteenth Conference

- .1 Name. Valley-States Correlating Conference
- .2 Place and date. Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee, October 6, 1942
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	5
Extension services	6
College staffs	2
Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	1
Tennessee Valley Authority	4
U. S. Department of Agriculture	1
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0
Total	23

- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The principal theme of the Conference was the question of agency relationships in the Tennessee Valley, involving, specifically, a notice received from the Secretary of Agriculture, stating the intention of the Department to terminate the memorandum.

Status of Memorandum of Understanding

On April 25, 1942, the Secretary of Agriculture wrote to Dean Cooper, Chairman of the Valley-States Correlating Committee, concerning the Valley-States Memorandum of Understanding and stating that:

I am hereby giving notification that the Department intends that it be terminated on June 30, 1942. If it is desired, we shall, of course, be glad for departmental representatives to work with representatives of the agricultural colleges concerned and the Tennessee Valley Authority in developing a new memorandum in the light of current and prospective situations.

The matter was referred to President J. D. Hoskins, of the University of Tennessee, President of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. He called a conference of the presidents of the seven Valley-States land-grant colleges. This group created a committee to confer with Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. The committee was composed of President Hoskins, of the University of Tennessee; President Graham, of the University of North Carolina; and Director H. A.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA19. Nineteenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Morgan, of the Authority. The committee was unable to arrange an early conference with Secretary Wickard.

Following the suggestion in the letter of Secretary Wickard, the signatory institutions were asked to designate representatives on a committee to work out a revised Memorandum of Understanding. The Valley-States institutions designated Thomas Cooper, Dean of the Kentucky College of Agriculture and Chairman of the Valley-States Correlating Committee. The Tennessee Valley Authority named Neil Bass, Chief Conservation Engineer, under whose charge are the Departments of Agricultural Relations, Chemical Engineering, and Forestry Relations. The U. S. Department of Agriculture designated J. L. Boatman, Chief of the Division of Subject Matter, Extension Service, and representative of Director Wilson at recent Valley-States conferences.

This revision committee met at Knoxville, Tennessee, on August 28, and Dean Cooper was chosen chairman. Certain revisions in the Memorandum of Understanding were agreed upon unanimously at this meeting. The revised memorandum was entrusted to Mr. Boatman for rewriting in duplicate and transmission to Secretary Wickard for approval, signature, and transmission to President Hoskins for submission to the other signatory institutions. In the meantime, the Secretary had extended the period of the Department's adherence to the previous memorandum successively to August 31 and October 16, the latter being the effective date of the revised memorandum, when signed.

When this topic was reached in the Conference program, Chairman Cooper announced that the revised memorandum had been signed by all the contracting institutions and soon would be duplicated and distributed. President Hoskins, of the University of Tennessee, who was present by invitation, reported that after the Secretary of Agriculture had sent him the newly signed memorandum, he had transmitted it promptly to the presidents of the Valley-States institutions, who had signed it in record time. He stated that it then had been signed by the chairman of the TVA Board of Directors and that he took pleasure in presenting it to the Conference as a completed instrument, to be distributed to each signatory institution. He felt it to be a good example of what can be accomplished by cooperation and a proof that all necessary adjustments can be made by conference of the parties concerned.

The revision in the memorandum involved the addition of paragraph 4, agreed upon on August 28, 1942, to the question of procedure. This added paragraph reads as follows:

- (4) It is understood that neither this Memorandum of Understanding nor the Correlating Committee provided for herein, has administrative jurisdiction which would prevent any signatory agency or institution from carrying out the provisions of legislation for which said signatory is responsible.

NINETEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA19. Nineteenth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

The memorandum as thus revised became effective on October 16, 1942. The memorandum, as now in effect, is included in subsection IVA2.

Procedures in Programs and Relationships in
Organized Soil Conservation Districts

The question was raised as to whether previously established procedures or new procedures were to be followed in cooperating with organized soil conservation districts within the Tennessee Valley. In the discussion of this question, reference was made to the Memorandum of Understanding, to the report submitted on June 5, 1936, by a committee of the U. S. Department of Agriculture appointed by the Secretary, and to State laws authorizing the establishment of soil conservation districts.

Mr. McAmis stated that there is no conflict between the formation of soil conservation districts under State laws and the regional program in the Tennessee Valley area. The TVA has not questioned the formation of such districts, as it is assumed that they are empowered to operate independently to any party to the memorandum, but should any party signatory to the memorandum propose assistance to soil conservation districts, such assistance should conform to the memorandum.

The TVA has endorsed the consensus of the Valley-States Conference that the USDA and the TVA could, and should, cooperate with such districts in conformity with the Memorandum of Understanding, which provides that the educational programs in soil conservation in the Tennessee Valley area be conducted by and through the land-grant colleges.

There was further discussion regarding the circumstances involved in the establishment of the northeast and northwest Alabama soil conservation districts.

On motion, the Conference voted that the Correlating Committee hold a conference with Dr. H. H. Bennett on the problems involved.

Report of the Agronomy-Animal Industry Committee

The committee decided that it would be preferable to correlate the farm crop and livestock programs effectively before attempting to integrate farm forestry therewith. Accordingly, Chairman Baver selected, as the other members of the committee, Dr. Norman J. Volk, Head of the Department of Agronomy, Alabama Experiment Station; W. P. Garrigus, Chairman of the Animal Industry Group, College of Agriculture, University of Kentucky.

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IIIA19. Nineteenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Chairman Baver reported that the conference of agronomists and animal industry workers from the seven Valley States, at its meeting on May 27-28, 1942, had recommended the creation of a standing committee of three men (one agronomist, one animal industry representative, and a station director, as chairman, all elected for three-year terms) to correlate the agronomic and animal-industry research in the Valley. He reported that, in order to stagger the terms, the May conference had elected Dr. Volk as the agronomic member for one year and Dr. Garrigus as the animal industry member for two years.

The Conference voted that the committee report and the Conference recommendation of its standing committee be adopted and that their action in electing two members of said standing committee be ratified, providing, also, that Director Baver be elected the experiment station member and chairman of the standing committee for a three-year term.

Study of Cooperative Administrative Relationships

Announcement was made of a proposed study of the cooperative relations among the TVA, the Valley States land-grant colleges, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, by Mr. Philip Selznick, Department of Sociology, Graduate School, Columbia University, under appointment as a Fellow of the Social Science Research Council.

Cooperative Procedures

The program is too much departmentalized in the institutions and not enough institutionalized. There is a tendency to keep **different** lines of activity quite separate in most States.

Director Brehm. You (McAmis) and others talked for a week about objectives, but it was all talk. No written set of objectives or procedures have as yet been produced, after all these years. It is desirable to define relationships all the way down the line, from subject-matter specialists to supervisors, to county agents, to assistant agents.

Director McAmis. There are too many subjects and too many project adjustments. Ultimately, some projects should be completed. All projects should be under one master contract as, for example, those in forestry, rural electrification, rural education, etc. All projects should be overhauled regularly. The Authority would like to have the institutions give consideration to the feasibility of a contract providing for reimbursement on the kind and amount of work to be done and upon results accomplished.

NINETEENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA19. Nineteenth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Dean Cooper. Institutional programs are ideal, but difficult to attain. TVA should think longer about that type of proposal. It is difficult of operation and requires very expert supervision.

Director Drinkard. TVA has all the records and should be able to show any State where any weakness in this program lies.

Redirection of Test-Demonstration Requirements

The question of the detail needed in farm records for test-demonstration farms and the analysis and interpretation of the records obtained, was discussed.

The work of postwar planning committees was also referred to, and the establishment of a southeastern regional committee was noted.

Director McAmis. It should operate through this Conference and not in artificial regions.

In-Service Training for Assistant
County Agents

The question raised was whether TVA should continue to assemble groups of assistant county agents for special training. Three groups had been so assembled during the current year, two groups for a period of one week each and one group for three weeks.

The general sentiment seemed to be reluctance to let these men go away from their home areas while operating pressures on all employes are so high. The impression left was that no more groups would be called together in the immediate future.

Other Topics

Other topics discussed included: Contribution of the test-demonstration program to the war effort; replacing personnel and revising budgets; proposed bulk shipments of phosphate; approval of phosphates on a land-use basis; phosphate distribution by TVA in 1943; and incorporation of TVA nitrogen products in the cooperative program.

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DIGEST BY MEETINGS

TWENTIETH CONFERENCE

IIIA20. Twentieth Conference

- .1 Name. Twentieth Valley-States Correlating Conference
- .2 Place and date. Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, May 13, 1943
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley-States)

Experiment stations	4
Extension services	8
College staffs	0

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	2
Tennessee Valley Authority	2
U. S. Department of Agriculture	2
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0

Total	22
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Election of Chairman of Conference

Chairman Cooper called for the election of a chairman of the Conference. On motion of Dean Brehm, the Conference reelected Dean Cooper as chairman.

Conference of Correlating Committee with Dr. H. H. Bennett

Chairman Cooper reported that the Correlating Committee had conferred with Dr. H. H. Bennett, Chief, Soil Conservation Service, on problems involved in planning and conducting a single unified program of soil conservation if and when soil conservation districts are formed within the Tennessee Valley. A conference was held in Washington, D. C. on May 3, 1943. The following were present: Thomas Cooper, Chairman, Correlating Committee; Neil Bass, representing J. C. McAmis on the Correlating Committee; J. L. Boatman, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the Correlating Committee; C. R. Ball, Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee; H. H. Bennett, Chief, Soil Conservation Service; and J. Phil Campbell, Assistant Chief, Soil Conservation Service.

The report of the Conference, approved by Dr. Bennett, was read by Chairman Cooper (IVB14.3).

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IIIA20. Twentieth Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedTVA Representation on State Advisory Committees

The Conference adopted a motion by Dean Brehm that the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority be informed of the desire of the Valley-States Conference that representatives of the Tennessee Valley Authority be added to the State Advisory Committees on Soil Conservation and be asked to convey this information to the Secretary of Agriculture and request him to make such appointments.

Discussion of Bennett Conference Report

Dean Cooper stated that the Conference was unique in the degree of harmony expressed. He felt that the members of the Valley-States Conference should reach an understanding among themselves and then make it effective in all States. Should the SCS be asked to work in the Tennessee Valley area in the same way as the TVA does?

Dr. Bayer pointed out that Dr. Bennett does not have a full knowledge of his organization and is not aware that his subordinates do not follow his agreements. Some of them use political pressures. It was observed, however, that no organization can insure that all its members will follow an approved plan.

Dean Brehm pointed out that, for the duration, we must revise our conservation activities in order to achieve food production goals. Some grass land must be plowed and some soils depleted of fertility. These must be restored after the war. Farmers now are too busy to attend meetings and plan conservation. SCS men are busy also, but many of them do not realize that the programs of the soil conservation districts cannot go on as usual.

Mr. Bass, in answer to a question, agreed that Dr. Bennett had said that the State Advisory Committees should write the State soil conservation programs and that he would accept them. He was impressed with Dr. Bennett's sincerity and felt that the committees should go ahead.

Director Brown agreed with Dr. Bayer that such agreements do not take care of all the cases that arise, but felt that the proposed plan should be tried.

Mr. Boatman stated that the extension service had tried to have SCS funds allotted directly to extension for education in soil conservation. Dr. Bennett has been willing, but the Bureau of the Budget has not been agreeable to such an arrangement. He has allowed the employment of at least one man per State, responsible to the Director of Extension, to do educational work in soil conservation.

TWENTIETH CONFERENCE

IIIA20. Twentieth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

Director McAmis observed that there was a difference between an allotment and an agreement to reimburse an agency for a service rendered.

Mr. Boatman stated that a study of the hearings on the Smith-Lever Bill showed that the Department of Agriculture had become a great research organization, with inadequate machinery for getting accumulated information out to the people. Several bureaus were asking Congress for funds to extend the knowledge possessed by the individual bureaus. Congress felt it wiser to set up an extension agency to serve all bureaus. The several States already had developed their agricultural experiment stations. The Federal Extension Service feels that it is responsible for all departmental programs of agricultural education. There now is a Federal expenditure of approximately 18.5 millions of dollars annually.

Director Davis referred to the resolution passed by the Land-Grant College Association in 1941 and to the charter for the extension service issued by the Secretary of Agriculture in 1942 (IVB14.2). He then asked if the States are to be a funnel, only, for Department material, or are to be both a strainer and a funnel. The real basis for the extension program, he asserted, is the State college.

Dean Cooper, in response to a query by Director Brown, said that it was not expected that Dr. Bennett would send the report of the Correlating Committee's conference to SCS field personnel. Dean Cooper felt that the committee should have given Dr. Bennett an opportunity to read and approve, or revise, the report.

Dean Brehm observed that the planning of a program is one thing and the mechanics of its operation quite another thing. Mr. Boatman remarked that persons, not memorandums, really govern cooperation.

Mr. Boatman then read the following statement from the report (pp. 18-19) of the Secretary's committee on the Soil Conservation Service, in 1935, on the manner in which soil conservation programs should be prepared and carried out.

The major part of the work of both the Soil Conservation Service and the Extension Service is in the field, and the establishment of satisfactory relationships between State extension services and the Soil Conservation Service is especially important.

We recommend:

- (1) That there be set up in each State a soil conservation advisory committee to assist in formulating programs

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IIIA20. Twentieth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

for all soil conservation work in the State, in coordinating the various agencies concerned with soil conservation, in locating demonstration and other projects, in encouraging the formation by farmers of soil conservation associations, and in otherwise contributing to a unified plan of action.

- (2) That the State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee consist of the State Coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service, the Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, the State Director of Extension, and representatives of such additional State agencies as may be designated in each State by the Secretary of Agriculture because of their interest and responsibility in the development and carrying out of a soil conservation program; these latter agencies may include the State Planning Board or Conservation Commission and the State Department of Forestry. Such committees have been set up in several States and are functioning satisfactorily.

Under the general memorandum of agreement on extension work, signed in 1914 (IVAl) by the Secretary of Agriculture and by the presidents of the several State agricultural colleges, the Department agrees that all extension work in the State shall be done through, or in cooperation with, the State Extension Service.

Dean Cooper observed that the quoted procedures differed a little from the statements in the report of the Bennett conference. Mr. Boatman agreed. Dean Cooper said that he assumed that if a State Advisory Committee formulated and approved a program, the matter was settled.

Mr. Boatman said that any disagreements by members of the SCS operating staff should have been reported to Dr. Bennett.

Referring again to the suggested allotment of SCS funds to extension agencies, he stated that in the past ten years the Congress repeatedly has specified the purposes for which moneys could be spent. Most extension men work at many different tasks, only part of which might properly be strictly charged to soil conservation.

Dr. Jardine felt that the Soil Conservation Act should be read carefully by members of the Conference, as it contains some innovations. The title of the act is misleading, as it is as broad as all agriculture, while the text of the act is restricted. As chairman of the subcommittee which outlined procedures for research in soil conservation back in 1935, he had been familiar with the problems. The programs usually worked well, but occasionally someone made arbitrary changes.

TWENTIETH CONFERENCE

IIIA20. Twentieth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

It would be well if Dr. Bennett could assign his men to State extension services for specific work.

Dr. Bayer felt that the outlined procedures should be given a trial, but he does not subscribe to the statement that failure would always be the fault of the State Advisory Committee. He suggested that we all go home and get the program going.

Director McAmis expressed doubt if the work done by SCS within the Valley area had followed the plan outlined.

Mr. Boatman felt that we should make use of the outlined procedures and stated that he was sure that Dr. Bennett would be glad to help in settling any problems which arose.

Dean Brehm.

Under war conditions, the States must have a definite program for food and feed production. The soil conservation program is definitely related to it. The problem is to get this relationship clarified. We must maintain soil resources, as far as possible, but subordinate this to the need for food production. The SCS men do not all realize this.

Director McAmis.

The adjustment of this and similar matters should rest upon the objectives to be obtained, policies and procedures adopted, and the resources which are available for use.

As I understand the central objective of the regional program in the Tennessee Valley, it is to develop and preserve for the individual citizen his full freedom in the use of his initiative, talents, and resources in fulfilling his obligation to his community, State, and Nation. To do so, it is necessary not only that he approve, but that he directly participate in and be responsible for the formulation and conduct of local programs affecting his freedom of action. His views must be respected in the selection of technical and administrative leadership employed to aid him in carrying out his participation in programs thus evolved.

If individual citizens and communities are to maintain this status of freedom, they must preserve and develop their private and collective exhaustible natural resources. As the necessary resources of rural regions are exploited and depleted, individual citizens and communities trade their independence and freedom for the grants with which to provide the

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA20. Twentieth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Director McAmis. necessities of family and community life. Public agencies to whom they go for relief take from them the responsibilities of local planning and administration. The people gradually lose their initiative, freedom, and competence. The development and maintenance of essential exhaustible natural resources are means to an end and not the end itself.

As the purpose of the development of resources is to provide the individual citizens and communities with the opportunity of truly democratic citizenship, then the procedure by which it is to be obtained is prescribed. With an objective so comprehensive, all the factors must be dealt with as a whole rather than by piecemeal. While the entire Tennessee Valley may be considered a soil conservation district, it is much more than that, and it must be considered in its entirety. There is need and room for all public agencies which have a contribution to make. They must place themselves at the disposal of agencies close to and most responsive to the will of the people, whose job it is to formulate and execute the work to be done.

It is now the established policy of the Federal Government to pool its resources in the Tennessee Valley with those of established State and local agencies and institutions, so that the maximum use can be made of the facilities closest at hand and most necessary for the purpose. What are these resources?

For more than 100 years, the Federal Government has maintained an interest in the education of the common man through the land-grant college system, including research, teaching, and extension. These are essential instruments for the attainment of the objectives of the regional program. The land-grant colleges are responsive and responsible to local people rather than to the Federal Government.

The Federal Government owns a vast system of dams, reservoirs, and power facilities, and it owns and operates a plant at Muscle Shoals, the products of which are essential for munitions and for food production in time of war, and for the maintenance and improvement of human and natural resources in time of peace. Farmers own, for the most part, the watershed of the river. Due to heavy rainfall, strong relief of the landscape, and moderate temperatures,

TWENTIETH CONFERENCE

IIIA20. Twentieth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

Director McAmis. water is a most potent and dynamic resource. These facilities and conditions are ideal for the significant experimental undertaking in which we are engaged. Nowhere else in the country does this combination of public and private resources exist. Nowhere else is there such an opportunity for attainment of the objective stated. This regional undertaking, therefore, is unique with respect to objectives, policy, procedure, and the tools available for doing the job.

We have a Memorandum of Understanding (IVA2) designed to guide all participating agencies in making the maximum contribution to the regional undertaking. It has been modified and revised in harmony with progressive national and regional policy. The central objective and the procedure by which it is to be attained have not been altered.

If the results of the experiment are to be achieved, all agencies with a contribution to make should adjust their objectives, participation, policies, and procedures to those of the regional undertaking. In this undertaking, it was mutually agreed by all agencies concerned that programs of research, teaching, and extension in agriculture should be conducted by and through the land-grant colleges, irrespective of how such programs are carried on outside of this area. It only remained to decide how this could be done within the framework of the public acts authorizing such programs.

As I indicated at our last conference, with respect to TVA's participation, a way has been found to do this which is satisfactory to the institutions, to the Authority, and to the Department of Agriculture. This method is in harmony with the general pattern of relationships which existed in the beginning between the colleges and the Department.

I repeat, TVA has not opposed the formation of soil conservation districts or of the participation of SCS. It has endorsed the consensus of the Valley-States Conference that the SCS has a contribution to make and should find a way to make it in harmony with the Memorandum of Understanding and the original policy of the Department, as has the TVA. So far as the TVA is concerned, there is no desire that

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IIIA20. Twentieth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

Director McAmis. the SCS restrict its activities to territory outside of the Valley, simply because the work there is ample to occupy its full time and efforts. On the contrary, the Authority recognizes the obligation of SCS to serve all the farmers of the country, including those in the Tennessee Valley. The Authority would welcome its contribution in the Valley, providing its activities are aimed at the central objective and in accord with the regional concept. We do not believe it possible for personnel employed by TVA, SCS, or any other branch of government to deal directly with farmers or farm organizations on matters relating to agriculture without serious handicap to the regional concept of a unified program as set forth in the TVA Act (IIA) and under the policies of the Memorandum of Understanding.

Dean Cooper. Your point is that this TVA program is authorized by the Congress and is carried cooperatively by Valley agencies. (Here, Chairman Cooper asked Dr. Drinkard to take the Chair.)

Director Davis. I think that Mr. McAmis is very sound in his viewpoint, and I have said many times that I wish all agencies would take the attitude that the TVA has taken on the agricultural programs. It creates an exceedingly difficult problem when we have cross-currents and conflicts in government programs. Too much of our time is spent in operating government machinery and too little in getting our job done.

Director McAmis. If there had been no land-grant colleges in the Tennessee Valley, it would have been the obligation of the Federal agencies to promote the establishment of experiment stations, extension services, etc.

Director Brehm. The SCS has large appropriations from Congress. The technicians of SCS do technical work in the field, but also want to do promotion or extension education for SCS. The technician worries the county agent to get him to call meetings and let him talk about the SCS program. Many of these technicians do not want to do the technical work in the field, but promotion work at meetings.

TWENTIETH CONFERENCE

IIIA20. Twentieth Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedDean Brehm's Letter of Inquiry about Procedures

Dean Cooper read a letter, dated May 4, 1943, from Director Brehm, inquiring as to policies and procedures in connection with the activities of the SCS in soil conservation districts within the Tennessee Valley (IVB14.4).

Mr. Boatman.

I don't think the Correlating Committee has anything to do with the organizing of soil conservation districts, which are set up under State law. It seems to me that where the Correlating Committee functions is when States bring in matters of a regional character where regional integration is needed. There are some things that have to be done on a State level, and I question whether the Correlating Committee has any call to act in the case of soil conservation districts.

Director McAmis.

I don't know enough about what the SCS proposes to do. I know, in general, what has been done in North Alabama. They are putting in technicians in the counties, and these are giving individual farmers technical advice on soil erosion. That seems to be a purely educational extension matter. There might have been something else in it in the beginning. I wonder if we are going to adopt a different policy from that which we have understood. It is a State matter, and I think it would be well for the States to agree on what they do. I would like to have the States express themselves on it.

There followed an expression of viewpoints by representatives of a number of the State institutions.

Director McAmis.

I would like to know what the position of the States is going to be. Are they going to try to make it uniform or are they going to act separately on this, which I consider to be an important matter of regional policy. I am not suggesting that the SCS keep out at all, but that they work within this memorandum (IVA2). If they can't they should say so. I think it is up to this group to develop procedure.

I think it would be a good thing to adopt a uniform position on the matter. It is a regional question of regional policy and very important.

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IIIA20. Twentieth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

State Summaries of Fertilizer Results

Discussion developed the fact that four of these summary reports were already in hand. They comprised Alabama extension results, Kentucky extension and research results, Tennessee extension results, and Virginia research results.

Proposed Second Agronomy-Animal Industry Conference

Chairman Baver, of the Agronomy-Animal Industry Committee, raised a question as to the advisability and possibility of holding a second conference of this group in view of present conditions of work pressures and travel restrictions. No decision was reached by the Conference.

Status of TVA Nitrogen Fertilizer

Mr. Neil Bass, Tennessee Valley Authority, reported to the Conference on WPB regulations as they affect the distribution and use of nitrogen in the test-demonstration farm program.

Mr. Bass. The production of our plant will be roughly 15 percent of the total production of ammonium nitrate in the country.

Mr. McAmis. The action of WPB nullifies national policy already set up by the TVA Act. The material should be sold as nitrogen material. In the case of liquid ammonia, we would like to see that used directly.

Mr. Bass. There is another and rather vital fertilizer issue at stake here. You will recall that when TVA started out on its fertilizer program, we asked this group of agricultural colleges what kind of fertilizer we should make, and on your advice it was decided then that we should make concentrated phosphates. One of the objectives was to bring about a revision of the low-analysis, mixed-fertilizer system as fostered by the fertilizer industry. Should we now turn our fertilizer over to the industry for distribution permanently, or just for the duration of the war, in accordance with the WPB directive, it undoubtedly will retard progress toward a better fertilizer system. We have been trying to set up a new system in the interest of the farmer. But to take our products and put them in the old system defeats what we have been trying to do. It would set back for an indefinite period

TWENTIETH CONFERENCE

IIIA20. Twentieth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Mr. Bass. the program sponsored by your institution.

Mr. McAmis. This is a new material, relatively untried. The cooperatives decided that they would not be concerned over losing a few cents on this. They are in it to render a service to the farmers that no one else is in a position to render. They are not in it for a profit. Therefore, they are the ones to get it to the farmers rather than the industry.

Dean Cooper agreed with the general statements made. He also agreed that the WPB requirement is against the best interests of farmers and in favor of other interests. He felt that use in test-demonstrations and distribution through cooperatives is in accord with our policy and in the interest of farmers.

The Conference adopted a motion by Director Baver that the ammonia from the Muscle Shoals plant be distributed to the farmers as ammonium nitrate rather than mixed with other materials.

Production of Dicalcium Phosphate for Feeding

Mr. McAmis, Tennessee Valley Authority, reported on a plan to produce 12,000 tons of dicalcium phosphate to assist in meeting the emergency feed situation. Again the WPB stopped us on the ground that there would be enough mineral supplements with the reinstatement of the South American supply. This is a promise not yet fulfilled. They said that phosphorus was too short even to permit our manufacturing 15,000 tons of dicalcium phosphate. Triple superphosphate now has a very high priority rating on ships across the water. This all comes in the face of the statements last fall that there would be plenty of phosphate.

The authorization for the Mobile phosphate plant was given by the Congress, all arrangements have been made, and we are all ready to start construction, except that WPB will grant no priority for material to build.

Situation Regarding Fused Rock Phosphate

Mr. Bass. WPB indicated a willingness to okay a plant, or several plants, for the manufacture of fused rock phosphate. This contains 27 percent of P_2O_5 and less than 0.3 fluorine. We hope to have one plant in production in about six or eight months.

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DIGEST BY MEETINGS

TWENTY-FIRST CONFERENCE

IIIA21. Twenty-First Conference

- .1 Name. Twenty-First Valley-States Conference
- .2 Place and date. Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee,
April 3, 1944
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	6
Extension services	9
College staffs	0

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	1
Tennessee Valley Authority	1
U. S. Department of Agriculture	3
Correlating Committee	4
Others	1

Total	25
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Agricultural-Industrial Relationships Problems and Outlook

The discussion of this topic was led by Dean I. O. Schaub. Dean Schaub said: "I am a firm believer that we need local and industrial development that will furnish part-time employment to people in the Valley who cannot, under the size of the farms that we have, really keep themselves occupied on a 12-months basis.

Farm Programs, Problems, and Outlook

Statistics relating to fertilizer needs were presented by Chairman Thomas Cooper. Included in Chairman Cooper's statement was an estimate of fertilizer needs of the Tennessee Valley region, prepared by the land-grant colleges of the Valley States.

Dr. Roger B. Corbett, Secretary, American Farm Bureau Federation, also presented a statement relating to a program for obtaining adequate supplies of phosphatic fertilizer, involving, especially, the development of the phosphate deposits in Utah, Idaho, and Wyoming (IIIB15.27).

At the conclusion of Dr. Corbett's statement, the Conference adopted a motion made by Director Davis that "we concur in the views expressed

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA21. Twenty-First Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

by Dr. Corbett and endorse the general objective presented and go through regular machinery."

Director John R. Hutcheson led the discussion on the subject of "War and Postwar Food Goals," and Dr. James T. Jardine, Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, led a discussion on "Food in Relation to Health."

The New Emphasis on the Land

At the luncheon session of the Conference, Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, member of the Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, addressed the Conference on this subject (IIIB37).

Current Valley Research Program

Director L. D. Baver led the discussion on the experimental aspects of the Valley research program. Director Baver said:

So far as the fertilizer materials are concerned, I have personally been somewhat disappointed. We haven't got the type of integration Dr. Morgan talked about. I have made the statement several times that if any particular area in the United States had a chance of getting integrated research, it was the Tennessee Valley. We had meetings until the pressure of war came along. Two years ago, in Atlanta, the agronomy and animal-industry folks got things standardized. As a result of the meeting, Dr. Garrigus, Dr. Volk, and I were appointed as a research committee, and it was our responsibility to get more integration into the experiments. We haven't got as much integration as we should because of the fact, as I visualize it, that we aren't in a position to be an action committee. We are supposed to be an advisory committee. Too much material is coming up to get action on. If the Tennessee Valley had a full-time man on research who could be considered a joint employee of the seven States and who could bird-dog those things that came out, I believe, with a little advice, we could get coordination. Those of us on the committee have a lot to do ourselves.

. . . We are trying to get the work coordinated. I am just a little bit disappointed, when we think in terms of the nitrogen problem, that we did not get it coordinated in the beginning. I see no reason why we here, as a group of people in the South, interested in the same problem, cannot coordinate our work to take the products of an organization and

TWENTY-FIRST CONFERENCE

IIIA21. Twenty-First Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

adapt them to agriculture. Why can't we get together?

We need at least three institutions in an area that are willing to go together on the same type of feeding experiment on fused phosphate, because maybe fused phosphate may be good as an animal feed; maybe the cost of grinding can be distributed if some of it can go for feeds. I don't believe that every State has to do everything. I believe we should divide the work somewhat. If Mississippi and Virginia and Kentucky come out with fundamentals in one phase, and Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee on another phase, we are willing to accept the results. There is a loss of time when every State is making the same experiments. I think our committee has done a lot of good getting our thinking centered in that direction. My suggestion is that we ought to have a strong research committee to get at some of these problems, the answers of which we do not know; that someone should devote his full energy to the program, a man that will handle all the details.

The discussion on demonstrational work was led by Assistant Director J. H. McLeod, who called upon Mr. Clyde York to present the results of some preliminary work carried on in Jefferson County, Tennessee, on a proposed regional project for the classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley.

Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, Chief of the Division of Soil Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, made an oral statement to the Conference regarding the scope and importance of a systematic classification and analysis of farms, based on their physical and economic characteristics as a basis for formulating and carrying out the agricultural program of the Valley.

Recommendations of Correlating Committee

Mr. J. L. Boatman, member of the Correlating Committee representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture, presented the following recommendations of that committee for the consideration of the Conference:

1. That, in States where such action has not already been taken, the director of the experiment station and the director of extension in the respective States select and officially designate to the executive secretary a State contact officer, as provided for under the Memorandum of Understanding.
2. That each proposal for the initiation or renewal of any "joint coordinated activity" under the Memorandum of Understanding, prior to its initiation or renewal, be referred to the Correlating Committee in accordance with the following procedure:

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IIIA21. Twenty-First Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

- a. The proposal will be referred to the executive secretary, who, if he deems the proposal to be clearly in accord with the established policies under the Memorandum of Understanding and to be procedurally and methodologically adapted to the furthering of the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, and after securing such administrative and technical advice as he may deem appropriate in arriving at these determinations, may clear the proposal on behalf of the Correlating Committee.
 - b. In the event the executive secretary deems that questions of policy, procedure, or method raise a presumption against clearance of the proposal for inclusion as a "joint coordinated activity" under the Memorandum of Understanding, he will refer the proposal to the chairman of the Correlating Committee, who, on his own initiative, may clear the proposal, provided he is satisfied that no questions of policy, procedure, or method are involved that justify submission of the proposal to the Correlating Committee.
 - c. A proposal which neither the chairman nor the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee finds eligible for clearance under the considerations stated will then be submitted to the Correlating Committee for approval or rejection and appropriate recommendations to the interested agencies.
 - d. No proposal for the initiation or renewal of a joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding may be disapproved under this procedure except by action of the Correlating Committee.
3. That the following standing committees of the Conference, each to consist of a chairman and two members of the Conference, to be appointed by the chairman of the Conference, and such additional members as the chairmen of the respective committees may from time to time select from among the personnel of the participating agencies and institutions, are authorized and established:
- a. Committee on Organization: To consider and make recommendations to the Conference regarding such procedural and organizational arrangements, consistent with established policies, as the committee believes will tend to facilitate and promote the effective development and carrying out of the joint coordinated activity contemplated under the Memorandum of Understanding.

TWENTY-FIRST CONFERENCE

IIIA21. Twenty-First Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

- b. Committee on Research: To prepare and submit to the Conference an annual or semiannual report, with recommendations, relating to current and needed research in connection with the joint agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, including a digest and interpretation of the results of current research and proposals as to the character and scope of research problems requiring joint investigation, together with suggestions as to the allocation of this work among the participating agencies.
 - c. Committee on Extension: To prepare and submit to the Conference an annual or semiannual report, with recommendations, relating to the extension activities in the Tennessee Valley conducted as a joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding, including suggestions as to the expansion or modification of the scope and character of extension activities to facilitate better understanding and application of the joint agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley.
 - d. Committee on Resource Utilization: To prepare and submit to the Conference an annual or semiannual report, with recommendations, relating to actual and needed shifts in the use of land for agriculture (including forestry) and other purposes; supplies of fertilizer, quantities used, and quantities needed in the agriculture of the Valley; agricultural and industrial relationships; farm, family and community organization and problems; local industries; cooperative organizations, etc.
- 4. That the functions and work of the present committees of the Conference be appropriately allocated among the standing committees.
 - 5. That the executive secretary shall be a member ex officio and shall serve as secretary of each standing committee of the Conference; that it is recommended that he be requested to serve, also, as secretary of such special committees as may from time to time be established by any of the participating agencies in conjunction with the carrying out of any joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding.
 - 6. That the Committee on Organization be instructed to consider, and make recommendations to the Conference on, the feasibility of utilizing the specialized technical staff of one of the participating institutions, or of establishing and financing a specialized technical joint staff of full-time employees, or any alternative unified, systematic, and adequate arrangement and procedure (a) to advise the Correlating Committee with

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.5 Proceedings -Continued

respect to the statistical and methodological adequacy of the procedure proposed for any joint coordinated activity involving the application of research techniques, and (b) to tabulate and correlate, on request of the executive secretary, the results of such joint research, so as to show their significance, degree of comparability, and range of applicability.

The Conference then proceeded to discuss the recommendations seriatim.

On motion of Director Davis, seconded by Director Brehm, the action and procedure, as proposed in recommendations 1 and 2, were adopted.

Recommendations 3, 4, and 5, relating to standing committees, were then discussed.

At the suggestion of Director Davis, recommendation 5 was amended to read as follows:

That the executive secretary shall serve as secretary of each standing committee of the Conference; that it is recommended that he be requested to serve, also, as secretary of such special committees as may from time to time be established by any of the participating agencies in conjunction with the carrying out of any joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding.

On motion of Director Davis, seconded by Director Bayer, recommendations 3, 4, and 5, as amended, relating to standing committees, were adopted.

Director Bayer proposed that recommendation 6 be amended to read as follows:

6. That the Committee on Organization be instructed to consider, and make recommendations to the Conference on, the feasibility of utilizing the specialized technical staff of one of the participating institutions, or of establishing and financing a specialized technical joint staff of full-time employees, or any alternative arrangement and procedure to help the Research Committee discharge its functions (a) by assisting and advising with respect to the statistical and methodological adequacy of the procedures proposed for any joint coordinated activity involving the application of research techniques, and (b) by tabulating and correlating the results of such joint research, so as to show their significance, degree of comparability, and range of applicability.

On motion of Dean Brehm, seconded by Dean Hutcheson, recommendation 6, as amended, was adopted.

TWENTY-SECOND CONFERENCE

III A22. Twenty-Second Conference

- .1 Name. Twenty-Second Valley-States Conference
- .2 Place and date. Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Alabama, October 3, 1944
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	5
Extension services	6
College staffs	0

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	4
U. S. Department of Agriculture	1
Correlating Committee	3
Others	1

Total	20
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Regional Conference on Frozen Food Outlook for the Southern Appalachian States

The Conference considered a question raised by Dr. Alva H. Benton, Assistant Head, Division of Program Study and Discussion, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in a letter to the executive secretary, regarding the advisability of holding such a meeting. The sense of the Conference was that such a meeting was not necessary at this time, but the matter was referred to the Committee on Resource Utilization for action.

Regional Distribution Center for Educational Films

It was decided to refer consideration of this matter to the Committee on Extension, with the request that the committee develop specific recommendations to bring before the Conference.

Monthly Publication for the Tennessee Valley Region

This proposal was referred to the Committee on Extension for consideration and recommendations to the Conference.

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IIIA22. Twenty-Second Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Definition of the Phrase "A Joint Coordinated Activity"
As Used in the Memorandum of Understanding

It is suggested that each standing committee consider the appropriate interpretation of this phrase and prepare and send to the executive secretary a statement expressing that interpretation. On the basis of these statements, the Correlating Committee would then attempt to prepare an interpretation of the phrase satisfactory to the Conference.

Statistical Assistant for the Executive Secretary

The Conference endorsed a proposal that the Correlating Committee authorize the addition of a statistical assistant (approximate grade P-2, \$2600) to the staff of the executive secretary.

Membership of the Conference

The Conference agreed that (a) the chairman of a standing committee of the Conference shall be a member ex officio of the Conference and (b) that a member of the Correlating Committee shall be a member ex officio of the Conference.

Contribution of Farmers to Cost of Material
Used in Test-Demonstration Program

This problem was referred to the Committee on Extension for consideration of problems of procedure and timing and for recommendation to the Conference.

Committee on Cooperatives

A Committee on Cooperatives was established as a standing committee of the Conference, and the chairman of the Conference was authorized to appoint a chairman and two members to the committee from among the members of the Conference. The chairman of the committee was authorized to add additional members from among the staffs of the participating agencies.

Appointment of Four Correlators by TVA to Service
Standing Committees of the Conference

The Conference voted to request the TVA to provide the services of

TWENTY-SECOND CONFERENCE

IIIA22. Twenty-Second Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

four full-time employees on its staff to serve, respectively, as correlator for the Committee on Research, correlator for the Committee on Extension, correlator for the Committee on Resource Utilization, and correlator for the Committee on Cooperatives. Mr. McAmis agreed to support this proposal provided the Committee on Organization submitted a written statement setting forth the alternatives to this proposal considered by the committee, together with the reasons for their rejection in favor of the plan proposed, and provided this statement received the official approval of the Correlating Committee.

Correlators to Constitute a Regional Staff to Service
All Parties to the Memorandum of Understanding

The Conference agreed that these correlators would serve as a joint staff (a) to service all parties to the Memorandum of Understanding in reviewing and preparing recommendations regarding the technical merit of each "proposal" or "project" involving a joint coordinated activity and (b) to service all parties to the Memorandum of Understanding in assembling, analyzing, interpreting and preparing for presentation the results of projects involving a joint coordinated activity. The recommendations and analyses prepared by the joint staff in connection with provisions (a) and (b) are to route through the executive secretary for clearance with appropriate standing committees of the Conference and with the Correlating Committee.

Employment of State Contact Officers on a Full-Time Basis

The Conference agreed that "administrative and budgetary arrangements be made to permit a State contact officer in each Valley State to be employed and work full time on the Valley program, is hereby recommended in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding."

Establishment of a Committee on Tennessee Valley
Program in Each State

The Conference agreed that "provision be made, through appropriate administrative channels, to set up in each State a 'Committee on Tennessee Valley Program,' comprised of representatives from the experiment station, extension service, and teaching staffs, to assist in the more effective coordination of the State program and the Valley program."

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IIIA22. Twenty-Second Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Integration of Work of Executive Secretary
of the Correlating Committee and
of the State Contact Officers

The Conference agreed that "the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee may (a) at the invitation of appropriate administrative officials of the cooperating State institution, participate in discussions of the program of work of the State contact officer and (b) request the appropriate administrative officers of the cooperating State institutions to authorize the State contact officer to attend joint meetings arranged for by the executive secretary and presided over by him.

Initiation of Field Survey

The Committee on Resource Utilization recommended that the Conference authorize initiation of a field survey to provide (a) a continuing process of agricultural programming in the Tennessee Valley region, and (b) materials to be used in the formulation of a statement on postwar agriculture in the Tennessee Valley. The Conference referred this proposal to the Committee on Resource Utilization for further consideration.

Fertilizer Estimates for the Tennessee Valley

In its report, the Committee on Research (to which this problem had been referred, together with the problem of working out with Dr. Sherman E. Johnson, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, satisfactory estimates on fertilizer needs for the Tennessee Valley in conjunction with the production adjustments analysis) recommended that this work be undertaken by the correlator for the Committee on Research.

Evaluation of the Unit Test-Demonstration Farm
As an Extension Tool

The Conference approved a recommendation made by the Committee on Extension that that committee undertake such an evaluation. The committee proposed that the evaluation be made by each State but that the findings should be correlated among the States for purposes of study and comparison.

TWENTY-SECOND CONFERENCE

IIIA22. Twenty-Second Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Uniform Titles for State Personnel Employed to Work
On the Tennessee Valley Program

The Conference agreed to a recommendation of the Committee on Extension that uniform titles should be employed in each State to designate State personnel employed to work on the Tennessee Valley program.

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TWENTY-THIRD CONFERENCE

IIIA23. Twenty-Third Conference

- .1 Name. Twenty-Third Valley-States Conference
- .2 Place and date. Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, April 3, 1945
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	6
Extension services	9
College staffs	2

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	5
U. S. Department of Agriculture	3
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0

Total	29
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Definition of the Phrase "A Joint Coordinated Activity"

The Conference adopted the following definition proposed by the Correlating Committee:

The phrase "a joint coordinated activity," as employed in the Memorandum of Understanding, embraces (a) as to scope, those phases of the research, extension, land-use planning, and educational activities of the participating agencies which are related to a unified, regional agricultural program, and (b) as to content and participation, those proposals which the Correlating Committee consider of sufficient merit to warrant the formulation of a project involving two or more agencies.

Application of Test-Demonstration Farm Experience
To the Needs of Veteran Readjustment

The Conference voted that this proposal be considered by the Correlating Committee and referred to one of the standing committees.

TVA Assistance in Servicing Local Food Preservation Plants

This question, which resulted from a letter of inquiry to the

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IIIA23. Twenty-Third Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

executive secretary of the Correlating Committee from Dean Chapman, of the University of Georgia College of Agriculture, was presented to the Conference by the Correlating Committee. It had been planned that Dean Chapman would discuss this problem with the Conference, but as Dean Chapman was unable to do this, and in the absence of any motion or action, the question remains open.

Changes in Name and Functions of Committee on Extension
and of Correlator for that Committee

The Conference agreed to adopt the changes proposed by the Committee on Organization, after minor revisions were made in the description of the functions of the correlator, as follows:

Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching: To prepare and submit to the Conference an annual or semiannual report, with recommendations, relating (1) to the extension activities in the Tennessee Valley, conducted as a joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding, including suggestions as to the expansion or modification of the scope and character of extension activities to facilitate better understanding and application of the joint agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley; and (2) to the curricula of public schools and colleges, with a view to the introduction of courses and the improvement of instruction in basic principles of soil and water conservation and utilization, and in the principles and practices of management and operation of farmers' cooperatives and processing plants, and to the development of educational materials suitable for use in such courses and for such instructional purposes and the channeling of such materials to the appropriate institutions and to informal study groups.

Correlator for the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching: To work in effective relationship to the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee and to be concerned primarily with (1) assisting the committee in the formulation of regional recommendations for extension work that will effectively utilize the results of technical research and field surveys in the "follow through" or "action" aspects of the Valley program; and (2) assisting the committee in the formulation of recommendations for resident teaching, particularly for the purpose of providing basic training in the management and operation of farmers' cooperatives, processing plants, and similar farmer-owned industries. In this capacity, he will be especially concerned with assisting the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching and, through that committee, the Correlating Committee.

TWENTY-THIRD CONFERENCE

IIIA23. Twenty-Third Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedAppointment of Chairman of Committee on Organization

Because of Director J. R. Hutcheson's duties as acting president of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Acting Director L. B. Dietrick, Agricultural Extension Service, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, served as acting chairman of the Committee on Organization at the Conference. Chairman Cooper announced to the Conference the appointment of Director I. O. Schaub, of the Agricultural Extension Service, University of North Carolina, as chairman of the Committee on Organization, and the appointment of Acting Director L. B. Dietrick to the Committee on Resource Utilization in the place of Director Schaub.

Research on Phosphorus

The Conference adopted a proposal contained in the report of the Committee on Research that the correlator for that committee secure from Valley-States agricultural experiment stations data on phosphate research work conducted by them in the past and that these data be summarized and evaluated as a basis upon which the committee may recommend initiation of fundamental research projects involving phosphorus.

Research on Nitrogen

The Conference adopted a recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Research that the Valley States continue their work on aqua ammonia during this year. The committee will give special attention to this matter at its next meeting.

Cooperative Studies of Forest Fertilization
with Ammonium Nitrate

The Conference adopted a recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Research that initiation of these studies be undertaken in States which were interested in this work, subject to the recommendations made by the committee as to the manner in which these studies should be set up and carried on.

Studies in the Chemical and Physical Properties of Soils

The Conference adopted a recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Research that such studies be initiated in North Carolina, and in other States as conditions permit; and that methods

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IIIA23. Twenty-Third Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

of procedure be worked out so that the studies undertaken will have regional significance.

Land-Grant College Estimates of Fertilizer
Needs for the Tennessee Valley Region

The Conference, following discussion which cleared up a misunderstanding as to the needs for these estimates, instructed the Committee on Research to assemble these figures on the basis of the procedure and assumptions recommended by the committee and adopted by the Conference at the Birmingham meeting, October 3, 1944.

Interim Handling of Proposed Research Projects

The Conference adopted a suggestion of the Committee on Research that handling of projects proposed for its consideration in the intervals between meetings of the committee be deferred until the regular semiannual meetings.

Relationship of Correlating Committee
and of Standing Committees
of the Conference to Work of Various TVA Departments

The sense of the Conference was that all matters comprised under the Memorandum of Understanding, relating to the joint agricultural program in the Valley, should be handled under arrangements set up by the Correlating Committee, pursuant to the Memorandum of Understanding, regardless of the department which initiated the activity involved or the department responsible for its administration.

Preliminary Survey of Land-Grant Colleges
For Assembling of Information on Cooperatives

The Conference approved the proposal of the Committee on Cooperatives that the correlator for that committee make a preliminary survey of the Valley-States land-grant colleges, as a basis for more specific recommendations for the purpose of assembling information regarding the present status of cooperatives in the Valley area as regards extension, research, and teaching relating to cooperatives, and courses of training for cooperative association personnel, as well as research projects believed desirable by the land-grant institutions. A report and recommendations based on the findings of this survey will be made by the committee at the next meeting of the Conference.

TWENTY-THIRD CONFERENCE

IIIA23. Twenty-Third Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedRegional Distribution Center for Educational Films

The Conference approved a recommendation of the Committee on Extension that this committee be authorized to develop and present to the next meeting of the Conference a plan and procedure for production, circulation, and use of movie films on a regional basis, following further investigation by the committee of the possibility of obtaining funds to finance the initiation of this project from the Rockefeller Foundation or the General Education Board. .

Monthly Publication for the Tennessee Valley Region

The Conference adopted a suggestion of the Committee on Extension that this matter be continued as unfinished business, in view of (1) the current paper shortage and (2) the probable lack of available editorial personnel.

Contribution of Farmers to Cost of Materials
Used in Test-Demonstration Farm Program

The Conference adopted a recommendation of the Committee on Extension that there will be no change in the present price schedule nor in the system of distribution of fertilizers for the test-demonstration farm program; also, that the test-demonstration program not be disturbed by an expansion in the distribution and use of fertilizers produced by TVA otherwise than for testing or education; Provided, however, that this recommendation is not construed to preclude consideration of the possibility of the testing and demonstrating of new fertilizers by groups other than those now doing so, or to prohibit handling of that type of work in accord with relationships of the kind that now exist in Lauderdale County, Alabama, and in the counties of North Georgia.

Evaluation of the Unit Test-Demonstration Farm
as an Extension Tool

The Conference agreed to a proposal of the Committee on Extension that each State proceed with this evaluation and submit to the Committee on Extension, at least 30 days prior to the next meeting of the Conference, a report on its findings, these State reports to be compiled by the committee into a report to be presented for consideration of the Conference at its next meeting.

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IIIA23. Twenty-Third Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedStatus and Functions of State Contact Officer

Dean Brehm discussed the status and functions of State contact officers and said that it is his intention to employ, on University of Tennessee funds, a contact officer, beginning July 1, 1945, so that all TVA matters relating to the university will be cleared through him. It was pointed out that this is a State matter for each State to handle in its own way in the light of TVA cooperation.

USDA and TVA Representation on Standing Committees

The Committee on Extension recommended that either the Committee on Organization or the Correlating Committee consider USDA and TVA representation on each of the standing committees and make a recommendation with a view to the establishment of uniform procedure among the committees with respect to such representation. In the discussion of this recommendation, it was pointed out that the Conference had previously acted upon this matter by vesting in the chairman of each standing committee authority to add to the membership of the committee by making such appointments from the staffs of the participating agencies and institutions as the chairman may deem appropriate.

Committee of Valley Cooperatives

The Conference agreed that this proposal, submitted by the Committee on Cooperatives to encourage the establishment of a committee of representatives from farmers' cooperatives in the Valley, be recorded in the minutes of the Conference and that decision on the matter be postponed until the next meeting of the Conference.

Conference Policy with Regard to Organization of Soil
Conservation Districts in the Tennessee Valley Area

The Conference agreed that this matter should be considered by the Correlating Committee which will, if necessary, arrange a conference with Dr. Hugh Bennett, Chief of Soil Conservation Service, and report on their findings at the next meeting of the Conference.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONFERENCE

IIIA24. Twenty-Fourth Conference

- .1 Name. Twenty-Fourth Valley-States Conference
- .2 Place and date. Read House, Chattanooga, Tennessee, October 5, 1945
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	6
Extension services	10
College staffs	2

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	8
U. S. Department of Agriculture	2
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0

Total	32
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Appointment of Representative of U. S. Department
of Agriculture on Correlating Committee

The chairman of the Conference announced that notice had been received of the appointment of Mr. James G. Maddox to the Correlating Committee, as representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to succeed Mr. J. L. Boatman.

Appointment of Coordinator of Cooperative Programs
College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee

The chairman of the Conference announced that notice had been received of the appointment of Mr. E. C. McReynolds, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, as coordinator of cooperative programs for that institution.

Amendment to Master Contract

Announcement was made that under date of September 7, 1945, Mr. Bass transmitted to the participating institutions an executed copy of an amendment to the master contract, effective January 1, 1945, authorizing cooperative projects in farm forestry research and calendar year work plans and budgets (IVA3).

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IIIA24. Twenty-Fourth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Meeting with Secretary of Agriculture

With reference to the proposed meeting with the Secretary of Agriculture, it was suggested that any member of the Conference who wishes to include any specific question for discussion at the meeting with the Secretary submit the suggestion to a member of the Correlating Committee.

Correction of the Record

For the purpose of correcting the record, a letter dated June 26, 1945, from Mr. Bass to Dean Cooper, was read to the Conference. In this letter, Mr. Bass states: "I feel also that in view of my report on the matter (support of the Mobile plant proposal), you should know that insofar as we are advised, the Department (USDA) did not actively support the item when it was being considered in the 1946 TVA appropriation."

Procedure for Cooperation with Soil Conservation
Districts in the Tennessee Valley

The report of the Correlating Committee, dated June 15, 1945, was adopted by the Conference. The following resolution, interpreting Section 3a of the report submitted by the Committee on Organization, was also adopted by the Conference.

Resolved, That we endorse the report of the Correlating Committee on procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley and that Section 3a be interpreted that we recommend that any funds from Federal agencies used to employ personnel on the county or district level be on the reimbursement basis to the land-grant college of the State.

Letters endorsing the report of the Correlating Committee have been received from the presidents of all the land-grant colleges of the Valley and from the Chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Place of Meetings of the Conference

The Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee that, as a matter of policy, all meetings of the Conference be held at a convenient point in the Valley or in one of the Valley States.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONFERENCE

IIIA24. Twenty-Fourth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Study of the Cooperative Program and Procedure
in the Tennessee Valley Region
as a Procedure in Government

The Correlating Committee was instructed to "proceed immediately to cause to be assembled facts both for and against this procedure in government."

Southern Film Production Service

The Conference approved the general principle of organization presented by the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, endorsed the proposal to hold a conference of interested agencies at Knoxville on October 24, 1945, to set up an advisory committee, and approved the following recommendation of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching:

In reference to the composition of the proposed advisory committee, this committee recommends that the advisory committee be comprised of one representative from each State and one representative of each type of participating regional and State agency; provided, first, that a State representative may not also serve as a representative for a type of agency; and provided, second, that State representatives be apportioned in an equitable manner as to types of agency affiliation.

Monthly Publication for the Tennessee Valley Region

The Conference adopted the following recommendation of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching:

The committee recommends that the correlator or acting correlator of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching be requested to explore the feasibility of the proposed publication, and through conferences with officials of appropriate agencies, develop definite plans and proposals for the establishment of such a publication at the earliest practicable date; such plan and procedure to be submitted to the committee for consideration as a basis for specific recommendations to this Conference at its next meeting.

Evaluation of the Unit Test-Demonstration Farm
As an Extension Tool

The Conference was advised by the chairman of the Committee on

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IIIA24. Twenty-Fourth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Extension and Resident Teaching that reports had been received from five States: Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The executive secretary was instructed to distribute copies of these reports to all concerned.

Application of Test-Demonstration Farm Experience
to the Needs of Veteran Readjustment

Director Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, reported to the Conference that a number of stimulating suggestions had been received by the committee and that the executive secretary will distribute copies of these suggestions to the members of the Conference.

Preliminary Survey of Valley-States Colleges

The Conference received and adopted a digest of a preliminary report of the Committee on Cooperatives relating to the number of personnel and amount of time devoted to extension, research, and teaching in relation to cooperatives, to courses offered in resident teaching and training association personnel, present and prospective, and to research projects in agricultural cooperation which the institution considered desirable to be undertaken. The Conference also adopted the following general recommendations submitted by the Committee on Cooperatives:

- a. That the land-grant college in each Valley State employ one or more persons, to be assigned specifically to the work of assisting and promoting farmers' cooperatives in the Valley area of the State. If the Valley area of a State is not large enough to justify the employment of a man, then by suitable arrangements, additional adjacent counties may be added to the territory to be served.
- b. That each institution undertake research regarding the opportunities of cooperative enterprises and the improvement in organization and management, such research to be focused on the situation and problems in specific localities.

The following specific recommendations, submitted by the Committee on Cooperatives, were also adopted by the Conference.

- a. That each of the land-grant colleges re-examine its courses relating to agricultural cooperation, both as to content and method of presentation, for the purpose of aiding the agricultural development of the State by farmers through their cooperative enterprises. Toward the accomplishment of this objective, the following specific suggestions are offered:

TWENTY-FOURTH CONFERENCE

IIIA24. Twenty-Fourth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

- (1) That, at least for a period of several years, an annual conference, attended by the faculty members of the seven agricultural colleges who are responsible for teaching the subject, be held for the purpose of discussing courses, subject matter, and methods in the teaching of agricultural cooperation, including the possibility of extending the present courses to cover a longer period than one term; such a meeting could be held during the Southern Agricultural Workers conference;
 - (2) That managers of cooperatives and agricultural workers assisting with problems of cooperatives be invited to discuss experiences with the student classes, and that students be provided the opportunity of visiting and studying specific cooperative associations;
 - (3) That the teachers of courses in agricultural cooperation obtain and utilize to a larger degree material relating to existing associations, their organization, administration, management, etc., and the current problems of farmers' cooperatives operating in the State;
 - (4) That provision be made for each person teaching courses in agricultural cooperation to participate in research in that field in order that his teaching may be more closely related to actual problems of cooperatives;
 - (5) That persons teaching the subject be encouraged to take leave from the institution for a limited time for the purpose of obtaining experience as an employe of a cooperative.
- b. That increased efforts be made to provide some additional training in agricultural cooperation, including a period of actual employment by cooperatives, for agricultural students, particularly for those who are prospective county agents, teachers of vocational agriculture, and employes of cooperatives.
- c. That each institution inaugurate a program of "in-service" training for cooperative employes and agricultural workers, such program to provide for the following:
- (1) Periodic conferences for managers and other employes of farmers' cooperatives for the purpose of discussing current problems of the cooperatives, including problems of operation, membership education, finance, and accounting. Probably there should be an initial conference on general problems followed by later conferences on certain specific problems. The duration of such conferences might be from one to five days, depending upon circumstances

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IIIA24. Twenty-Fourth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

and problems to be discussed. The discussion leader should be a representative of the institution, and all personnel of the institution having duties related to cooperatives should attend and have an opportunity to participate.

- (2) In conferences of county agents and teachers of vocational agriculture, provision should be made for discussing problems of cooperatives and the proper role of these workers in the program of cooperative development.
- (3) Conferences of directors and cooperatives to discuss problems of cooperatives and the possibility of rendering greater service to the organizations.

Committee of Valley Cooperatives

The Conference adopted the following recommendation proposed by the Committee on Cooperatives:

An important step necessary in the development of an effective and comprehensive program of farmers in the Tennessee Valley is the understanding, acceptance, and promulgation by farmers' cooperatives of certain fundamental objectives in the interest of both the farmers and the public. A desirable way in which such objectives might be identified or formulated would be through the deliberations and consultation of a committee established by cooperatives operating within the Valley. The colleges and the TVA are interested in and wish to encourage many cooperative activities upon which depend many farmer activities in rural resources development. It is felt that such a group would be of assistance to the colleges and the Committee on Cooperatives and of great value in furthering Valley development by advising and cooperating with the colleges and TVA in formulating and carrying out various aspects of an operating program. It is the recommendation of your Committee on Cooperatives that encouragement be given to the establishment of such a group representing cooperatives.

Research on Phosphorus

The Conference adopted recommendations of the Committee on Research (a) that no additional testing of TVA phosphates was necessary, except that additional tests should be made in which potassium metaphosphate would be included for testing its efficiency both as a source of potassium and phosphorus; (b) that fused phosphate be used in compounding a complete fertilizer in order to determine the physical condition of this material and also its suitability for

TWENTY-FOURTH CONFERENCE

IIIA24. Twenty-Fourth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

distribution; (c) that the report on phosphate research investigations in the Valley States would have greater significance if the data were tabulated on the basis of soil groups rather than according to States in the Tennessee Valley.

Research on Nitrogen

The Conference adopted recommendations of the Committee on Research:

- a. That no additional work was needed on aqua ammonia for two reasons:
 - (1) The preliminary work indicates that aqua ammonia is a satisfactory source of nitrogen when applied to the soil; and
 - (2) It is not likely that this material will be used on a practical basis by the farmers, due to mechanical difficulties of handling and the low concentration of nitrogen in this product;
- b. That the work on anhydrous ammonia by the Mississippi station be continued by Mississippi until the results are conclusive;
- c. That TVA and others who are concerned be requested to provide the Research Committee with data relative to the cost of anhydrous ammonia from the plant to the farmer whenever such a study is feasible.

Phosphorus Nutrition Studies

The Conference adopted a suggestion by the Committee on Research that, since the phosphorus nutrition project being conducted by the Tennessee experiment station is under revision, the plan for the new experiment be submitted for review by several nutritionists before the revised project is initiated.

Studies in the Chemical and Physical Properties of Soils

The report of the Committee on Research states (a) that an analysis of this study now being conducted in North Carolina will be made within the next year, and information will be available as a guide for similar studies in other States; (b) that the committee had received a proposal for a study of the relationship between soil type, chemical and physical properties of soils, and crop response to fertilizer application, to be set up as a part of the Georgia Council project during the coming year.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA24. Twenty-Fourth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Agricultural Planning in the Tennessee Valley

The Committee on Resource Utilization reported that a proposal is being developed involving the initiation of a project for the classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley portions of the States of Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

Report on Agricultural Program for the Tennessee Valley

The report of the Committee on Resource Utilization states that six States have prepared and submitted reports on an agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley portion of the respective States and that on the basis of these reports, a preliminary report for the Valley as a whole has been prepared and is now in process of clearance.

Postwar Bench Mark for Agriculture
in the Tennessee Valley

The Committee on Resource Utilization reported to the Conference that it had given consideration to the problems involved in the preparation of a bench-mark report for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley and had concluded: (a) that a bench-mark report on agricultural production in the Tennessee Valley is accepted as an objective; (b) that as a basis for such a report there should be developed a set of assumptions pertinent to the situation and opportunities in the Tennessee Valley as such; and (c) that in the formulation of that report a device should be sought which will enable us to express the bench marks or goals in terms of end products, instead of in specific crops and acreages.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONFERENCE

IIIA25. Twenty-Fifth Conference

- .1 Name. Twenty-Fifth Valley-States Conference
- .2 Place and date. Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia, April 3, 1946
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	7
Extension services	6
College staffs	2

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	1
Tennessee Valley Authority	8
U. S. Department of Agriculture	2
Correlating Committee	3
Others	0

Total	29
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- .4 Chairman. I. O. Schaub
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Opening of the Conference

Director Schaub conveyed to the Conference the regrets of Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman, who was unable to attend. In the absence of Dean Cooper, and at his request, Director Schaub presides.

Cooperation with Soil Conservation Districts
in the Tennessee Valley

Mr. James G. Maddox, representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, read, for the information of the Conference, Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946, addressed to Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, in reply to Dean Cooper's letter of July 18, 1945, transmitting to the Secretary a copy of the committee's report of June 15, 1945, on cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley.

Agricultural Planning in the Tennessee Valley

Approval of a project, under the auspices of the Committee on Resource Utilization, entitled, "Classification and Analysis of Farms and of Farmer-Owned Enterprises in the Tennessee Valley," was

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA25. Twenty-Fifth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

announced. This is a joint project between Mississippi State College and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Agricultural Program and Postwar Bench-Mark Reports

The Conference voted that these reports be distributed to members of the Conference. It was voted that one copy of the individual State reports be sent to each State.

Tabulation of Data of the U. S. Census
Relating to Test-Demonstration Farms

The Conference heard and received, as a part of the report of the Committee on Resource Utilization, a statement by Dr. William E. Cole, Chief, Program Review and Analysis Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, in regard to arrangements for, and progress of, this work.

Cooperative Forestry Program
in the Tennessee Valley

The Conference heard and received, as a part of the report of the Committee on Resource Utilization, a statement on this subject by Mr. Richard Kilbourne, Assistant Chief, Department of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority.

Rural Housing in the Valley States

The Conference heard and received, as a part of the report of the Committee on Resource Utilization, a statement by Dr. William E. Cole, Chief, Program Review and Analysis Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, in regard to the scope and objective of work in progress to assemble data on rural housing.

Southern Film Production Service

The Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching reported that the organization of the Film Service is now complete and that it may be regarded as a going concern. The Board of Directors are as follows:

W. J. McGlothlin, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville,
Tennessee, Chairman

Walter S. Brown, Agricultural Extension Service, University
of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, Vice-Chairman

TWENTY-FIFTH CONFERENCE

IIIA25. Twenty-Fifth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Felix A. Grisette, Managing Director, North Carolina
State Planning Board, Raleigh, North Carolina, Treasurer

Thomas A. Ford, Editor of Publications, State Department
of Conservation, Montgomery, Alabama

R. E. Jagers, State Department of Education, Lexington,
Kentucky

Normer Gill, State Department of Education, Jackson,
Mississippi

T. W. Morgan, Agricultural Extension Service, Clemson
College, Clemson, South Carolina

*Colin English, Superintendent of Public Instruction,
State Department of Public Instruction, Tallahassee,
Florida

E. C. McReynolds, Agricultural Extension Service, Univer-
sity of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee

James W. Brown, State Board of Education, Richmond,
Virginia

Lamar Dodd, Dean of Fine Arts, University of Georgia,
Athens, Georgia

*Not confirmed

The committee announced that Mr. Nicholas C. Read had been select-
ed by the Board of Directors as director for the production unit
of the Service.

On its own request, the Committee on Extension and Resident Teach-
ing was relieved of further responsibility in this matter.

Publication for the Tennessee Valley Region

The Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching presented specific
recommendations to the Conference for the establishment of this pub-
lication. In view of pending discussions relating to interagency
cooperation in the Valley, the Conference voted to refer the propos-
al to the Correlating Committee for further consideration and sub-
sequent discussion with the Committee on Extension and Resident
Teaching.

Use of Test-Demonstration Farms
As an Educational Medium by Schools

The Conference heard and received, as a part of the report of the
Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, a statement on this
subject by Mr. E. H. White, Chief, Tests and Demonstrations Staff,
Department of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA25. Twenty-Fifth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

The Conference recommended that the matter be considered by the land-grant colleges of the Valley and that it be referred to the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching for consideration at its next meeting.

Procedure for Broadening the Scope of the Cooperative
Agricultural Program in the Tennessee Valley

The Conference heard and received, as a part of the report of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, a statement by Mr. Leland G. Allbaugh, correlator for that committee, on this topic. It was suggested that the matter receive serious consideration by all concerned.

Committee of Valley Cooperatives

The Committee on Cooperatives reported establishment of a temporary Advisory Committee of Valley Cooperatives and a meeting in Birmingham on January 31, 1946, at which the Advisory Committee was represented as follows:

- L. B. Connelly, Jr., Manager, Southwest Virginia Watershed Cooperative, Incorporated, Lebanon, Virginia (representing William G. Smith, Rosedale, Virginia)
- Glenn C. Palmer, a farmer, Clyde, North Carolina
- Robert C. Stenbridge, Georgia Mountain Growers' Association, Ellijay, Georgia
- J. Howard Hornsby, Director, Chickamauga Producers' Association, Peakland, Tennessee
- U. H. Prickett, Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Cooperative, Decatur, Alabama (representing E. P. Garrett, Decatur, Alabama)

Survey of Valley-States Land-Grant Colleges
Regarding Their Program
As Related to Farmers' Cooperatives

The Committee on Cooperatives advised that a summary of "Conclusions and Recommendations" of the report previously adopted by the Conference had been prepared and added to the report, including a paragraph numbered 7 to which the committee wished to direct specific attention, as follows:

7. It is recommended that under the sponsorship of the Committee on Cooperatives, arrangements be made for a meeting of special personnel assigned to work with the farmer cooperatives in the Valley region of each State, together with representatives of

TWENTY-FIFTH CONFERENCE

IIIA25. Twenty-Fifth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

TVA and any additional personnel which the colleges may designate, for the purpose of discussing methods of accomplishing the objectives in each State and coordinating the program in the several States.

The following motion, adopted by the committee, was approved by the Conference:

That this committee accept the report submitted by the correlator, subject to such minor amendments in phrasing and content as may be indicated by the discussion here and to such editorial changes as may be designed to clarify and improve the presentation in the text; provided, that approval of this committee be contingent upon receipt of approval from the cooperating institutions with reference to those aspects of the report that relate to their specific institutions.

The Conference also approved the following recommendation of the committee:

With reference to the "Report on the Survey of the Valley Land-Grant Colleges Regarding Their Programs as Relating to Farmers' Cooperatives," the Committee recommends that after careful editing it be issued in as attractive form as possible, preferably multilithed, with sufficient copies to provide each member of the committee an adequate number for appropriate distribution on behalf of their constituent institutions or agencies.

Proposed Survey of Valley Cooperatives

The Committee on Cooperatives advised the Conference of its intention to assemble data to show the status of farmers' cooperatives in the Valley, and requested information from the Conference as to work in progress or contemplated along this line by the various Valley-States colleges.

Tests with Fused Tricalcium Phosphate
and Potassium Metaphosphate

The Committee on Research reported that the new experiments with fused phosphate, in which screened 10-mesh material is compared with ground 40-mesh material, will be conducted in Mississippi, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Tests with potassium metaphosphate will be made in all of the seven Valley States except Tennessee.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA25. Twenty-Fifth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Studies in the Chemical and Physical Properties of Soils

The Committee on Research reported that field experiments are being initiated this year in North Georgia in connection with this problem. Preliminary work on this subject is being done in Alabama, where chemical analyses are being made on soil samples taken from certain areas where fertilizer experiments have been conducted.

Data on Cost of Producing, Distributing
and Applying Anhydrous Ammonia

The Committee on Research reported:

At the meeting held at Muscle Shoals on January 10, 1946, between representatives of Mississippi State College (the only institution in the Valley working on the problem of anhydrous ammonia as a source of nitrogenous fertilizer), and TVA, definite procedures were outlined for making a study of the economic factors involved in producing, distribution, and applying anhydrous ammonia. Cost comparisons are being made between anhydrous ammonia, aqua ammonia, and ammonium nitrate. Considerable progress has been made toward the completion of this study, and a report will be made on this work at the next meeting of the Conference.

Phosphorus Nutrition Studies

The Committee on Research reported that plans for an experiment in phosphorus nutrition concerned with the effect of iron and aluminum content of foods on phosphorus utilization by animals, to be conducted by the University of Tennessee, were submitted to various experiment stations for review by their nutritionists. These comments and suggestions will be used as a basis for making this study of greater regional significance.

Land-Grant College Estimates of Fertilizer Requirements
in the Tennessee Valley

The Committee on Research stated that these estimates will be assembled as soon as possible.

Reports of Committee on Research

The Conference approved a recommendation of the Committee on Research

TWENTY-FIFTH CONFERENCE

IIIA25. Twenty-Fifth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

that it present one report each year to the Conference, the report to be made at the fall meeting.

Proposal to Include Presidents of the Land-Grant Colleges
of the Valley in the Membership of the Conference

A suggestion made by Director Davis that presidents of the land-grant colleges in the Valley States be invited to attend the Conference was referred to the Correlating Committee for consideration.

Address of Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan

At the luncheon session of the Conference, Chairman Schaub introduced Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture, who addressed the Conference on the subject of cooperative relationships.

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TWENTY-SIXTH CONFERENCE

IIIA26. Twenty-Sixth Conference

- .1 Name. Twenty-Sixth Valley-States Conference
- .2 Place and date. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Mississippi, October 2, 1946
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	4
Extension services	9
College staffs	6
Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	5
U. S. Department of Agriculture	9
Correlating Committee	2
Others	1
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	36

- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Cooperation with Soil Conservation Districts
in the Tennessee Valley

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, reported proceedings on this matter, including: (a) Letters written on June 1 by Chairman Cooper to Secretary Anderson and to Chairman Lilienthal with particular reference to the suggestions made by Secretary Anderson in his letter of March 28 to Chairman Cooper; (b) meetings of the presidents of the land-grant colleges with the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority on May 6 and with Secretary Anderson on June 18; (c) functions and relationships of the special committee proposed by Secretary Anderson; (d) correspondence between Secretary Anderson and President Donovan in which the Secretary points out (letter of August 1) that ". . . it is possible to adjust this Department's relationship with the existing districts to conform to the new cooperative plan, and it is my intention to undertake to do so if and when the new plans are formulated. I am also willing to withhold action on any subsequent application from soil conservation districts formed in the Valley area until our representatives have had reasonable time to confer on a cooperative plan."

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA26. Twenty-Sixth Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedPublication for the Tennessee Valley Region

Primary requirements and recommendations were outlined, and the expectation was expressed that a definite plan would be ready for presentation at the next meeting of the Conference.

Membership of Presidents of Land-Grant Colleges
in the Conference

A recommendation was adopted that "the chairman of the Correlating Committee be authorized to extend to the presidents of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States, to the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and to the Secretary of Agriculture, a standing invitation to attend and participate in the meetings of the Conference."

Study of Relationships in the Tennessee Valley
as a Procedure in Government

The report of the Correlating Committee, which was adopted by the Conference, states: "The committee agreed that such a study could best be organized and carried out as a joint coordinated activity among the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding. Accordingly, the executive secretary was instructed to enlist the assistance of representatives of the parties to the memorandum to prepare a project proposal for such a study in the Tennessee Valley for submission to the Correlating Committee."

Use of Test-Demonstration Farms as an Educational
Medium by Schools

The report of the Correlating Committee, which was adopted by the Conference, states: "The committee agreed that the proposal to facilitate increased use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools is in furtherance of the educational objectives of the test-demonstration program and should be encouraged in all appropriate ways. The committee requested, therefore, that the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching give consideration to this matter and make such recommendations to the Correlating Committee or to the Valley-States Conference on measures to facilitate the use of test-demonstration farms in this way as may seem to the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching to be desirable and effective."

TWENTY-SIXTH CONFERENCE

IIIA26. Twenty-Sixth Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedConference of Test-Demonstration Supervisors
and State Contact Officers

Action was requested on the suggestions made by this group, specifically: "We, the supervisors and contact officers, feel that we should have available in usable form results of research work that has been done, for reference on problems listed below, and request that consideration be given to investigation of these problems for which no research results are available at the present time."

This recommendation with respect to making available in usable form the results of research work points to one of the primary jobs which the Correlating Committee has requested the correlators of the several standing committees to undertake. The matter has been discussed with the correlators, and it is hoped that means may be found to get this work set up and carried on as a regular thing.

Representation of USDA in Conference

On recommendation of the Correlating Committee, Secretary Anderson designated three additional departmental representatives to serve as members of the Conference, as follows: Dave Davidson, Director, Field Service Branch, Production and Marketing Administration; R. E. McArdle, Assistant Chief, Forest Service; and T. L. Gaston, Assistant to the Chief, Soil Conservation Service.

It was further agreed that the departmental representative on the Correlating Committee be authorized to request the executive secretary to issue invitations to officials of the Department who are not members of the Conference when it is anticipated that matters with which these officials are particularly conversant are to be discussed.

Official List of Valley Counties

The 125 counties lying wholly or partially within the watershed of the Tennessee River were designated as the official list of Tennessee Valley counties. The distribution by States follows: Alabama, 15; Georgia, 10; Kentucky, 7; Mississippi, 4; North Carolina, 15; Tennessee, 63; Virginia, 11; total, 125.

State Contact Officers

In its report to the Conference, the Correlating Committee states: "Except for the two institutions named, no action has been taken,

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA26. Twenty-Sixth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

so far as the Correlating Committee is informed, to carry out the recommendation of the Conference that administrative and budgetary arrangements be made to permit the employment of a State contact officer on a full-time basis in each of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States.

"In view of the proposal to hold regular meetings of State contact officers, it appears to the Correlating Committee that the recommendation has added importance, and it is the suggestion of the committee that specific consideration be given to this matter by appropriate officials of the institutions concerned."

Regular Meetings of Standing Committees

It was agreed: "That each standing committee, with the exception of the Committee on Organization, hold a regular meeting once a year in conformity with a schedule to be worked out with the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee which will enable him to attend and participate in the meeting of each committee. The schedule should also be arranged to provide that each standing committee meet at least two months in advance of the date of the annual meeting of the Conference."

It was also agreed: "That the Committee on Organization meet on the day immediately preceding the regular annual meeting of the Valley-States Conference."

Duties of Executive Secretary

By action of the Correlating Committee, the executive secretary was authorized to serve as a member, ex officio, of standing committees of the Conference. Also, by action of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on recommendation of the Correlating Committee, the executive secretary was authorized to serve as a member of the State USDA Council in Tennessee.

Anhydrous Ammonia as a Fertilizer

The Committee on Research submitted to the Conference a report entitled, "Economic Factors Involved in the Use of Ammonia as a Nitrogen Fertilizer."

Land-Grant College Estimates of Fertilizer Requirements
in the Tennessee Valley

No report on this item was made to the Conference. The Committee on

TWENTY-SIXTH CONFERENCE

IIIA26. Twenty-Sixth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

Research, however, decided it would defer action indefinitely on this item, pending clarification of specific needs for such figures by TVA. Accordingly, this item will be dropped from the agenda of the committee pending further action by TVA.

Summary of Results of TVA Phosphate Experiments
in the Valley States, 1934-1944

The Committee on Research recommended that a report on this subject be issued as one of a series of reports of the Conference and be published as "Research Report No. 1 of the Committee on Research."

Proposed Enlargement of Committee on Research

The Committee on Research recommended that the Correlating Committee consider enlargement of the Committee on Research to five members and to consider associate directors of the experiment stations in making appointments. The Committee on Research also recommended a rotating membership for the committee and the selection of a new chairman next year.

Cooperative Experiments in Agricultural Engineering

The Committee on Research reported submission of a proposal by the Agricultural Engineering Department of TVA for the initiation of a project for the development of farm equipment to stimulate soil conservation practices in the Tennessee Valley area, embracing:

- a. Multiple-use grain and fertilizer drill for mulch tillage;
- b. Fertilizer placement equipment with special emphasis on pasture applications.

Use of Radio-Isotopes in Biological Research
of Agricultural Experiment Stations

The Committee on Research recommended to the directors of the experiment stations in the Valley States that they call a meeting of their technical personnel in the fields of soils, plant, and animal nutrition, together with the physicists, to develop project proposals involving the use of radio-isotopes for submission to the committee not later than November 15, 1946.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA26. Twenty-Sixth Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedProposal to Expand Development of Regional Project on
Phosphate Fixation to Include All Southeastern States

The Committee on Research recommended consideration of a proposal to expand the regional project on phosphate fixation to include all of the southeastern States, with the thought that such a project might well fit into the regional research contemplated under the Hope-Flannagan Research Bill. Announcement was made of the appointment by Chairman Bayer of a subcommittee for preliminary consideration of this proposal, consisting of Ralph W. Cummings, North Carolina, Chairman; L. A. Dean, USDA; F. L. Davis, Louisiana; Russell Coleman, Mississippi; and Randall J. Jones, TVA. Participation of the Chemical Engineering Department was suggested.

National Fertilizer Policy

The following motion, made by Director Bayer, was adopted by the Conference: "That this Conference go on record as favoring the development of a sound national fertilizer program through the medium both of legislation and of education." On motion made by Dr. Coleman, the Conference voted: "That the Correlating Committee be requested to appoint a committee from this group to make some suggestions and recommendations in regard to the improvement of bills that have already been proposed to represent the expression of this group on what we believe is a sound fertilizer program." (See Proc. XXVIII.)

Advisory Council of Valley Cooperatives

The Committee on Cooperatives reported that steps are being taken immediately to organize a permanent advisory council of Valley cooperatives, to be composed initially of farmer representatives selected democratically by the cooperative federation serving the Valley portion of each State.

Survey of the Valley-States Land-Grant Colleges Regarding
Their Programs as Related to Farmers' Cooperatives

The report on the survey has been issued by the Correlating Committee in preliminary form. In view of the many changes which have taken place in the colleges since the survey was made, the Committee on Cooperatives has requested its correlator to assemble the information necessary to bring the data up to date for publication as a final report.

TWENTY-SIXTH CONFERENCE

IIIA26. Twenty-Sixth Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedAgricultural Planning in the Tennessee Valley

A report has been issued by the Correlating Committee as a preliminary edition for purposes of review and recommendations, for revision, or approval under the title: "Statement Relating to the Joint Program of Watershed Protection and Agricultural Development in the Tennessee Valley." Unless the cooperating agencies request that a final edition of the report be issued, the Committee on Resource Utilization will consider that its assignment with respect to this item has been completed.

Postwar Bench Mark for Agriculture in the Tennessee Valley

The report has been distributed to the members of the Conference. Unless otherwise instructed by the participating agencies, the Committee on Resource Utilization will consider that the distribution of this report completes its assignment on this matter.

Cooperative Forestry Program in the Tennessee Valley

Director Willis M. Baker, Forestry Relations Department, Tennessee Valley Authority, made a statement on this subject, supplementing the statement presented by Assistant Director Richard Kilbourne at the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946. Director Baker's statement includes an excellent summary relating to agreements, projects, and cooperating agencies in the forestry program of the Tennessee Valley.

Rural Housing in the Tennessee Valley

A conference on housing, held in Knoxville on May 28, under the auspices of the Correlating Committee, in which representatives of the land-grant colleges, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the National Housing Agency, and the Tennessee Valley Authority participated, adopted the following motion:

That it is the sense of this meeting that the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee be requested to prepare, with the advice and assistance of the National Housing Agency, and to submit to its constituent agencies and institutions and the NHA, with recommendations, a proposal for a cooperative project for the solution of the farm housing problem in the Tennessee Valley, and as a demonstration of methods of attacking the national farm housing problem.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA26. Twenty-Sixth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

The Conference was advised that, pursuant to this resolution, the Committee on Resource Utilization has undertaken, at the request of the Correlating Committee, to formulate a proposal for the initiation of such a project in the Tennessee Valley. Director Bayer called attention to the provisions of the Hope-Flannagan Bill respecting regional research on rural housing and suggested that the formulation of a proposal in that field should include all of the southeastern States, rather than be limited to the Tennessee Valley.

Address of President Fred T. Mitchell

At the luncheon session, President Fred T. Mitchell, of Mississippi State College, addressed the Conference.

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA27. Twenty-Seventh Conference

- .1 Name. Twenty-Seventh Valley-States Conference
- .2 Place and date. Martha Washington Inn, Abingdon, Virginia,
April 2, 1947
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	4
Extension services	9
College staffs	2

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	2
U. S. Department of Agriculture	2
Correlating Committee	3
Others	0

Total	22
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee Valley

Mr. Neil Bass outlined the main points in the TVA-College statement and counterproposal and draft of proposed contract between USDA and the land-grant colleges, presented to the Special Advisory Committee at its meeting in Washington, D. C., on February 22, 1947. These documents, together with the proposal submitted by the USDA representatives at the meeting of the committee in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on September 23, 1946, are included in the Proceedings of the Conference.

In reference to the scope of work of the Special Advisory Committee and to its further activities, Dean Thomas Cooper read to the Conference his letter dated March 25, 1947, to President Donovan, the concluding paragraph of which states:

These suggestions raised serious questions in the minds of the college representatives. It was our recollection that the function of the Special Advisory Committee was specifically to consider a solution to Soil Conservation Service activities in the Valley. It was not the purpose of the presidents to authorize activities other than the solution of the soil conservation question which was raised in their statement to Secretary Anderson. To hold the present situation unchanged is not a solution. Furthermore, it seemed

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA27. Twenty-Seventh Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

that the solution of other problems would not furnish a usable guide to solution of the SCS problem. I wish to raise the question, therefore, whether in your opinion the time has come for the college presidents to meet again with the TVA Board and determine upon further action in the matter.

The consensus of the Conference was that the problem of SCS work in the Tennessee Valley rests with the principals.

Resignation of Mr. James G. Maddox

Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, announced the resignation of Mr. James G. Maddox, representative of the USDA, from that committee.

A successor has not been appointed.

Advisory Council to Committee on Cooperatives

Director L. I. Jones, Chairman, Committee on Cooperatives, announced that the advisory council to that committee consists of the following members:

R. H. Bandy, Ringgold, Georgia, representing Georgia Mountain Growers, Inc.

Charles W. Davis, Brevard, North Carolina, representing Farmers' Federation Cooperatives

E. P. Garrett, Decatur, Alabama, representing Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Cooperatives

L. E. Skinner, Iuka, Mississippi, representing three county cooperatives in the Valley area of Mississippi

William G. Smith, Lebanon, Virginia, representing the Southwest Virginia Cooperative

Howard Hornsby, Peakland, Tennessee, representing Tennessee Farmers' Cooperative

Fred Maddox, Mayfield, Kentucky, representing Valley Counties of Kentucky Cooperative

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA27. Twenty-Seventh Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedSurvey of Work of Land-Grant Colleges Relating to
Cooperatives by American Institute of Cooperation

Director L. I. Jones, Chairman, Committee on Cooperatives, announced that data for the Tennessee Valley have been made available from a national survey made by the American Institute of Cooperation of the work of the land-grant colleges relating to farmers' cooperatives. This information will be used to bring up to date the preliminary report on this subject prepared by the Committee on Cooperatives and issued by the Correlating Committee in August 1946.

Publication of Reports

Director L. D. Baver, Chairman, Committee on Research, submitted a recommendation of that committee "in favor of the setting up of one set of reports emanating from the Valley-States Conference. In line with this recommendation, our committee suggests that the proposed publication on sources of phosphate be published in multi-lithed form as Valley-States Conference Report No. 1."

The committee also recommended that "a report of the results on fused phosphate, including certain engineering and animal feeding phases, be published as Valley-States Conference Report No. 2."

These recommendations were referred to the Correlating Committee.

Analysis of Phosphate Data in the Southeastern Region

Director L. D. Baver reported that the Committee on Research "has asked the coordinator to summarize and analyze the phosphate data from the various experiment stations in the southeastern area as a basis for the projecting of further phosphate research."

Phosphate Fixation

Director L. D. Baver reported for the Committee on Research that "the special phosphate fixation committee, which was set up for the purpose of organizing research on phosphate fixation in the southeastern area, met at the Omaha meeting of the American Society of Agronomy and at the Biloxi meetings of the Southern Agricultural Workers. . . This committee suggests that the phosphate fixation committee meet at the Shoals at some date in the future with the members of the Engineering Laboratory and others so that they could become better acquainted and so that the State folks would know of the facilities at the Engineering Laboratory."

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA27. Twenty-Seventh Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedRadio Isotopes

Director L. D. Baver reported for the Committee on Research developing interest in the use of radio isotopes in research work by agricultural experiment stations and stated: "Our committee recommends that we attempt to establish working relations with the Oak Ridge Institute and acquaint them with the research organization in the experiment stations of the area."

Engineering Projects on Pasture Fertilization

Director L. D. Baver reported for the Committee on Research that "the projects proposed by the engineers for equipment for applying fertilizer to pastures has been approved," and listed the suggestions made by the committee in the carrying out of these projects.

Functions of Standing Committees

Director L. D. Baver reported the view of the Committee on Research that "members . . . do not feel that the logic in setting up the various committees has helped the directors much in a coordinated research program." The committee submitted two alternative recommendations for improving the setup of the committees.

These recommendations were referred to the Correlating Committee.

Joint Regional Research Group on Farm Housing

Mr. Frank S. Chance, Chairman of the Committee on Resource Utilization, submitted a report for that committee, recommending a program of research on farm housing and farm structures in the Tennessee Valley and proposing "that the USDA, NHA, and the TVA consider establishing a small joint staff to locate in the Tennessee Valley and to carry on research in farm housing."

The report and recommendations of the committee were adopted by the Conference "subject to the reservation that projects developed pursuant to the recommendations contained in the committee's report shall integrate with, or be supplementary to, projects under the Hope-Flannagan Act."

TVA-State Relations

At the luncheon session of the Conference, Director H. N. Young, Agricultural Experiment Station, Virginia Polytechnic Institute,

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONFERENCE

IIIA27. Twenty-Seventh Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

spoke on TVA-State relations. Director Young said:

I trust that the TVA program will continue to be channeled through the States, as it is now, and that the central organization will continue to delegate to the States the responsibility of developing programs in each simultaneously--programs which will recognize local differences.

. . .

State institutions which accept funds from the TVA are under obligations to set up their research and educational programs in such a way that they will yield valid results. Funds which cannot be used effectively should not be requested.

Federal-State Relationships in the Tennessee Valley

Director I. O. Schaub, Agricultural Extension Service, North Carolina State College, presented a statement to the Conference on this subject. On the general subject of Federal-State relationships, Director Schaub said:

However unfortunate it may be that we have jealousy, competition, confusion, charges, and countercharges between agencies, these matters are of minor importance compared with the fundamental principle. Fundamentally, the question is: Shall our agricultural policy, in a broad way and in detail, be determined by the Federal Government or shall it be handled in cooperation with State and county governments, and, ultimately, the individual farms?

Supply of Phosphatic Fertilizer in the Tennessee Valley

Neil Bass, Chief Conservation Engineer, Tennessee Valley Authority, made a statement to the Conference on this subject. Mr. Bass summarized the relationship of TVA to the general problem by saying:

. . . Our job is to develop these new fertilizer processes and prove their economic feasibility in actual plant operation and then to produce enough material for the testing of new products and for educational phases of the program--that is, so the farmers might get experience from these materials in the kind of farming practices that your institutions recommend. There is pending legislation, the National Soils Fertility Bill, to extend the test-demonstration farm device

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA27. Twenty-Seventh Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

on a national basis, and if that bill passes, an additional block of this tonnage will be absorbed in the extended test-demonstration work. In any event, it is clear that all our plant can produce will be severely needed, either for test-demonstrations, or to help out during the period of needed phosphate supply.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONFERENCE

IIIA28. Twenty-Eighth Conference

- .1 Name. Twenty-Eighth Valley-States Conference
- .2 Place and date. Andrew Johnson Hotel, Knoxville, Tennessee, October 1, 1947
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	6
Extension services	6
College staffs	3

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	3
Tennessee Valley Authority	4
U. S. Department of Agriculture	3
Correlating Committee	3
Others	0

Total	28
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee Valley

Special Advisory Committee. Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, reported on this item, as follows:

1. Read part of a letter, dated July 15, 1947, from President Donovan, Chairman of the Committee of Presidents, to Secretary Anderson, stating (with the concurrence of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority) that "the presidents agreed to accept the proposal of your representatives to enlarge the scope of the committee to include problems of relationships other than the SCS matter, as mentioned in your March 28 letter."
2. Read a reply, dated July 24, 1947, from Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan, expressing the hope of the Department that a solution can be achieved and that "we are not yet willing to admit inability to find that solution. There does prevail the belief, however, that the effort should not be continued indefinitely, but that the Special Committee should come forward with a proposal that it believes workable, or a final report that it is unable to achieve that result."

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA28. Twenty-Eighth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

3. Announced that at the next meeting of the Special Advisory Committee, scheduled to be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on December 2 and 3, the following items are to be discussed:
 - a. Procedure of the committee for consideration of scheduled topics
 - b. The Soil Conservation Service problem
 - c. Problems in the field of forestry, relating to
 - (1) Need for public forest-land acquisition
 - (2) Coordinated forest research program
 - (3) Duplication of effort in forestry

Recommendations of Tennessee Valley Authority on Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946. The chairman of the Correlating Committee reported the actions taken on the recommendations made to that committee by the Tennessee Valley Authority regarding disposition of Secretary Anderson's letter. These recommendations were originally presented to the Special Advisory Committee in a statement dated October 28, 1946.

Classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley. The chairman of the Correlating Committee reported recent steps to broaden work of this type in the Tennessee Valley and stated that "the executive secretary will undertake to prepare a prospectus for such a project, for transmittal to Assistant Secretary Brannan, as a basis for exploring the possibilities of cooperation along this line among the appropriate agencies in the Department of Agriculture."

Policy and Procedure on Issuance of Publications

Proposed regional publication for the Tennessee Valley. The chairman of the Correlating Committee, reporting on the recommendation made by Director P. O. Davis to the Twenty-Seventh Valley-States Conference for the establishment of a regional publication for the Tennessee Valley, stated that "in addition to the obstacles presented by considerations of policy, the committee feels that budgetary and administrative arrangements for the handling of such a publication . . . would prove difficult or impossible to work out satisfactorily . . . The committee recognizes that such a publication might be issued by TVA under its general cooperative relationships with the Valley land-grant institutions and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but feels that such an undertaking involves a matter of policy on the part of TVA and that the initiative for such an undertaking should come from that agency . . .

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONFERENCE

IIIA28. Twenty-Eighth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

These viewpoints of the Correlating Committee have been reported to the Tennessee Valley Authority in a letter, dated August 15, 1947, addressed to Mr. George F. Gant, General Manager."

Publication of reports. Presentation of this part of the report of the Correlating Committee was deferred, pending further consideration of their recommendations by the committee.

Estimates of Fertilizer Requirements in the Tennessee Valley

The chairman of the Correlating Committee reported concurrence of that committee in the action of the Committee on Research on October 1, 1946, to defer obtaining estimates of fertilizer requirements in the Tennessee Valley "pending clarification of specific need for such estimates by the Tennessee Valley Authority."

Enlargement of Committee on Research

The chairman of the Correlating Committee reported a recommendation of that committee that the Committee on Research and all other standing committees of the Conference expand their membership to include one representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and one representative of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The chairman also pointed out that the chairman of each standing committee has authority to appoint members to his committee from among members of the staffs of the cooperating agencies, but stated that "the Correlating Committee feels that it would not be desirable to add additional directors to the membership of the Committee on Research or to rotate the membership among the directors."

Expansion of Regional Projects to Include
All Southeastern States

The chairman of the Correlating Committee reported for that committee "that cooperative relationships under the Memorandum of Understanding are directed specifically to the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley. Accordingly, the committee decided that regional projects in this category could not properly be expanded to extend beyond the watershed of the Tennessee Valley, but that methods and procedures to facilitate the integration of such projects with projects of broader geographic scope may properly be recommended by the Correlating Committee on request of any party to the Memorandum of Understanding."

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA28. Twenty-Eighth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Accordingly, the committee proposed that "as a matter of policy, to restrict the range of activities of the Correlating Committee and of the standing committees to a consideration of proposals, projects, and activities of the cooperating agencies under the Memorandum of Understanding."

Name and Functions of the Committee on Research

The chairman reported that "the Correlating Committee concurs in the recommendation made by the Committee on Research to change the name of that committee to 'Committee on Biological and Physical Research' and to include engineering problems and the technical analysis and classification of soils in the field of work of that committee.

"By the designation of its executive secretary as a member and secretary ex officio of the various standing committees, it is believed that correlation of the work of these committees can be effected."

Membership of Standing Committees

The chairman of the Correlating Committee reported new assignments to standing committees, and announced the present composition of these committees, as follows:

Committee on Organization. I. O. Schaub, Chairman; Frank S. Chance; Russell Coleman (appointment made subsequent to the meeting, because of resignation of Dean M. J. Funchess from the chairmanship); P. O. Davis; L. I. Jones; E. H. Wiecking; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Biological and Physical Research. Russell Coleman, Chairman (appointment made subsequent to the meeting, because of resignation of Dean M. J. Funchess from the chairmanship); M. J. Funchess; Randall J. Jones; H. P. Stuckey; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Cooperatives. L. I. Jones, Chairman; Walter S. Brown; Joseph G. Knapp; H. N. Young (Note: At the request of Director Young and with the concurrence of Dean Hutcheson, Director Young, subsequent to the meeting, was placed on the Committee on Cooperatives, replacing Director Hutcheson, who changed from that committee to the Committee on Resource Utilization to replace Director Young); C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching. P. O. Davis, Chairman; C. E. Brehm; L. B. Dietrick; Charles Sheffield; E. H. White; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONFERENCE

IIIA28. Twenty-Eighth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

Committee on Resource Utilization. Frank S. Chance, Chairman;
Willis M. Baker; T. B. Hutcheson (see note above); Charles E. Kellogg;
F. J. Welch; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Study of Relationships in the Tennessee Valley
as a Procedure in Government

The chairman of the Correlating Committee reported that initiation of such a study as a joint coordinated activity, at this time, appears inadvisable to the committee, in view of the number of studies of the same general type now in progress. In a letter, dated August 18, 1947, a report of the committee's viewpoints was made to the principals.

Rural Housing in the Tennessee Valley

The chairman of the Correlating Committee reported that "the committee deems it inadvisable to undertake to initiate a regional project as a joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding at this time" and that "the committee feels that it would be impracticable to undertake to establish at this time a joint regional research group to locate in the Tennessee Valley and to carry on research in farm housing, as recommended by the Committee on Resource Utilization in its report."

The chairman also stated that the parties concerned were advised of these recommendations by letter dated August 21, 1947.

Proposed Committee on National Fertilizer Policy

The original motion adopted by the Twenty-Sixth Valley-States Conference, October 2, 1946, was modified, for purposes of clarification, to read as follows:

That the Correlating Committee be requested to appoint a committee from this group to make some suggestions and recommendations in regard to the improvement of bills that have already been proposed, which will represent the expression of this group on what we believe is a sound fertilizer program.

The chairman of the Correlating Committee reported that "it was the feeling of the committee that the preparation of a joint report by a committee representative of the Valley-States Conference would not prove feasible at this time."

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA28. Twenty-Eighth Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedUSDA Estimates of Production Goals for Agriculture

Note was made by the chairman of the Correlating Committee in his report of some discussion of this matter by the Correlating Committee and of proposed discussions in the Department of Agriculture, with a view to developing a workable plan for handling the problem.

Successor to Dr. James T. Jardine

The chairman of the Correlating Committee, in his report, noted, for the record, the appointment of Mr. Robert W. Trullinger as Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, to succeed Dr. James T. Jardine and that, accordingly, Mr. Trullinger becomes ex officio a member of the Valley-States Conference.

USDA Representative on Correlating Committee

The chairman of the Correlating Committee stated in his report that Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan is now acting as representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the Correlating Committee in place of Mr. James G. Maddox, resigned.

Agency Relationships Relating to Agricultural Research and Agricultural Research Program in the Tennessee Valley

In a letter, dated August 18, 1947, the Correlating Committee requested the Committee on Research to report to the Correlating Committee, at the earliest practicable date, information on the following items:

1. A list of the basic contracts, understandings, and agreements governing the character, scope, and general administrative relationships involved in the initiation and carrying out of cooperative projects between or among the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding, together with any recommendations the Committee on Research may wish to make thereon.
2. A classified list of projects in the fields of biological and physical research now being carried on between or among the parties in connection with the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, together with recommendations regarding current projects, new projects, or initiation of new lines of research.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONFERENCE

IIIA28. Twenty-Eighth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

In response to this request, the Committee on Research submitted a report to the Conference and transmitted copies of the report to the Correlating Committee.

In the discussion of the committee's report, two questions were raised:

1. Should the committee include in its classified list those projects which deal with problems that directly relate to the Valley agricultural program and which are carried on between USDA and one or more Valley agencies or institutions?
2. Should the committee be asked to pursue further the request for evaluation of current projects and to make suggestions as to new projects and as to new lines of research?

The general question was referred to the Correlating Committee for clarification.

Resignation of Dean M. J. Funchess

Dean M. J. Funchess resigned as chairman of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research. Director Russell Coleman was subsequently appointed as chairman of the committee.

Appointment of USDA and TVA Representatives
on Standing Committees

Dean M. J. Funchess announced appointments of Dr. Randall J. Jones, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Dr. Frank W. Parker, Head, Division of Soils and Fertilizer, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture (or, in lieu of Dr. Parker, a mutually acceptable alternate from Dr. Parker's staff), to serve on the Committee on Biological and Physical Research.

Director P. O. Davis announced appointments of Mr. E. H. White, Tennessee Valley Authority, and of Mr. Charles Sheffield, U.S. Department of Agriculture, to serve on the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching.

Correlation of Programs in the Tennessee Valley

Chairman Gordon R. Clapp, Tennessee Valley Authority, discussed the general subject from the regional viewpoint, and Dean Frank J. Welch, Mississippi State College, discussed it from the State and local viewpoints.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA28. Twenty-Eighth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

Chairman Clapp said, in part:

This Conference has grown up around the two basic ideas, as I understand it.

- (1) The idea that all of us who work in the region that is roughly defined by the great Tennessee River system have problems that are sufficiently common in their various parts that no one of us can do a job effectively unless we are cognizant of what the other fellow is trying to do; unless we know the precise point at which the work he is doing joins up with the work that we are trying to do . . .
- (2) The other idea that is represented in this Conference, it seems to me, is that we have built these relationships around the problems of the people rather than on the basis of an attempt to reconcile conflicting jurisdictions.

When administrative agencies try to define their respective functions with the emphasis upon jurisdiction and attempt to twist problems to fit their jurisdiction, the problems become doubly confounded.

. . .

This Valley-States Conference, therefore, has emerged for these two reasons: first, that we are dealing with problems common within a given region; and, second, that a federal responsibility represented in a federal regional agency can't be discharged without the help of the knowledge represented in the Valley institutions. Out of that has come the Memorandum of Understanding with the USDA, the land-grant colleges, and the TVA.

. . .

From the TVA's point of view, no one of the specific activities that we are engaged in directly or otherwise is worth a hoot unless it relates finally to the over-all objectives. If that is true, it seems to me to be as obvious as anything could be that correlation, collaboration, and integration of the myriad of things for which we have joint responsibility are just axiomatic. If we split this in parts, if we flood the Valley with separate activities, we dissipate what few energies we have, and we will never accomplish the objectives that we say to the public we are setting out to achieve.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONFERENCE

IIIA28. Twenty-Eighth Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedEffects of Recent Congressional Actions

Mr. Neil Bass, Tennessee Valley Authority, discussed effects on the budget, and Mr. J. C. McAmis, Tennessee Valley Authority, discussed effects on the program. Both statements had reference only to the joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection in the Tennessee Valley.

The following points summarize the major implications of the discussion:

1. The fused tricalcium phosphate plant at Godwin, Tennessee, must be operated at an efficient level. Calcium metaphosphate production shall be as large as remaining funds will permit after providing a limited amount of triple superphosphate for special purposes.
2. Experimental fertilizers--fused tricalcium phosphate and calcium metaphosphate--will be used only in research or test-demonstrations and not in a sales program.
3. Sufficient personnel must be provided at State and county level to utilize these materials effectively in test-demonstrations in each Valley county.
4. Greater emphasis should be placed on:
 - a. Analysis of effectiveness and results of test-demonstrations
 - b. Water control on the land and its relationship to soil minerals and land use
 - c. Farm classification as a means of determining representativeness of test-demonstration farms in the pattern of farming
 - d. Pilot farms as a means of additional intensive practical farm experimentation
5. Continue emphasis on working with groups of organized farmers in distribution of materials and provision of other services contributing to the integrated agricultural program for the region.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA28. Twenty-Eighth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

A special question was asked by Mr. E. H. Wiecking, U.S. Department of Agriculture, regarding effects of the plan adopted by Congress for the amortization of the Federal Government's investment in the power facilities of TVA. The plan and its operation were explained by Mr. Bass.

Cooperation of Negro Land-Grant Colleges

Mr. Neil Bass and Mr. E. H. White, Tennessee Valley Authority, presented, for the information of the Conference and with a view to obtaining suggestions and advice, an informal statement of the viewpoints and proposals of representatives of the Negro land-grant colleges in the Valley States, relating to more effective participation of these institutions in the Valley agricultural program.

TWENTY-NINTH CONFERENCE

IIIA29. Twenty-Ninth Conference

- .1 Name. Twenty-Ninth Valley-States Conference
- .2 Place and date. Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Kentucky, April 7, 1948
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	2
Extension services	6
College staffs	2

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	2
U.S. Department of Agriculture	5
Correlating Committee	3
Others	0

Total	20
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee Valley

TVA-REA relationships in the Tennessee Valley. The Correlating Committee made a statement to the Conference regarding a report on TVA-REA relationships in the Valley which these agencies were requested to prepare and submit to the Correlating Committee. The Conference was advised of a statement made by Mr. Gant that a report on this subject is in preparation and will be available in a relatively short time.

Problems in the field of forestry. The Correlating Committee presented to the Conference a report made by Director Willis M. Baker, Division of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, entitled "Coordination of the Forestry Program in the Tennessee Valley by TVA and the Forest Service." This report covers forestry activities specifically mentioned in Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946, to the chairman of the Correlating Committee, as follows:

1. Survey of needs for public forest-land acquisition
2. Study of forest research needs and development of a coordinated program
3. Cooperation with State forestry agencies

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA29. Twenty-Ninth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

The Conference was advised that the statement presented by Mr. Baker was accepted and approved by the Special Advisory Committee at its meeting in Lexington, Kentucky, on January 31, 1948.

The Correlating Committee also reported to the Conference the viewpoints expressed at the meeting of the Special Advisory Committee in Lexington by A. R. Spillers, Chief, Cooperative Forestry Management Division, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in regard to cooperative relationships in the field of forestry in the Tennessee Valley. Mr. Spillers quoted from an address by Secretary Anderson before the American Forest Congress in Washington, D. C., on October 9, 1946, to express the major points in the program of the Forest Service, as follows:

First, public cooperative aids to the private forest-land owner, and particularly the small owner. Some are already in effect but on too small a scale. Several are administered through or in cooperation with State forestry agencies.

Second, public control of cutting and other forest practices on private lands, sufficient to stop forest destruction and to keep these lands reasonably productive.

Third, expansion and intensified management of public forest lands--Federal, State and community.

Mr. Spillers stated that it was true that the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Forest Service are working together satisfactorily on the present every-day detail assignments. The specific points brought out in the Secretary's letter have been discussed by the Forest Service and Mr. Baker in Washington, and for the most part these minor differences already have been ironed out. Mr. Spillers also agreed with Mr. Baker that it would be a good idea to have a conference occasionally in the future to reconcile any differences that might present themselves. He stated, however, that there was at least one fundamental difference in policy between the two Federal organizations.

. . .

Mr. Spillers pointed out that the main stumbling block in cooperation between the Forest Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority was that the TVA has actively and publicly opposed the second point outlined in the Secretary's program. He mentioned Mr. Clapp's statement at Swarthmore College in which Mr. Clapp praised TVA's "voluntary methods" as opposed to "enforced and restrictive regulation of privately owned forests."

TWENTY-NINTH CONFERENCE

IIIA29. Twenty-Ninth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

The Correlating Committee reported to the Conference that the Special Advisory Committee, at its meeting in Lexington on January 31, on motion of Director Schaub, seconded by Director Davis, expressed approval of the Federal-State arrangements involving work in the field of forestry in the Tennessee Valley.

The Soil Conservation Service problem. The Correlating Committee summarized the general positions reached by the Special Advisory Committee in its discussion of agency cooperation in the Tennessee Valley at its meeting on January 31, as follows:

1. Agreed that Federal-State cooperative relationships in the field of forestry are on a satisfactory basis in the Tennessee Valley, and endorsed a proposal for regular joint conferences between the Forest Service and the TVA to promote and facilitate continued cooperation.
2. Recognized that differences in viewpoints exist regarding the proposed use of regulatory measures in the field of forestry, but that these differences do not preclude effective cooperation in education, research, and public services in forestry in the Tennessee Valley.
3. Agreed to work jointly in the formulation of farm program and plans in the Tennessee Valley on the basis of technical methods and field procedures to be developed by a technical committee which was set up for that purpose.
4. Agreed to carry on their operations jointly in accordance with the plans jointly developed.
5. Agreed to reexamine, without prejudice, pending issues relating to channeling of funds, employment of personnel, establishment of soil conservation districts, etc., in the light of facts and experience obtained in their joint field work.
6. Recognized that the cooperative work proposed is to be undertaken in mutual good faith and in the mutual conviction that such a joint effort will contribute to a solution of the pending issues.

The Conference was also advised that the Special Advisory Committee agreed to express as the sense of the meeting that progress had been made on the solution of the problems under discussion.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA29. Twenty-Ninth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Membership of the Technical Committee on Joint Survey Method and Procedure in the Tennessee Valley, established by the Special Advisory Committee, is as follows:

John Blackmore, Agriculturist, Tennessee Valley Authority

R. D. Hockensmith, Chief, Division of Conservation Surveys, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Neil W. Johnson, Assistant Head, Division of Farm Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture

J. W. Moon, Assistant Director, Division of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority

Brice Ratchford, In Charge, Extension Farm Management, Agricultural Extension Service, North Carolina State College

R. M. Reaves, Assistant District Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, Alabama Polytechnic Institute

The Conference was advised that the Technical Committee, after full discussion, reached the conclusion that a report covering a method and procedure for the grouping of farms and for the detailed analysis of representative farms is incomplete without the inclusion of a statement to show the relationship of that process to the process of working out detailed farm plans for individual farms and the essential steps necessary to accomplish this phase of the total job. Accordingly, the committee agreed to prepare a report to cover both phases of the total job, as follows:

First phase. A joint method and procedure for the grouping of farms and for the detailed analysis of representative farms in each significant group (including in this phase of the report a proposed organization, a proposed area, and an estimate of the probable time and cost involved in the initial trial of the method).

Second phase. A joint method and procedure for extending and applying the results of the first phase to individual farms in each significant farm group.

It is expected that a report of the Technical Committee along the lines indicated will be submitted to the Special Advisory Committee soon. As soon as the report is available, arrangements will be made for a meeting of the Special Advisory Committee to consider the report and make appropriate recommendations to the principals.

TWENTY-NINTH CONFERENCE

IIIA29. Twenty-Ninth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

Agricultural research and agricultural research program in the Tennessee Valley. On this question, which was discussed at length at the Twenty-Eighth Valley-States Conference, and which was then returned to the Correlating Committee for further consideration (Proc. XXVIII, 19-26), the Correlating Committee reported that it has not yet formulated suggestions, but that a report will be made to the Conference at a later date.

Classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley. The chairman of the Correlating Committee referred to the statement contained in the report made by the committee to the last Conference that "the executive secretary will undertake to prepare a prospectus for such a project, for transmittal to Assistant Secretary Brannan, as a basis for exploring the possibilities of cooperation along this line among the appropriate agencies in the Department of Agriculture." The chairman reported the steps that had been taken by the executive secretary pursuant to this instruction and pointed out that the matter is now in the hands of the Special Advisory Committee, on the basis of recommendations made to that committee by Director Schaub at its meeting on January 31, and that a technical committee has been set up to prepare and submit a report to the Special Advisory Committee on this subject.

Publication of Reports

The Correlating Committee, in its report, stated that the committee had under consideration certain recommendations relating to procedure for handling publications of the Correlating Committee, but that it was not yet prepared to make a report to the Conference on this subject.

Standing CommitteesMembership

The Correlating Committee reported that the present membership of standing committees of the Conference is as follows:

Committee on Organization. I. O. Schaub, Chairman;
Frank S. Chance; Russell Coleman; P. O. Davis; L. I.
Jones; E. H. Wiecking; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Biological and Physical Research. Russell
Coleman, Chairman; M. J. Funchess; Frank W. Parker;
Randall J. Jones; H. P. Stuckey; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA29. Twenty-Ninth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Committee on Cooperatives. L. I. Jones, Chairman; Walter S. Brown; Sheldon L. Clement; Joseph G. Knapp; H. N. Young; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching. P. O. Davis, Chairman; C. E. Brehm; L. B. Dietrick; Charles A. Sheffield; E. H. White; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Resource Utilization. Frank S. Chance, Chairman; Willis M. Baker; T. B. Hutcheson; Charles E. Kellogg; Frank J. Welch; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

The Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee that the chairman of the Committee on Organization consider appointment of a responsible official of the Tennessee Valley Authority to serve as a member of that committee.

Proposed Reorganization. The Correlating Committee reported to the Conference a recommendation that the "Correlating Committee give serious consideration to reorganizing the Valley-States Conference so that there will be two committees, one composed of the experiment station directors and one composed of the extension directors." In its report to the Conference on this recommendation, the Correlating Committee stated that it has not had an opportunity to give the matter the necessary study and is, therefore, not in a position to report its recommendations at this time. The committee stated that it would welcome expressions of viewpoints by members of the Conference which might be helpful to the committee in considering and developing recommendations on the proposal. Pursuant to this request, the Conference adopted a motion by Director Davis, seconded by Director Chance, "that it is the sense of this group that these committees should include representatives both of research and extension; that a committee concerned primarily with research should have a research man as chairman; and that a committee concerned primarily with extension should have an extension man as chairman."

Correlators. The Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee that the office of correlator of the several standing committees be abolished.

Proposed change in name of Committee on Cooperatives. Director L. I. Jones, Chairman, Committee on Cooperatives, presented, on behalf of that committee, a recommendation that the Correlating Committee consider changing the name of "Committee on Cooperatives" to "Committee on Production and Marketing."

TWENTY-NINTH CONFERENCE

IIIA29. Twenty-Ninth Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedStudy of Relationships in the Tennessee Valley
as a Procedure in Government

In its report, the Correlating Committee submitted, for the information of the Conference, the letter of September 26, 1947, addressed to the chairman of the Correlating Committee, by George F. Gant, General Manager, Tennessee Valley Authority, in reference to the recommendation of the committee, adopted by the Conference, in regard to a study of relationships in the Valley as a procedure in government. In this connection, Director Davis reaffirmed his conviction that this subject should be given careful study, and suggested that the matter be brought to the attention of the Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges of the Tennessee Valley. Director Davis was advised that the recommendations of the Correlating Committee on this matter, which were approved by the Conference, had been reported to the presidents of the colleges and to the Secretary of Agriculture, as well as to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

USDA Estimates of Production Goals for Agriculture

In its report, the Correlating Committee submitted for the information and consideration of the Conference a letter to the chairman of the Correlating Committee, dated July 14, 1947, from Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan, in reference to the possible bearing of USDA estimates of production goals for agriculture on program objectives for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley. Some discussion followed the reading of this letter. The consensus appeared to be:

1. That production goals published by the Department are not integrated with programs of the State extension services
2. That such goals, except in time of national emergency, have relatively little effect on agricultural production in the Valley States
3. That, to the extent such goals are ineffective, no problem arises involving the correlation of these goals with agricultural program objectives in the Tennessee Valley
4. That should effective steps be taken to implement such goals, there would need to be a revision of present procedure to insure integration of goals with agricultural program objectives in the Tennessee Valley.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA29. Twenty-Ninth Conference.5 Proceedings -ContinuedRural Housing in the Tennessee Valley

In its report, the Correlating Committee presented for the information of the Conference a letter to the chairman of the committee, dated September 26, 1947, from George F. Gant, General Manager, Tennessee Valley Authority, in reference to the recommendations of the Correlating Committee regarding a proposal to initiate a regional project on rural housing in the Tennessee Valley. Mr. Gant says in part:

I am sure that in tabling this matter the Correlating Committee did not mean to imply that housing was not a pressing problem in the Tennessee Valley region as well as in other parts of the Nation. I am sure, also, that this action was not meant to prevent the seven Valley Colleges, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, or TVA, individually or together, from dealing with some of the more significant aspects of the housing problem. In other words, as we read your letter regarding the committee's action, we construe it to mean that the Correlating Committee, as such, did not at this time feel that it could make a contribution to the problem, but that this expression on the part of the Correlating Committee would not preclude action by any of the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding as seemed appropriate.

Developments in Farm Forestry in the Tennessee Valley

Reforestation. A paper prepared by Kenneth J. Seigworth, Chief, Forest Development Branch, Division of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, was presented to the Conference. After outlining the major elements from which reforestation projects in the Tennessee Valley are developed, Mr. Seigworth states:

Operation of this activity under this concept was initiated in the first year after the end of the war. Results to date have been more than encouraging. For example, in 1946-1947, the second postwar year, five and one-half million seedlings were distributed and planted. In 1947-1948, the season just closed, ten and one-half million trees were planted. Seed is currently going into the ground to produce seventeen million seedlings for use during the planting season which will begin this coming fall. Estimated requirements for the 1949-1950 season, two years hence, are 23 million seedlings. The goal of 30 to 35 million seedlings a year is in sight. This means that the reforestation job can probably be done within a 30 to 35-year period.

TWENTY-NINTH CONFERENCE

IIIA29. Twenty-Ninth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

Success of the Tennessee Valley reforestation project may be attributed principally to the fact that each of the interested public agencies has taken its responsibilities seriously and has demonstrated willingness and ability to work effectively with the other agencies. Technical success may be attributed principally to the fact that the procedure automatically involves personal contact somewhere along the line between a competent representative of one of the state agencies and the tree planter. This insures sound selection of species for the site at hand and that the tree planter has instruction in how to care for and plant his trees.

Woodland management. As an illustration of the possibilities in the field of woodland management, Mr. Seigworth described the Big Lick Community forestry demonstration project:

The community forestry project at Big Lick in Cumberland County, Tennessee, is a significant development during the past year. Here 65 landowners, both as individuals and as a community group, have joined forces with the Agricultural Extension Service, the State Division of Forestry, and TVA so as to fully develop the forest resource on 6,000 acres of woodland--approximately 50 percent of the land area of the community.

. . .

Results of work in the Big Lick Community are already having an influence throughout all of Cumberland County. For example, the County Court made an appropriation and asked that the State Division of Forestry cooperate to establish organized fire protection throughout the entire county. Civic clubs, merchants, and newspapers in the county seat are now considering the possibility of applying the Big Lick idea on a countywide basis.

It is possible indeed that the Big Lick Community is pointing the way with an idea that has application in many other communities in the Tennessee Valley region.

Investigations and research. The subject of "Forestry Investigations and Research" was dealt with in a paper prepared and presented by L. V. Kline, Chief, Forestry Investigations Branch, Division of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority. On the general relationship of the Tennessee Valley Authority to investigative and research work in this field, Mr. Kline states:

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA29. Twenty-Ninth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

As a comment concerning the whole investigative and research effort in which TVA has participated, we might say this: that through the inducements of this cooperative method, worthwhile projects have been undertaken in the Valley area which might otherwise have been long delayed. Also, it has been possible by the cooperative method, to focus the attention of some of the federal agencies more intensely on problems of the Valley. The Southeastern Forest Experiment Station (formerly the Appalachian) has among its completed and going projects several located in the Valley as the result of the cooperative facilities which have been extended by TVA. More detailed census and forest industries data suitable for forest economic analysis have been gathered by the Bureau of the Census for the same reason. Several of the State experiment stations have become interested in and are going forward with investigations on the use of walnut and honeylocust in pasture plantings and with some variety test blocks, because of the cooperative facilities available.

As a specific example of the regional approach to research problems in this field, Mr. Kline described the project on fence-post preservation which is now being carried on. Mr. Kline states:

This project goes by the title of "Fence-Post Preservation Investigations in the Southeast" and is intended to provide information on the treating methods, costs, and the serviceability of fence posts of different species treated with various chemical preservatives by simple methods. Briefly, the results should answer the question, "What feasible economic methods of post treatment can the farmer, or the community, or the small businessman use to supply the need for a cheap, serviceable post where durable species are scarce"?

. . .

As a part of this project, fence post treating investigations are being conducted by the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Mississippi State College, University System of Georgia, University of Tennessee, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Each institution is conducting tests suited to the conditions found in that State. Each is following a plan which is common to all but a plan which is flexible and adaptable to local needs.

. . .

TWENTY-NINTH CONFERENCEIIIA29. Twenty-Ninth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

This project is a good example of the regional approach to a research problem, and it illustrates well the manner in which TVA can make a unique contribution.

Crop Response to Phosphate Fertilizer

Director Russell Coleman reported that the Committee on Biological and Physical Research has conducted a summary and analysis of the results from the southern Valley experiment stations on crop response to phosphate fertilizer. The work has been completed in Alabama and is under way in four other States. A regional report covering the entire project will be made as soon as the work for the Valley as a whole has been completed.

The purpose of the study is to take stock and determine what has been done in the various States on phosphorus investigations.

Director Coleman also reported that a symposium on behavior of phosphorus in soils was held at the Muscle Shoals laboratory January 22 and 23. Participating in the symposium were representatives of the agricultural experiment station in the seven Valley States, the USDA, and the TVA. Director Coleman summarizes the chief points in his report to the Conference and states that the group was impressed with the research facilities available at Muscle Shoals, and recommends that a similar meeting be held there next year.

Director Coleman also reported that a National Soil and Fertilizer Research Committee has been established and that it is the intention of this committee to correlate the work for the country as a whole with the work in the Tennessee Valley. The national committee has established a subcommittee on phosphorus to study and make recommendations on needed research and how it might best be carried out.

Need for State Initiative in the Marketing Field

Director L. I. Jones urged that public agencies, particularly the land-grant colleges, come to grips with the question of marketing. Unless there is more action by the State than heretofore, Director Jones said, more than two-thirds of the production and marketing money will not be used. Director Jones called particular attention to the opportunities in the Tennessee Valley for the introduction and expansion of processing facilities to handle a large volume of raw products that the farms of this region produce.

IIIA29-12

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

THIRTIETH CONFERENCE

IIIA30. Thirtieth Conference

- .1 Name. Thirtieth Valley-States Conference
- .2 Place and date. George Vanderbilt Hotel, Asheville, North Carolina, October 6, 1948
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valles States)

Experiment stations	5
Extension services	10
College staffs	1

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	5
U. S. Department of Agriculture	4
Correlating Committee	4
Others	0

Total	29
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Agency Cooperation in the Tennessee Valley

Special Advisory Committee. The chairman of the Correlating Committee presented to the Conference the letter of July 26, 1948, a copy of which was sent to the principals to the Memorandum of understanding by the chairman of the committee. This letter summarizes the status of various matters suggested for consideration by the Special Advisory Committee in Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946. The letter also contains a statement of the recommendations of the Special Advisory Committee and of the recommendations of the Correlating Committee thereon to the principals.

This letter was approved by the Department of Agriculture, subject to minor reservations, by the Tennessee Valley Authority and by the presidents of a number of the land-grant colleges.

Status quo agreement. Dean Schaub brought before the Conference a question in reference to the understanding expressed in Secretary Anderson's letter of August 1, 1946, as follows:

I am also willing to withhold action on any subsequent application from soil conservation districts formed in the Valley area until our representatives have had a reasonable time to confer on a cooperative plan.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA30. Thirtieth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Dean Schaub called to the attention of the Conference situations, particularly in North Carolina, which he believed are in violation of this agreement. The matter was discussed at length by the Conference, but no specific action was taken.

Publication of Reports

The Correlating Committee reported to the Conference that until a need arises for further consideration of this subject, the committee proposes to drop it from its agenda.

Standing Committees

The Correlating Committee reported that careful study had been given to the problem of standing committees, pursuant to recommendations made at the last meeting of the Conference, and that recommendations on this matter had been included in the preliminary draft of a proposed report of the committee which is being submitted to the Conference.

Study of Relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a Procedure in Government

The Correlating Committee submitted a letter, dated May 7, 1948, on this subject, addressed to H. L. Donovan, Chairman, Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges, Tennessee Valley, pursuant to a suggestion made by Director Davis at the last meeting of the Conference.

Appointment of Departmental Representatives to Committees

The Correlating Committee reported to the Conference that Secretary Brannan, by letters dated August 6, 1948, had appointed J. C. Dykes, Assistant Chief, Soil Conservation Service, to represent the Department on the Correlating Committee, and Ralph R. Will, Office of the Secretary, and R. E. McArdle, Assistant Chief, Forest Service, to represent the Department on the Special Advisory Committee.

Agricultural Program Correlation in the Tennessee Valley

The chairman of the Correlating Committee laid before the Conference a preliminary draft of a proposed report of the Correlating Committee on this subject. The proposed report was discussed at length by the Conference. The Conference adopted the following resolution:

THIRTIETH CONFERENCE

IIIA30. Thirtieth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

That the chairman appoint a committee of three members of the Conference to review, clarify, and brief the additional proposals and recommendations under discussion; that they report to the Correlating Committee; and that the Correlating Committee present this report to the next meeting of the Conference for discussion and action.

The chairman appointed Dean T. B. Hutcheson, to serve as chairman of this committee, and three members as follows: Neil Bass, L. I. Jones, and H. N. Young.

Committee on Biological and Physical Research

Dean M. J. Funchess read to the Conference a letter, dated October 4, 1948, from Russell Coleman, Chairman, Committee on Biological and Physical Research, in reference to the work of that committee (appendix, p. 88). Director Coleman states that the activities of the committee have been confined largely to the summary of phosphate investigations in the Valley. This summary, he states, involves a compilation of data in the various States in an attempt to take stock of the present status of phosphate research, with a view to correlating and improving the phosphate research program of the entire Valley.

Director Coleman's letter concludes, "I would like to take this means of expressing my deepest appreciation to each member of the Valley States Committee for the very excellent cooperation given me. It is with deep regret that I take my leave from this group to accept the presidency of the National Fertilizer Association. I will look forward to a continuation of the contacts I have had with members of the Valley States Conference."

Southern Educational Film Production Service

Messrs. White, McReynolds, and Chandler made statements to the Conference regarding difficulties that have arisen, and measures that have been taken to correct them, in connection with the work of this organization. The possible contribution of the Film Production Service to the development and understanding of the regional agricultural program was stressed by Mr. Chandler. Mr. McReynolds reported that the membership of the present Board of Directors of the organization is as follows:

A. R. Shirley, Georgia State Forestry Department, Chairman
Henry Becker, Florida State University
Walter S. Brown, University of Georgia
Harry L. Case, Tennessee Valley Authority
Mrs. Lois Green, Alabama State Library Board

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA30. Thirtieth Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

Felix Grisette, North Carolina State Board of Health
E. C. McReynolds, University of Tennessee
T. W. Morgan, University of South Carolina
H. B. Newland, Kentucky Division of Forestry
J. E. Oglesby, Virginia State Superintendent of Education
L. A. Olson, University of Mississippi

Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan

At the luncheon session of the Conference, President Frank P. Graham, University of North Carolina, spoke in honor of Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan, who recently retired from membership on the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, reviewing the career and the contributions of Dr. Morgan to the public service and welfare as an entomologist at the Louisiana agricultural experiment station, as director of the experiment station, and later president of the University of Tennessee, and as a member, from 1933 to 1948, of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. At the conclusion of President Graham's address, the Conference voted to request that President Graham and Chairman Cooper prepare and transmit to Dr. Morgan, on behalf of the Conference, a statement in recognition of his services and as an expression of appreciation of his contributions to agriculture and to the public welfare.

Classification and Analysis of Farms
in the Tennessee Valley

Neil W. Johnson, Assistant Head, Division of Farm Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, submitted a progress report on this project to the Conference. Mr. Johnson has been appointed to serve as regional project leader. This project was approved by the Special Advisory Committee and recommended by the Correlating Committee to the principals for initiation in selected Valley areas. Mr. Johnson reported that data from the U. S. Census have been assembled for Haywood County, North Carolina, and that it is proposed to initiate the project in that county on an experimental basis. Mr. Johnson expressed the hope that a considerable amount of field work may be done in Haywood County before cold weather sets in.

THIRTY-FIRST CONFERENCE

IIIA31. Thirty-First Conference

- .1 Name. Thirty-First Valley-States Conference
- .2 Place and date. The Tutwiler, Birmingham, Alabama, April 6, 1949
- .3 Attendance. The attendance was as follows:

Agricultural colleges (Valley States)

Experiment stations	4
Extension services	6
College staffs	3

Agricultural colleges (non-Valley States)	0
Tennessee Valley Authority	4
U. S. Department of Agriculture	3
Correlating Committee	3
Others	<u>1</u>

Total	24
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- .4 Chairman. Thomas P. Cooper
- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

Agricultural Program Correlation
in the Tennessee Valley

Proposed report of Correlating Committee. In a memorandum to the chairman of the Correlating Committee, T. B. Hutcheson, Chairman of the Special Committee, appointed at the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, states:

Attached is a report of the special committee appointed by you at the October 1948 meeting of the Valley-States Conference in Asheville. This committee was instructed by the Conference "to review, clarify, and brief the additional proposals and recommendations under discussion; that they report to the Correlating Committee, and that the Correlating Committee present this report to the next meeting of the Conference for discussion and action."

By electing to confine our attention to the proposals having to do with structure and functions of the standing committees, we have neglected a considerable number of other recommendations which were embodied in the original report. Our purpose in so doing is not to imply that the other recommendations are any less important or desirable, but rather to limit our work to what we judged to be the central objective of the earlier tentative proposal.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA30. Thirtieth Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Felix Grisette, North Carolina State Board of Health
 E. C. McReynolds, University of Tennessee
 T. W. Morgan, University of South Carolina
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- .5 Proceedings. The following topics were discussed:

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in the Tennessee Valley

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DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA31. Thirty-First Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

A copy of Dean Hutcheson's memorandum and a copy of the committee's report were transmitted to members of the Valley-States Conference on March 23, 1949.

Dean Hutcheson submitted the committee's report to the Conference.

The following motion, made by Director Schaub, was adopted:

That the report of the committee, proposing the appointing of three new committees from the Conference, be approved and that the old standing committees be abolished.

The motion was further clarified as follows:

Schaub. I am proposing that we follow the report of the committee with respect to setting up these committees and that we abolish the old committees.

Cooper. Adopt the three, with the functions indicated?

Schaub. Yes.

The committees established, and their functions, are as follows:

1. Committee on Plant Facilities and Products

This committee would advise the Correlating Committee and, through it, the principal parties, upon plans, policies, and programs with respect to the use of research and production facilities engaged in the development of new and improved fertilizer materials. For example, they would make studies and recommendations as to the kinds and amounts of specific materials needed now or in the future for the accomplishment of agreed upon regional agricultural and watershed protection objectives. They would help identify the promising but unexplored fields of alternative fertilizer sources.

2. Committee on Water and Land Use

This committee would be concerned with adjustments in land use, the testing and large-scale use of materials produced in experimental plant operations, farm forestry, and the application of engineering skills and sound farm management principles to the readjustment of practical farming operations, all in the interest of watershed protection and agricultural development.

THIRTY-FIRST CONFERENCE

IIIA31. Thirty-First Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued3. Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry

This committee would be primarily concerned with the social and community aspects of the integrated program, including such factors as the development of the full economic potentialities of rural production, distribution and marketing facilities; educational assistance to farmers' cooperatives; and the stimulation of rural enterprise complementary to food and fibre production on farms.

In the discussion of a second motion made by Director Schaub for the adoption of that part of the committee's report relating to "Establishment of the Standing Committees," the recommendations under this heading were amended to read as follows:

The chairman of the Conference appoints to each committee from among the regular members of the Conference four committeemen, one of whom he designates as chairman. Each committee shall have a minimum of one USDA, one TVA, and one land-grant college representative. The chairman of the standing committee may, with the prior concurrence of the appropriate administrative official of the concerned agency, invite the participation of additional staff members in the work of his committee, taking into account the various skills and points of view required for the satisfactory study of assigned problems.

The executive secretary of the Correlating Committee serves as the secretary of each standing committee and will issue notices of meetings as the chairman may direct. He shall, upon request, assist in the correlation of the work of the various standing committees; shall be the custodian of an official record of each standing committee; and shall have the privilege of the floor on such committees for the purpose of presenting matters related to the performance of these functions.

Standing committees shall meet at least once each year at a time and place agreed upon by the committee and report at regular meetings of the Valley-States Conference.

The recommendations of the committee, as amended, were adopted by the Conference.

Cooperative research. In its report to the Conference, the Correlating Committee states:

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA31. Thirty-First Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

The committee agreed that effective correlation of the agricultural program in the Valley requires a clear definition of the agricultural objectives under the unified program of watershed protection and agricultural development provided for in the Tennessee Valley Act and a presentation of current research projects and work programs organized in relation to these major objectives. The executive secretary was instructed to work out, in cooperation with selected members of the staffs of the cooperating agencies, a draft of a statement of this type for consideration by the Correlating Committee.

A further report on this subject will be made to the Conference at a later date.

REA-TVA relationships. In its report to the Conference, the Correlating Committee states:

The suggestion for a report on REA-TVA relationships in the Tennessee Valley originated with Secretary Anderson. Pursuant to this suggestion, the Correlating Committee requested the Department and the TVA to prepare and submit a statement on this subject. No statement has been submitted to the Correlating Committee. In view of the time that has elapsed and of the fact that inquiries regarding the report have several times been made by the Correlating Committee, the committee now proposes to drop this item from its agenda, unless representatives of the agencies involved desire to initiate steps to get the suggested report prepared and submitted.

USDA estimates of production goals for agriculture. In its report to the Conference, the Correlating Committee states:

At its meeting on February 28, 1949, the Correlating Committee discussed the problem presented by the establishment of production goals for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley, and the steps that have been taken in regard to this matter were reviewed. The committee directed the executive secretary to arrange, if possible, a meeting of responsible officials of the Department of Agriculture with the Correlating Committee for the purpose of clarifying the problems involved and working out a solution, if possible. The Correlating Committee proposes to hold such a meeting as soon as mutually convenient arrangements can be worked out.

THIRTY-FIRST CONFERENCE

IIIA31. Thirty-First Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

Meeting of Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges of the Valley States with TVA Board of Directors. In its report to the Conference, the Correlating Committee states:

A meeting of the presidents of the Valley land-grant colleges was held in Knoxville on February 7. The day was spent in discussion of various problems which involved relationships and in the development of the cooperative work between land-grant colleges and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The group suggested that the presidents request a meeting with Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and Chief of the Soil Conservation Service Hugh Bennett for the purpose of reiterating the principles of a unified program which the land-grant colleges wish to preserve with respect to interagency relationships. It was requested that, insofar as possible, the Valley colleges seek the support of the Executive Committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges. Each State of the Valley Conference was requested to undertake the preparation of a concrete appraisal of program results to date and prepare facts and figures to indicate the progress that has been made. It is understood that the findings will be submitted to the Tennessee Valley Authority for combination and the preparation of an overall report, which report is to be presented over the signatures of the presidents of the land-grant colleges. It was suggested by the chairman that the college presidents of the various States write the Secretary of Agriculture, requesting an intensification and expansion of the pilot farm classification and analysis study to include other counties in States other than North Carolina.

Representation of Federal Agencies
in Valley-States Conference

U. S. Department of Agriculture. In its report to the Conference, the Correlating Committee states:

Originally departmental membership in the Valley-States Conference included the Chief of the Office of Experiment Stations and the Director of the Extension Service, in addition to the departmental representative on the Correlating Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Correlating Committee stated that it had recommended designation of three additional departmental representatives to serve as members of the Conference. Pursuant to this

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA31. Thirty-First Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

recommendation, the Secretary of Agriculture designated Dave Davidson, Director, Field Service Branch, Production and Marketing Administration; R. E. McArdle, Assistant Chief, Forest Service; and T. L. Gaston, Assistant to the Chief, Soil Conservation Service, as members of the Conference. The Department has been requested to name a representative to succeed the late Mr. Davidson.

Tennessee Valley Authority. In its report to the Conference, the Correlating Committee states:

The recommendations that members of standing committees be regular members of the Conference and that TVA have at least one representative on each of the standing committees led to the request that the Tennessee Valley Authority officially designate five members of its staff, in addition to TVA's representative on the Correlating Committee (Mr. McAmis), to serve as members of the Conference.

Accordingly, TVA has named the following members of its staff to serve as members of the Conference: Neil Bass, Chief Conservation Engineer; C. H. Young, Director, Division of Chemical Engineering; Willis M. Baker, Director, Division of Forestry Relations; E. H. White, Director, Division of Agricultural Relations.

It is assumed that TVA may name an additional member at a later date.

State Contact Officers

In its report to the Conference, the Correlating Committee states:

At the meeting of the Correlating Committee on February 28, 1949, the various steps taken by the committee to get contact officers appointed by the Valley States colleges were reviewed. The committee authorized the executive secretary to visit the various colleges and to discuss with the directors the question of designating a contact officer to serve actively in that capacity and possible arrangements for more effective participation of these officers in the correlating processes.

Marketing of Farm Products

In its report to the Conference, the Correlating Committee states:

THIRTY-FIRST CONFERENCEIIIA31. Thirty-First Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

At the meeting of the Correlating Committee on February 28, 1949, attention of the committee was called to the statement on the subject of marketing of farm products made by Director L. I. Jones at the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948. The viewpoint of the committee was that the matter under discussion should be handled through the administrative channels of the colleges and that no useful action could be taken by the Correlating Committee.

Summary of Data on Crop Response to
Phosphate Fertilizer in the Valley States

Dr. Howard T. Rogers, Agricultural Relations Division, Tennessee Valley Authority, made a progress report to the Conference on the preparation of this summary. The proposal to prepare a summary of experimental data on phosphate originated in a recommendation made by the Committee on Research which was reported to the Conference at its meeting on April 3, 1945. Further reports on this proposal were made to the Conference on October 5, 1945 (Proc. XXIV, 6), October 2, 1946 (Proc. XXVI, 4), April 7, 1947 (Proc. XXVII, 4), and on October 1, 1947 (Proc. XXVIII, 4).

Proposed Valley Film on Land Use

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, Mr. White, Mr. McReynolds, and Mr. Chandler made statements to the Conference in regard to the work of the Southern Educational Film Production Service. The possible contribution of the Film Production Service to the development and understanding of the regional agricultural program was stressed by Mr. Chandler. Since the last meeting of the Conference, these possibilities have been further explored and resulted in the formulation of suggestions which Director Walter S. Brown sent to Director P. O. Davis for presentation to the Conference. In the statement presented to the Conference by Director Davis, Director Brown says: "I believe that the production of a Valley-wide moving picture, dealing with the fundamental agricultural problems, would provide the beginning for a real, genuine program for agriculture, and I am sure such an assignment for the Southern Film Production Service would give it a new concept of its possibilities as an educational source."

Representatives of the State Colleges from Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Virginia expressed definite interest in participating in the suggested regional movie.

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA31. Thirty-First Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

Classification and Analysis of
Farms in the Tennessee Valley

Valley farm classification and analysis study, Haywood County, North Carolina. A progress report and a statement, based on preliminary field results on the project now being carried on in Haywood County, North Carolina, were made by Neil W. Johnson, Regional Project Leader, and Sam W. Atkins, Regional Field Leader.

Classification and analysis of farms in the Valley counties of Mississippi. Because of the shortage of time, and with the consent of Director Jones and Dean Welch, this topic was eliminated from the program.

Regular Meetings of the Correlating Committee

In its report to the Conference, the Correlating Committee states:

At its meeting on February 8, 1949, the Correlating Committee adopted the following statement:

Regular meetings of the committee will be held quarterly, on the first Wednesday in the months of February, April, July, and October, at a time and place agreed upon by the committee. The meetings in April and October will be joint meetings with the Tennessee Valley Conference. Special meetings may be held on call of the executive secretary, on a day and at a place and time agreed upon by the committee.

Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan

Dean Cooper reported that a statement had been sent to Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan pursuant to the resolution adopted by the Conference at its meeting on October 6, 1948.

In his letter of transmittal, dated March 24, 1949, Dean Cooper wrote:

Dr. Harcourt A. Morgan
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Friend:

The Valley-States Conference, at its meeting October 6, 1948, voted that, on behalf of the Conference, a statement should be prepared and transmitted to you in recognition of your

THIRTY-FIRST CONFERENCE

IIIA31. Thirty-First Conference.5 Proceedings -Continued

services and in appreciation of your valuable contributions to agriculture and to the public welfare. Also, at that meeting, President Graham made a splendid and worth-while address in which he reviewed your outstanding achievements and the manner in which you have devoted your life to the welfare of the citizens of the South. I am happy to transmit herewith a statement on behalf of the Valley-States Conference - it is an attempt to pay tribute to you and your outstanding accomplishments and to express the high esteem and warm affection in which you are held by all members of the Conference.

Cordially yours,

/s/ Thomas Cooper

Thomas Cooper, Chairman
Tennessee Valley Agricultural
Correlating Committee

The statement enclosed with Dean Cooper's letter follows:

In view of the retirement of Dr. H. A. Morgan as director of the TVA, the Valley-States Conference passed a resolution in appreciation of his more than fifty years' leadership and services through scientific research, university administration, and directorship of the TVA.

The work of Dr. H. A. Morgan toward the elimination of the cattle tick which opened the way for the development of a livestock industry in the South; his understanding and vision of the importance of phosphates and lime for the regeneration of southern soils; the development of a diversified agriculture; the balancing of agriculture with local industries; the conservation of soil and water resources and their utilization for the benefit of the people of the region and the Nation; and his persistence in helping to translate the findings of research into the practices of the people on the farms and in the homes, will be an enduring benefaction to the people of the region.

His ideas of the unity of the natural and human resources of a region were embodied in the TVA. To the TVA, as one of the original directors, he gave its basic philosophy and policy of making the indigenous local and State institutions and agencies the channels through which a great river system became the broad basis of a high

DIGEST BY MEETINGS

IIIA31. Thirty-First Conference

.5 Proceedings -Continued

adventure in creative cooperation for the fulfillment of the life and aspirations of the people of a great region.

The Valley-States Conference sends him this simple expression of appreciation with the affectionate wish that he will long continue to be a benediction to our people.

Dean Cooper then read to the Conference the following reply, dated March 30, 1949, which he had received from Dr. Morgan:

Dean Thomas P. Cooper
Chairman, Correlating Committee
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dean Cooper:

A few days in the hospital (nothing serious) has delayed acknowledgment of your letter of March 24 accompanying a testimonial from that Conference in which I have had such a long-time interest and for whose members I have great respect and affection.

The objectives of any organization determine not only its contribution but its length of life. Your organization has not only a lengthy but a contributing existence. Its future promises more in creative productive effort and blessing to the region and nation it serves.

When I read this message of the Conference to me, I felt a deep sense of humility and yet I am human enough to have felt also a sense of great satisfaction that, in my evening years, such warmth of appreciation should come from such worthy associates.

The message encourages me to press on. There is a great harvest of opportunity just out in front. The creative spirit of man will permit no slowing up of productive effort.

I am glad to have my sincere appreciation to all the members of the Conference passed through the hands of its Correlating Committee of which you are chairman.

Most sincerely yours,

/s/ Harcourt A. Morgan

TENNESSEE VALLEY
AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Knoxville, Tennessee

Circular No. 1

October 1949

SUPPLEMENTS TO PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

A compendium of information and materials relating
to the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating
Committee and to the Valley-States Conference

By

C. F. Clayton
Executive Secretary
Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee

Supplement No. 3

PART III. PROCEEDINGS

Section B. Digest by Topics

(Budgets to Committees)

United States Department of Agriculture; Land-Grant Colleges and
Universities of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North
Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; and Tennessee Valley Authority
Cooperating

FOREWORD

The Valley-States Conference held its first meeting on September 25, 1933, approximately three months after the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The authorizations and directives relating to agriculture contained in the TVA Act provided a basis for the cooperation of Federal and State agencies in agricultural aspects of the regional program. The Conference originated as a logical device to assure the most efficient use of facilities and to promote the most effective relationship among the agencies cooperating in the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley.

The plan developed by the Conference for the joint use of the facilities and for the cooperative relationships of the participating agencies, was embodied in a memorandum of understanding, which became effective on November 20, 1934. The plan provided for the establishment of a correlating committee and assigned to that committee the general responsibility for facilitating cooperation of the participating agencies under the terms of the memorandum.

On April 6, 1949, the Valley-States Conference assembled for its thirty-first meeting. In view of the significant contributions of the Conference to the joint program in the Tennessee Valley, it has seemed desirable to the Correlating Committee to prepare and issue, at this time, a compendium of the history, organization, and actions of the Conference and of the Correlating Committee.

Circular No. 1 is divided into eight supplements, as follows:

- Supplement No. 1. Historical Background and General Organization
- Supplement No. 2. Proceedings: Digest by Meetings
- Supplement No. 3. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Budgets to Committees)
- Supplement No. 4. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Conferences to Federal-State Relations)
- Supplement No. 5. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Fertilizers to Livestock)
- Supplement No. 6. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Meetings to Water Use and Management)
- Supplement No. 7. Appendix
- Supplement No. 8. Index to Proceedings

Circular No. 1 covers the period September 25, 1933, through April 6, 1949 (Proc. I - XXXI). The committee plans to maintain an index to the proceedings of the Conference, and may issue, from time to time, a revision of the index to include future meetings. No revision of Circular No. 1 as a whole is contemplated.

For the specific topics included in this supplement, reference may be made to footnote 1, page 1, and to the table of contents beginning on that page.



Thomas Cooper, Chairman
Tennessee Valley Agricultural
Correlating Committee

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Cooperating Agencies

Under a memorandum of understanding, effective November 20, 1934, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the land-grant colleges of the seven Valley States expressed as their mutual objective in the Tennessee Valley: "To coordinate those phases of the research, extension, land-use planning, and educational activities of these agencies which are related to a unified, regional agricultural program."

Correlating Committee

To facilitate coordinated effort in meeting the problems of the region and to further development of a coordinated program, the Memorandum of Understanding provided for a correlating committee, to consist of three members and an executive secretary.

Organization. Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman, representing the land-grant colleges; J. C. Dykes, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. C. McAmis, representing the Tennessee Valley Authority; C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary.

Valley-States Conference

In order to facilitate discussion of regional problems and to receive advice and recommendations of responsible representatives of the cooperating agencies, the Correlating Committee meets semiannually with the deans and directors of the land-grant institutions of the Valley States and with designated representatives of the Department of Agriculture and of the Tennessee Valley Authority. This group constitutes the Valley-States Conference. The chairman and the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee serve, respectively, as chairman and secretary of the Conference.

Standing Committees

On request of the Correlating Committee, the Valley-States Conference established a number of standing committees to which the Correlating Committee may refer problems or proposals for special consideration and recommendations or reports. Standing committees may also initiate proposals or recommendations for the consideration of the Correlating Committee and submit these to the Correlating Committee, either direct or through the Valley-States Conference. These committees and their present membership include:

Committee on Plant Facilities and Products. C. H. Young, Chairman; Walter S. Brown; R. W. Cummings; Roland Crumpler; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry. R. E. McArdle, Chairman; Frank J. Welch; E. H. White; H. N. Young; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Water and Land Use. Frank S. Chance, Chairman; Willis M. Baker; P. O. Davis; T. L. Gaston; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

State Contact Officers

The Memorandum of Understanding also provides for the selection of a State contact officer by each of the seven land-grant colleges. The contact officer seeks to inform the college staff regarding the unified regional development program in the Tennessee Valley and to adjust the State program best to coordinate with the Valley program.

Contact officers. S. G. Chandler, Georgia; T. B. Hutcheson, Virginia; E. J. Kinney, Kentucky; W. D. Lee, North Carolina; E. C. McReynolds, Tennessee; L. A. Olson, Mississippi; R. M. Reaves, Alabama.

Committees on Tennessee Valley Program

To facilitate the work of State contact officers, each land-grant college selects from its faculty a committee on Tennessee Valley program. The State contact officer is a member and, usually, the chairman of this committee.

This is a publication of the Correlating Committee.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Knoxville, Tennessee

Circular No. 1

October 1949

SUPPLEMENTS TO PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
By C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary
Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee

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^{1/} This is Supplement No. 3 of Circular No. 1. It includes only Budgets to Committees, inclusive, of the topics covered in part III, section B, of the table of contents.

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PART V. INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS OF
VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

PART III. PROCEEDINGS^{2/}

Section B. Digest by Topics^{3/}

In this section the proceedings of the Conference have been grouped under 40 topics, as listed in the table of contents, page 3.

The choice of topics and of the material included under each was necessarily selective. Material that seemed to have special importance is often quoted at length, whereas other material, relevant to the topic, may be omitted or curtailed.

These, and other, limitations of the topical digest may suggest use of the index as a supplement to the digest for references to the original proceedings in regard to any subject on which more detail is desired. However, not all of the topical subjects are listed as such in the index. As an illustration, references to the Proceedings on the topic, Budgets, will be found in the index under U. S. Government, where both the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority are listed. Under the Department, Appropriations, and under TVA, Budgets and Reports, are the relevant items.

Reference may also be made to Supplement No. 2, Digest by Meetings.

^{2/} Records of the meetings of the Valley-States Conference, prior to that of April 2, 1947 (XXVII), were called "Minutes." For convenience, the term "Proceedings" (Proc.) is used in the supplements to refer to the official record of meetings of the Conference, including references to "Minutes."

^{3/} See footnote 1, page 1.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

BUDGETS

IIIB1. Budgets

- .1 Federal appropriations and allocations affecting research and extension. At the meeting of the Conference on June 26, 1936, Director Hutcheson asked the question: Will the Tennessee Valley Authority's practice of allocating funds to States for expansion of State programs be questioned and perhaps its discontinuance compelled? Director Brehm stated: The extension services and the Tennessee Valley Authority are doing the same work. Dr. Morgan said: "TVA is mandated for navigation and flood control in their widest aspects. A regional program and allocation of funds is better than individual State programs." Dean Cooper said: "The satisfaction of the regional program depends upon appropriations to the TVA. The present financial relationship should be maintained" (Proc. VI, 5-6).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 25, 1938, it was stated that the Forest Service has only small funds for farm forestry. All Clarke-McNary farm extension funds are matched. The Norris-Doxey Act authorizes \$2,500,000 for farm-forestry and shelter-belt use, but no appropriations were submitted by the Forest Service and the extension service. The increases were authorized in both the Clarke-McNary and the Norris-Doxey Acts, but the House omitted the item and the Senate has not yet acted (Proc. X, 5).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 4, 1939, Director Warburton reviewed the present status, in Congress, of several bills affecting research and extension (Proc. XII, 4-5).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1940, it was stated that few bureaus escaped appropriation cuts. It was stated that a general deficiency appropriation bill would not consider items which previously had been turned down by a congressional committee while considering a regular appropriation bill. The Cooley Bill for Federal financing of marketing activities by State Departments of Agriculture was discussed. It was stated that a new bill had not been introduced to Congress (Proc. XIV, 10).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1940, the possibility of obtaining a larger percentage of TVA phosphate for test-demonstration purposes was discussed. If a larger percentage, or quantity, is to be devoted to demonstration uses, it will be necessary to obtain increased budget funds for the purpose. Any increase in State use for these purposes (experiments and demonstrations) would create a budgetary problem and would require the withdrawal of funds from plant construction or supervisory personnel. The Authority had expected that when the earliest established demonstration farms had served their purpose in their communities, they would cease to receive TVA phosphate and would supply their needs through AAA or commercial sources. Mr. McAmis said that there could be no change in the budget during this fiscal year. What can be done in the next fiscal year is not yet known (Proc. XV, 6-8).

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB1. Budgets.1 Federal appropriations and allocations affecting research and extension -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on March 5, 1941, it was pointed out that the Council of National Defense takes the position that the agricultural program is helpful to national defense. This includes the TVA program of phosphate experimentation and test demonstration. Budgetary items are the same as for the current fiscal year, and no change in appropriations for these purposes is anticipated (Proc. XVI, 18).

Reference was made to the recommendation of the Committee on Forestry (IIIB3.17) that TVA assign personnel to promote forestry in the farm program which was adopted by the Conference. No action has resulted. It was explained that the procedure was approved by the TVA Board and that recommendations were made for funds to go part way in the program but these recommendations were not approved by the Bureau of the Budget (Proc. XVI, 20a).

At the meeting of the Conference on May 13, 1943, Mr. Boatman stated that the extension service had tried to have SCS funds allotted directly to extension for education in soil conservation. Dr. Bennett has been willing, but the Bureau of the Budget has not been agreeable to such an arrangement. Dr. Bennett has allowed the employment of at least one man per State, responsible to the Director of Extension, to do educational work in soil conservation. Mr. McAmis observed that there was a difference between an allotment and an agreement to reimburse an agency for a service rendered (Proc. XX, 6).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, Mr. David Lilienthal said (Proc. XXIV, 64):

We propose, in a budget we are submitting for fiscal year 1947, a large expansion, practically a doubling, of the program devoted to the development of the natural resources of the region. We propose the expenditure of about twelve millions of dollars to be devoted to the development of the agricultural, forestry, mineral, industrial and other resources in the Valley. It will be about the most fruitful money spent by our country, in my opinion.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, Mr. Neil Bass discussed effects of recent legislative and budgetary actions of Congress on the TVA budget. In describing the preparation and presentation of the 1948 budget, Mr. Bass said (Proc. XXVIII, 66):

I'd like to do so against the backlog of current limitations that were in effect for the national budget this year in the Congress. As you know, it was a prescribed national policy that this would be an economy budget. The Bureau of the Budget, which gives expression to the national policy, was

BUDGETS

IIIB1. Budgets.1 Federal appropriations and allocations affecting research and extension -Continued

confronted with the fact that out of the total national income, there can be just a certain percent and no more collected through taxation to carry out the responsibilities of government. They were confronted with the fact that out of the total amount collected, 85 percent of it was required for programs out of their hands, such as debt, national defense, international affairs, veterans' payments, etc. So the amount was a very limited one indeed that could be appropriated for public works and developmental programs.

In response to a question about the provision for the payment of the power investment, Mr. Bass also said (Proc. XXVIII, 30, 31):

The segment of the TVA budget which McAmis and I discussed of course relates to the operation of what we identify as the resource development activities and it generally includes the cooperative relationship between TVA and your institutions. There are two other (major) segments of the TVA budget--one related to the construction of dams and, the other, to the power program. It has been the policy of the TVA, of course, to return to the Federal Government all of the revenues from the power program in excess of those required to pay operating expenses, to construct new facilities that are needed to render power service. Further, under the TVA Act, the TVA Board makes a determination of the amount of power revenues over and above those required for these needs, and this excess, so determined, is paid into the Treasury each year. Mr. Wiecking referred to a policy expression on the part of the Congress to set up a fixed schedule for the repayment of the Government's investment in TVA power facilities over a period of years. A number of alternative repayment schedules were discussed by the Congressional Committees reviewing the matter. One alternative would have required equal annual payments over a 40-year period. The alternative adopted by the Committee was to require a payment of one-fourth the total investment during each 10-year period for the next 40 years. The sums will be paid annually but with a flexibility within each 10-year period.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee stated that it is not possible, at the present time, to predict the amount of funds which will be made available for the purposes of regional projects under the Hope-Flannagan Act or for work in the housing field (IIIB32) under the general appropriation for the Department of Agriculture (Proc. XXVIII, 51).

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB1. Budgets

.1 Federal appropriations and allocations affecting research and extension -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, the Correlating Committee reported on possible sources of funds for the support of the proposed regional project for the classification and analysis of farms (IIIB29.1) in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXIX, 45).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, Director P. O. Davis, summarizing a statement prepared by Director Walter S. Brown, said (Proc. XXXI, 40):

Then he makes the suggestion that all the extension services in the several Tennessee Valley States pool some funds and ability and produce a moving picture which will make a Valley-wide view of at least one phase of a regional program.

Director Davis also quoted (p. 42) from a letter which he had received from Director L. B. Dietrick, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, as follows:

Has any consideration been given to the possibility of dividing the cost depending upon the area of each State within the TVA area rather than on a flat State-by-State basis?

Questions were raised as to the advisability of expending funds for the purpose of producing the proposed film:

Schaub. This crossed my mind. For propaganda and for general interest, a movie is all right, but from the standpoint of instruction, and for direct service to the producer, a picture that is merely entertaining will lose its value. Personally, I do not want to put my money in that kit (p. 42).

Funchess. I think that Dean Schaub's statement is eminently correct. I doubt that films are effective for purposes of instruction and to leave a permanent effect. I doubt that we'd be justified to put out considerable money and time to produce a picture and show it in 125 or 150 places in the State, in terms of its value for instruction and its permanent effects (p. 43).

Consideration of a detailed budget was deferred.

Olson. P. O. (Director Davis), I guess we aren't going to get down to the question of the budget. You got some figures down here, and we wanted to talk it over a little bit, but I don't believe we are going to get to that point (p. 44).

BUDGETS

IIIB1. Budgets.1 Federal appropriations and allocations affecting research and Extension -Continued

Davis. I'd like to restudy the budget and then consult with a few other people and then let me write each director this information about it. They might want to reconsider it (p. 44).

- .2 Charges for test-demonstration fertilizers. At its meeting on July 10, 1937, the Conference adopted a motion that the matter of a service charge on phosphate to provide for supervision be postponed for the present. The Conference also adopted a motion that a committee of three (IIIB3.20) be appointed to study the question (Proc. VIII, 5).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 25, 1938, on inquiry as to how many States had funds sufficient to take over an assistant county agent, none felt that it was possible under the present status of the extension funds (Proc. X, 10).

- .3 Payments in lieu of taxes. At the meeting of the Conference on July 10, 1937, it was stated that some of the Valley counties are losing their best taxable property through use for reservoir sites (Proc. VIII, 3).

- .4 Period for preparation of cooperative budgets and reports. At the meeting of the Conference on October 4, 1938, after some discussion, it was moved by Director Brehm that cooperative budgets and reports be prepared semi-annually beginning January 1, 1939. Seconded and carried (Proc. XI, 3).

IIIB1-6

DIGEST BY TOPICS

CHAIRMEN

IIIB2. Chairmen

- .1 Chairman of Valley-States Conference. At the meeting of the Conference on July 6, 1934, Dean Thomas Cooper, of the University of Kentucky, who had sent out the call for the meeting, was elected chairman, and made a brief statement as to the plans and purposes of the Conference (Proc. III, 1).

At the meeting of the Conference on December 12, 1935, Dean Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, was elected permanent chairman of the Conference (Proc. V, 1).

At the meeting of the Conference on May 13, 1943, Chairman Cooper stated that the election of a chairman was in order. The Conference adopted a motion made by Dean Brehm that Dean Cooper be reelected chairman of the Conference (Proc. XX, 3).

At its meeting on April 3, 1944, the Conference established a number of standing committees (IIIB3.72), each to consist of a chairman and two members of the Conference to be appointed by the chairman of the Conference (Proc. XXI, app. 42; see, also, IIIB2.4).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, there was some discussion of the procedure of placing on the chairman of the Conference responsibility for the appointment of members of the Conference to standing committees:

Funchess. The chairman of the Conference, under this procedure, would take responsibility for every member of the committee (Proc. XXXI, 17).

. . .

Cooper. Personally, the sooner this group comes at this time to appointing its committee members and to determining its own committee arrangements, the better (p. 18).

. . .

Funchess. As I read that report--and I did read it--it seems to me that the burden of too many decisions is put on the Correlating Committee (p. 21).

. . .

Cooper. So far as I am concerned, I would be extremely glad if another way were found to carry it out than through the chairman. I have thought ever since our meeting at Asheville that it is not desirable to settle a lot of these functions and chores into the hands of the chairman, but to democratize the thing a little better. From the

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB2. Chairmen

.1 Chairman of Valley-States Conference.-Continued

Cooper. standpoint of organization, there is some advantage in the setting up of committees to arrange, insofar as possible, to handle it other than by working through a chairman, (p. 27).

Hutcheson. I don't know whether we can get any better committees appointed by having a different arrangement.

Davis. If there is any way to get a committee appointed, let us get it appointed. I want to move that the chairman proceed to appoint these committees in any manner he sees fit. If he wants to call for suggestions, and all that, he can do it (p. 27).

The Conference adopted the following provision (Proc. XXXI, 33, 34, 67):

The chairman of the Conference appoints to each committee from among the regular members of the Conference four committeemen, one of whom he designates as chairman. Each committee shall have a minimum of one USDA, one TVA, and one land-grant college representative.

.2 Chairman of Steering Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on July 7, 1934, the Conference agreed to set up a steering committee (IIIB3.77) of three, comprised of one representative from the States, one from the Federal agencies, and one from the TVA, to work out organization and plans for all agricultural planning activities in the Tennessee Valley region. Dean Thomas Cooper, University of Kentucky, was elected chairman of this committee (Proc. III, 5).

.3 Chairman of Correlating Committee. At its meeting on April 3, 1944, the Conference adopted the following rules relating to the functions of the chairman of the Correlating Committee in clearing a proposal (IIIB29.2) for a joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding (Proc. XXI, 13; app. 41):

In the event the executive secretary deems that questions of policy, procedure, or method raise a presumption against clearance of the proposal for inclusion as a "joint coordinated activity" under the Memorandum of Understanding, he will refer the proposal to the chairman of the Correlating Committee, who, on his own initiative may clear the proposal, provided he is satisfied that no questions of policy, procedure, or method are involved that justify submission of the proposal to the Correlating Committee.

CHAIRMEN

IIIB2. Chairmen.3 Chairman of Correlating Committee -Continued

A proposal which neither the chairman nor the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee finds eligible for clearance under the considerations stated will then be submitted to the Correlating Committee for approval or rejection and appropriate recommendations to the interested agencies.

- .4 Chairmen of Standing Committees. At its meeting on April 3, 1944, the Conference established certain standing committees and authorized the chairmen of the respective committees to select additional members from among the personnel of the agencies and institutions (Proc. XXI, app. 42; see, also, IIIB2.1).

At its meeting on October 3, 1944, the Conference voted that the chairmen of the standing committees of the Conference shall be members ex officio of the Conference (Proc. XXII, 11; app. 12; see, also, IIIB23).

At its meeting on April 6, 1949, the Conference adopted the following provision (Proc. XXXI, 33, 34, 67):

The chairman of the standing committee may, with the prior concurrence of the appropriate administrative official of the concerned agency, invite the participation of additional staff members in the work of his committee, taking into account the various skills and points of view required for the satisfactory study of assigned problems.

IIIB2-4

DIGEST BY TOPICS

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees

- .1 Advisory Committee on Film Production Service. The committee, composed of representatives of TVA program departments, was formed as a result of a request from the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service that TVA assist in setting up a Central Film Production Service to provide a technical staff for producing educational films. At the meeting of the committee on March 20, 1945, the following persons were present (Proc. XXIII, app. 34-36):

Genevieve Pickup	Health and Safety Department
J. O. Artman	Forestry Relations Department
W. M. Landess	Agricultural Relations Department
P. W. Voltz	Agricultural Relations Department
G. E. Henderson	Commerce Department
D. E. Washburn	Power Utilization Department
Miriam Strong	Regional Studies Department
Mary U. Rothrock	Personnel Department
W. J. McGlothlin	Personnel Department
Chairman	
Donald Slesinger	American Film Center
J. F. Nicholson	Motion Picture Service, USDA

- .2 Advisory Committee to Southern Film Production Service. At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching (IIIB3.16) reported on the proposed establishment of a regional production center for educational films. The report states (Proc. XXIV, 17, 57-58):

At our committee meeting yesterday, we drafted the following recommendation:

In reference to the composition of the proposed advisory committee, this committee recommends that the advisory committee be comprised of one representative from each State and one representative of each type of participating regional and State agency; provided, first, that a State representative may not also serve as a representative for a type of agency; and provided, second, that State representatives be apportioned in an equitable manner as to types of agency affiliation.

- .3 Advisory Technical Committee on District Program and Work Plan. In its report to the Special Advisory Committee on September 23, 1946, the U. S. Department of Agriculture included among its recommendations that the State Extension Director, the State Experiment Station Director, the General Manager of TVA, and the SCS State Conservationist--and such other agencies as may be in a position to assist--each to designate a qualified employee as its representative to serve on a technical committee to assist the Soil Conservation Service Committee or other local entity in developing its program and its work plan. Members of such an advisory technical committee will select their chairman (Proc. XXVII, 38).

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

- .4 Agronomic Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on March 5, 1941, it was reported that the Coordinating Committee had appointed an Agronomic Committee to meet at Florence, Alabama, on Monday and Tuesday, March 3 and 4, to prepare a program for the larger Committee of Agronomists at a date sufficiently later to permit the evaluation of present results and recommendations of any changes or additions needed in the research or test-demonstration program. The Committee included the following persons: J. W. Tidmore, Alabama, Chairman; George Roberts, Kentucky; L. D. Bayer, North Carolina; and W. H. MacIntire, Tennessee. The report of this Committee, prepared at its meeting on March 3 and 4, was presented to the Conference by Chairman Tidmore (Proc. XVI, 12-13).

On motion of Dean Schaub, the Conference voted (Proc. XVI, 15) that the time and place of the proposed future meeting of agronomists be left to the judgment of the Agronomic Committee. That Committee later recommended that a meeting be held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on Thursday and Friday, May 1 and 2, 1941.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 28, 1941, Dr. L. D. Bayer, who had succeeded to the chairmanship of this committee on the death of Chairman Tidmore, in July 1941, distributed a mimeographed report of the committee (IVB37.5) and presented and discussed the report (Proc. XVII, 9).

On motion of Director Stuckey, the Conference voted that the report and its recommendations (IIIB26) be adopted.

- .5 Agronomy-Animal Industry Committee. At its meeting on October 28, 1941, on motion of Director Hutcheson, the Conference voted (Proc. XVII, 9) that specialists in agronomy, animal husbandry, and dairying meet with the next Valley-States Conference in a two-day meeting.

On motion of Director Stuckey, it was further agreed (Proc. XVII, 11) that a committee of three (one agronomist, one in animal husbandry and dairying, and one forester) be appointed by the chairman to arrange a technical program on these subjects for the two-day meeting.

Appointment of this committee was overlooked (Proc. XVIII, 2). Accordingly, the spring meeting of the Conference was devoted to discussion of other questions.

At the meeting of the Conference on March 3, 1942, Chairman Bayer inquired as to the wishes of the Conference regarding a future meeting of the specialists in agronomy, animal husbandry and dairying, and forestry. On motion of Dean Cooper, the Conference voted (Proc. XVIII, 12) that a meeting of these three groups of specialists be arranged.

At its meeting on October 6, 1942, the Conference was advised that it was deemed preferable to correlate the farm crop and livestock programs effectively before attempting to integrate farm forestry therewith.

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.5 Agronomy-Animal Industry Committee -Continued

Accordingly, Chairman Bayer selected as the other members of the committee Norman J. Volk, Head, Department of Agronomy, Alabama Experiment Station, and W. P. Garrigus, Chairman, Animal-Industry Group, Kentucky College of Agriculture (Proc. XIX, 7). This committee arranged a two-day conference of agronomists and animal-industry workers from the seven Valley States which was held in Atlanta, Georgia, on May 27 and 28, 1942. The reports of the May Conference were submitted by Chairman Bayer (IVB37.6).

At its meeting on October 6, 1942, the Conference adopted a motion to establish a standing committee of three men (one agronomist, one animal husbandryman, and a station director as chairman) to correlate the agronomic and animal-industry research of the Valley. The Conference elected Director Bayer, the experiment station member, as chairman of the standing committee (Proc. XIX, 7-8).

At the meeting of the Conference on May 13, 1943, Chairman Bayer reported that he had corresponded with committee members and others as to the advisability and possibility of holding a second conference of agronomists and animal-industry workers. No decision was reached by the Conference (Proc. XX, 14).

- .6 Committee to Advise and Assist the Executive Secretary. At its meeting on April 2, 1940, the Conference adopted a motion made by Director Hutcheson that the secretary take up with the Department of Agricultural Relations of the TVA the matter of obtaining technical and clerical help in preparing a report on extension and experiment station work on the Valley agricultural program. Messrs. George M. Rommel, Elmer O. Fippin, and L. A. Olson were appointed as a committee for this purpose (Proc. XIV, 4).

- .7 Committee on Agricultural Program Correlation in the Tennessee Valley. At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, the chairman presented a proposed statement on agricultural program correlation in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXX, 56-8 to 75-27). After discussing this proposed statement, the Conference adopted the following resolution (Proc. XXX, 19):

That the chairman appoint a committee of three members of the Conference to review, clarify, and brief the additional proposals and recommendations under discussion; that they report to the Correlating Committee, and that the Correlating Committee present this report to the next meeting of the Conference for discussion and action.

The chairman appointed Dean T. B. Hutcheson to serve as chairman of this committee, and three members, as follows: L. I. Jones, Neil Bass, and H. N. Young (Proc. XXX, 33).

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.7 Committee on Agricultural Program Correlation in the Tennessee Valley - Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, the Committee on Agricultural Program Correlation in the Tennessee Valley submitted its report (Proc. XXXI, 11, 58, 65-68).

In a memorandum to the Chairman of the Correlating Committee, transmitting the report, Dean T. B. Hutcheson, Chairman of the Committee on Agricultural Program Correlation in the Tennessee Valley, states (Proc. XXXI, 2);

Attached is a report of the special committee appointed by you at the October 1948 meeting of the Valley-States Conference in Asheville. This committee was instructed by the Conference "to review, clarify, and brief the additional proposals and recommendations under discussion; that they report to the Correlating Committee, and that the Correlating Committee present this report to the next meeting of the Conference for discussion and action.

By electing to confine our attention to the proposals having to do with structure and functions of the standing committees (IIIB3.72) we have neglected a considerable number of other recommendations which were embodied in the original report. Our purpose in so doing is not to imply that the other recommendations are any less important or desirable, but rather to limit our work to what we judged to be the central objective of the earlier tentative proposal.

A copy of Dean Hutcheson's memorandum and a copy of the committee's report were transmitted to members of the Valley-States Conference on March 23, 1949.

.8 Committee on Biological and Physical Research (see, also, Committee on Research). At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, the Committee on Research (IIIB3.35), in its report, recommended that the name of the committee be changed to "Committee on Biological and Physical Research" and that the fields of research under its allocation and functions include soils, plants, animals, related engineering problems as well as land use and classification (Proc. XXVII, 65). This recommendation was referred to the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXVII, 22).

At its meeting on October 1, 1947, the Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee that the name of the Committee on Research (IIIB3.35) be changed to "Committee on Biological and Physical Research" and to include engineering problems and the technical analysis and classification of soils in the field of work of that committee (Proc. XXVIII, 47).

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.8 Committee on Biological and Physical Research -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee reported the following changes in membership of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research (Proc. XXVIII, 48):

In view of the resignation of Director Bayer, appoint Dean M. J. Funchess as chairman of this committee, and Director Russell Coleman, Agricultural Experiment Station, Mississippi State College, to serve as a member of the committee in place of Director Bayer.

By memorandum dated August 18, 1947, the Committee on Biological and Physical Research was advised (Proc. XXVIII, 43) of the actions taken by the Correlating Committee relating to suggestions on research made by Secretary Anderson in his letter of March 28, 1946 (Proc. XXVII, 45), as follows (Proc. XXVIII, 42):

The Correlating Committee concurs in the suggestion by TVA to expand the membership of the Committee on Research (IIIB3.35) to include representatives of the USDA and of the TVA. The committee feels, however, that it is desirable to limit the expanded membership of this committee to one representative each from the USDA and the TVA to serve as regular members of the Committee on Research. The Correlating Committee agreed to pass this suggestion on to the Committee on Research for consideration and, on the basis of the expanded membership of the Committee on Research, to request that committee to report back to the Correlating Committee at the earliest practicable date information on the following items:

1. A list of the basic contracts, understandings, and agreements governing the character, scope, and general administrative relationships involved in the initiation and carrying out of cooperative projects between or among the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding, together with any recommendations the Committee on Research may wish to make thereon.
2. A classified list of projects in the fields of biological and physical research now being carried on between or among the parties in connection with the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, together with recommendations regarding current projects, or initiation of new lines of research.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, pursuant to these recommendations, M. J. Funchess, Chairman, Committee on Biological and Physical Research, presented (Proc. XXVIII, 53-58) a report (IVB29.4). The Conference adopted the report of the committee (Proc. XXVIII, 25)

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.8 Committee on Biological and Physical Research -Continued

and referred the general question of the research work carried on in relation to the Valley agricultural program back to the Correlating Committee for further consideration (Proc. XXVIII, 26).

Director Funchess, Chairman of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research, stated (Proc. XXVIII, 19):

I was authorized last night by the committee to ask a representative of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Dr. F. W. Parker, to become a member--either Dr. Parker or some other member of his laboratory. With respect to membership of TVA, our committee would like to have Dr. Randall Jones.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, Director M. J. Funchess, Chairman, Committee on Biological and Physical Research, announced his resignation from the chairmanship of that committee, but agreed to continue as a member (Proc. XXVIII, 22).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, the Correlating Committee, in its report, stated that it has not as yet formulated suggestions for working out mutual problems in the field of research. A report will be made to the Conference on this item at a later date (Proc. XXIX, 43).

Announcement was made by the chairman of the Correlating Committee of appointment of Director Russell Coleman to serve as chairman of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research, effective October 2, 1947, following the resignation of Dean M. J. Funchess from the chairmanship of that committee. Dean Funchess agreed to continue to serve as a member of the committee. By letter dated October 24, 1947, Dean Funchess, Chairman, reported the appointment of Dr. Frank W. Parker as a member of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research. By letter dated November 3, 1947, Dean Funchess also reported the appointment of Dr. Randall J. Jones as a member of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research. The membership of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research on April 7, 1948, was as follows (Proc. XXIX, 46-47):

Russell Coleman, Chairman; M. J. Funchess; Frank W. Parker;
Randall J. Jones; H. P. Stuckey; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

At the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, the Committee on Biological and Physical Research reported that the committee had conducted its summary and analysis of the results from the southern valley experiment stations on crop response to phosphate fertilizer. The work has been completed in Alabama and is under way in four other States. As soon as the work of the Valley is completed, a regional report, covering the work, will be made. The purpose of this study is to take stock and determine what has been done in the various States on phosphorus investigations (Proc. XXIX, 54).

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.8 Committee on Biological and Physical Research -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, Director M. J. Funchess read a letter from Director Russell Coleman, Chairman of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research, which stated that "the activities of this committee have been confined pretty largely to the study which is being made of all the phosphate investigations in the Valley." Director Coleman concluded his letter by saying: "It is with deep regret that I take my leave from this group to accept the presidency of the National Fertilizer Association. I will look forward to a continuation of the contacts I have had with members of the Valley States Conference" (Proc. XXX, 88).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, the Conference adopted a proposal establishing new standing committees (IIIB3.72) and abolishing the existing standing committees (Proc. XXXI, 27). This action terminated the Committee on Biological and Physical Research.

- .9 Committee on Cooperatives. At its meeting on October 3, 1944, the Conference voted (Proc. XXII, 19, 32, appendix 16), on recommendation of the Committee on Organization (IIIB3.27) to establish a committee on cooperatives to prepare and submit to the Conference an annual or semiannual report, with recommendations, on farmers' cooperative associations in relation to the agricultural program of the Valley; in particular: (1) to show the progress and status of cooperative associations, and (2) to propose specific programs and activities to be undertaken. Such proposed programs and activities may include (a) surveys and analyses essential to undertaking or expanding cooperative enterprises; (b) technical advisory assistance regarding the organization of farmers' cooperatives and their official management and operation; (c) education and training work with members and employes; (d) enterprises planned, or desirable, to be undertaken or expanded by organized groups of farm people; and, in general, (e) measures to increase the effectiveness of farmers' cooperatives in aiding the individual farmers through the cooperative processing and marketing of farm products, the cooperative purchasing of farm supplies, machinery and equipment, and through the performance of other services on a cooperative basis. The report should indicate those phases of the proposed programs and activities that could best be undertaken by the land-grant colleges, by the TVA, or by other agencies (particularly the Farm Credit Administration and the Banks for Cooperatives), and the relationships thereof. (See, also, IIIB3.72 and IIIB17.)

Members of the Committee on Cooperatives, as of October 1944, were as follows (Proc. XXII, appendix 11):

L. I. Jones, Chairman
Walter S. Brown
A. W. Drinkard, Jr.

Mississippi
Georgia
Virginia

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.9 Committee on Cooperatives -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, Mr. Boatman suggested that departmental representation on the Committee on Cooperatives should be from the Cooperative Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration (Proc. XXIII, 27).

The members of the Committee on Cooperatives, as of May 1945, were as follows (Proc. XXIII, appendix 5):

L. I. Jones	Mississippi
Walter S. Brown	Georgia
A. W. Drinkard, Jr.	Virginia
Joseph G. Knapp	USDA
L. C. Salter	TVA

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, the chairman of the Correlating Committee announced (Proc. XXV, 37) that Dr. H. N. Young, Director, Agricultural Experiment Station, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, had accepted membership on the Committee on Cooperatives to fill the vacancy created by the recent resignation of Dr. A. W. Drinkard, Jr., from that committee.

In a letter dated September 19, 1945, from the executive secretary to Director Bayer, Chairman, Committee on Research, in reference to the functions of standing committees, the statement is made: "Proposals involving research relating to the organization, functions, and operation of farmers' cooperative associations will be referred to the Committee on Cooperatives" (Proc. XXVI, 16).

In connection with suggestions contained in Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946, the Tennessee Valley Authority, on October 28, 1946, made the following recommendation:

The Correlating Committee should request the Committee on Cooperatives to appropriately augment its membership and consider the relationships of the Farm Credit Administration to the Valley program, and report back to the Correlating Committee not later than January 1, 1947 (Proc. XXVII, 45).

In its report to the Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee announced the reassignment of Director H. N. Young to another committee and the appointment of Dean T. B. Hutcheson as a member of the Committee on Cooperatives. Director Young expressed a desire to remain a member of the Committee on Cooperatives and, accordingly, with the consent of Dean Hutcheson, Director Young remained as a member of the Committee on Cooperatives and Dean Hutcheson was assigned to the Committee on Resource Utilization (Proc. XXVIII, 47-48).

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.9 Committee on Cooperatives -Continued

The membership of the Committee on Cooperatives, as of October 1, 1947, was as follows (Proc. XXVIII, 48):

L. I. Jones, Chairman
 Walter S. Brown
 Joseph G. Knapp
 H. N. Young
 C. F. Clayton, Secretary

At the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, L. I. Jones, Chairman, Committee on Cooperatives, recommended (Proc. XXIX, 24) that the Correlating Committee consider changing the name "Committee on Cooperatives" to "Committee on Production and Marketing" (IIIB3.32).

The membership of the Committee on Cooperatives, as of April 7, 1948, was as follows (Proc. XXIX, 47):

L. I. Jones, Chairman
 Walter S. Brown
 Sheldon L. Clement
 Joseph G. Knapp
 H. N. Young
 C. F. Clayton, Secretary

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, L. I. Jones, Chairman of the Committee on Cooperatives, stated that the committee had no report to submit (Proc. XXX, 19).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, the Conference adopted a proposal establishing new standing committees (IIIB3.72) and abolishing the existing standing committees (Proc. XXXI, 27). This action terminated the Committee on Cooperatives.

- .10 Committee on Cooperative Mixing of Fertilizers. At the meeting of the Conference on October 27, 1934, Director H. A. Morgan asked the Conference to consider the question of how local cooperative mixing of fertilizers might be affected by the laws governing fertilizer inspection, and suggested that a committee to consider this problem be set up at some future time. Following the discussion of the question, the chairman announced that the matter would be further discussed at some future meeting (Proc. IV, 9).
- .11 Committee to Draft Agreement Covering TVA Membership on State Planning Committees. At the meeting of the Conference on April 4, 1939, the relationship of the Tennessee Valley agricultural program to the land-use planning program of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics was discussed (IIIB14). The program conducted cooperatively by the land-grant colleges and the TVA essentially is land-use planning, somewhat comparable to the program proposed to the States by the Bureau of

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees.11 Committee to Draft Agreement Covering TVA Membership on State Planning Committees -Continued

Agricultural Economics. It was the general attitude that the BAE State Advisory Committees should include representatives of the colleges and of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but not of such other agencies as the Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, et cetera. With regard to the TVA in the seven Valley States, however, the situation was felt to be quite different. It was felt that contracts entered into by the States should be uniform with reference to the participation of the TVA. To insure this uniformity, a committee to draft the form of agreement was desirable. Accordingly, the Conference adopted a motion made by Director Hutcheson to appoint a committee of three, with Director Brehm as chairman, to approve an agreement to define the relations of TVA in the proposed new Memorandum of Understanding. The chairman appointed Directors Hutcheson and Funchess as the other members of this committee (Proc. XII, 6).

.12 Committee of Experiment Stations. At the meeting of the Conference on October 27, 1934, Chairman Cooper suggested the appointment of two committees--one of the experiment stations and one of the extension services (IIIB3.15). The meeting then resolved itself into two general committee meetings (Proc. IV, 4). Director C. A. Mooers, reporting for the Committee of Experiment Stations, submitted a statement of that committee's conclusions. He said (Proc. IV, 5) that the committee had limited its consideration to several questions, the answers to which were submitted. (See Fertilizers, IIIB15.22.)

The statement (IIIB15.22) submitted by the Committee of Experiment Stations was adopted by the Conference (Proc. IV, 7).

.13 Committee on Experiment Station Procedure with TVA Materials. At the meeting of the Conference on March 3, 1942, it was pointed out that coordinated station experiments on such new TVA materials as fused phosphate are needed, especially with reference to fineness of grinding and degree of freedom from fluorine. It is desirable that all stations get together on a coordinated program. The Conference adopted a motion made by Director Davis that Director Baver, Chairman of the Agronomic Committee, be empowered to form a committee on experiment station procedure with TVA materials (Proc. XVIII, 12).

.14 Committee on Extension. (See, also, Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching.) At its meeting on April 3, 1944, the Conference voted (Proc. XXI, 14, appendix 42) to establish a committee on extension to prepare and submit to the Conference an annual or semiannual report, with recommendations, relating to the extension activities in the Tennessee Valley conducted as a joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding, including suggestions as to the expansion or modification of the scope and character of extension activities to facilitate better understanding and application of the

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.14 Committee on Extension -Continued

joint agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley. (See, also, IIIB3.72 and IIIB17.)

Members of the Committee on Extension, as of October 3, 1944, were as follows (Proc. XXII, appendix 10):

P. O. Davis, Chairman
C. E. Brehm
Walter S. Brown

At its meeting on April 3, 1945, the Conference adopted a recommendation of the Committee on Organization to change the name of the Committee on Extension to "Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching" (IIIB3.16) and also to redefine the functions of the new committee (XXIII, appendix 14).

- .15 Committee of Extension Services. At the meeting of the Conference on October 27, 1934, Chairman Cooper suggested the appointment of two committees--one of the experiment stations (IIIB3.12) and one of the extension services. The meeting then resolved itself into two general committee meetings (Proc. IV, 4). Director Duncan, reporting for the Committee of Extension Services, submitted a statement (Proc. IV, 7) for the committee. (See Fertilizers, IIIB15.10 and IIIB15.11.)

The Conference adopted the statement as presented (Proc. IV, 7).

- .16 Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching. (See, also, Committee on Extension.) At its meeting on April 3, 1945, the Conference adopted, on recommendation of the Committee on Organization, the following changes in the functions of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching (Proc. XXIII, appendix 14):

To prepare and submit to the Conference an annual or semi-annual report, with recommendations, relating (1) to the extension activities in the Tennessee Valley conducted as a joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding, including suggestions as to the expansion or modification of the scope and character of extension activities to facilitate better understanding and application of the joint agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley; and (2) to the curricula of public schools and colleges, with a view to the introduction of courses and the improvement of instruction in basic principles of soil and water conservation and utilization, and in the principles and practices of management and operation of farmers' cooperatives and processing plants, and to the development of educational materials suitable for use in such courses and for such instructional purposes and to the channeling

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees.16 Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching -Continued

of such materials to the appropriate institutions and to informal study groups. (See, also, IIIB3.72, IIIB9, and IIIB17.)

In a letter, dated September 19, 1945, from the executive secretary, to Director L. D. Bayer, Chairman, Committee on Research, it was stated (Proc. XXVI, 16):

Proposals involving investigations of a research character, relating to extension organization and procedure and to problems of resident teaching, will be referred to the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching.

The functions of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching are summarized as follows (Proc. XXVII, 18-19):

The Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching is concerned, broadly, "with recommendations relating (1) to the extension activities in the Tennessee Valley conducted as a joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding" . . . "and (2) to the curricula of public schools and colleges . . ." (Proc. April 3, 1945, appendix, 14), and, further, recognizing the distinction between technical research (with which the Committee on Research deals) and field surveys (the concern of other standing committees), the Conference instructed the correlator for the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, in "servicing" that committee "to be concerned primarily with (1) assisting the committee in the formulation of regional recommendations for extension work that will effectively utilize the results of technical research and field surveys in the 'follow through' or 'action' aspect of the Valley program; . . ." (Proc., April 3, 1945, appendix, 14).

The membership of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, as of October 5, 1945, was as follows (Proc. XXIV, 80):

P. O. Davis, Chairman
C. E. Brehm
Walter S. Brown

The plan developed by the Committee on Film Production Service (IIIB3.18) was, in effect, adopted (IIIB11) by the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching and presented to the Conference at its meeting on October 5, 1945. In its report (IVB11.3), the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching said:

As a result of a discussion about a year ago with TVA representatives by the Georgia Extension Service, a TVA

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.16 Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching -Continued

committee (IIIB3.18) had been acting as a coordinating, investigating group to explore the feasibility of such a service (Proc. XXIV, 57).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching reported that the organization of the Film Service is now complete, and that it may now be regarded as a going concern (Proc. XXV, 58).

On October 28, 1946, the Tennessee Valley Authority made the following recommendation with regard to Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946:

The Correlating Committee should request the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching to consider the relationships of the Farmers Home Administration and of the field branch of the Production and Marketing Administration to the joint Valley program, and report back to the Correlating Committee not later than January 1, 1947 (Proc. XXVII, 45).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, Director Davis, Chairman, Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, reported that his committee had just had a short session, and recommended the addition of a man from the USDA and one from the TVA to the membership of the committee. It is the desire of the committee that the man from the USDA be Charles Sheffield, and from the TVA, E. H. White (Proc. XXVIII, 26-27).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee reported that it had agreed to relieve Director Brown, who is also a member of the Committee on Cooperatives, from membership on the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, and to appoint Director L. B. Dietrick to fill this vacancy, at the same time relieving Director Dietrick from his present assignment on the Committee on Resource Utilization (Proc. XXVIII, 47-48).

Membership of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, as of October 1, 1947, was as follows (Proc. XXVIII, 48):

P. O. Davis, Chairman
C. E. Brehm
L. B. Dietrick
C. F. Clayton, Secretary

The membership of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, as of April 7, 1948, was as follows (Proc. XXIX, 47):

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.16 Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching -Continued

P. O. Davis, Chairman
C. E. Brehm
L. B. Dietrick
Charles H. Sheffield
E. H. White
C. F. Clayton, Secretary

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, Director P. O. Davis, Chairman, Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, stated that the committee had no report to submit (Proc. XXX, 20).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, the Conference adopted a proposal establishing new standing committees (IIIB3.72) and abolishing the existing standing committees (Proc. XXXI, 27). This action terminated the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching.

.17 Committee on Farm Forestry. At the meeting of the Conference on November 3, 1937, a motion was adopted to provide that any work done by the TVA on private farms, and especially work done in forestry, should be done in cooperation with the land-grant colleges. The Conference adopted a motion that the chairman appoint a committee of representatives of the Valley States to confer with representatives of the TVA in developing a significant outline of procedure. The Chairman appointed the following members to this committee (Proc. IX, 5):

Alabama: L. M. Ware, Lyle Brown
Mississippi: T. B. Toler
North Carolina: R. W. Graber, J. F. Creswell
Tennessee: C. E. Brehm, Chairman, J. H. McLeod, G. B. Shivery

It was decided to invite the Committee on Farm Forestry and the supervisors of the AAA program to attend the next meeting of the Conference (Proc. IX, 5).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 25, 1938, the Committee on Farm Forestry presented its report (Proc. X, 4; see, also, IIIB16 and IVB16.1).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 4, 1938, Director Brehm asked (Proc. XI, 9) regarding the status of the report (IVB16.1) of the Committee on Farm Forestry submitted to the Conference in April 1938 (IIIB16).

At the meeting of the Conference on March 5, 1941, Director Brehm called attention to the report (IIIB16.1) of the Committee on Farm Forestry, of which he was chairman, stating that this report, with its recommendation that TVA assign personnel to promote forestry in

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.17 Committee on Farm Forestry -Continued

the farm program, had been adopted by the Conference but that no action had resulted (Proc. XVI, 20a; see, also, IIIB16).

The Conference adopted a motion (Proc. XVI, 20a) that a committee of three directors of research be appointed (IIIB3.44) to study the problems of farm forestry and to report their recommendations to the next Valley-States Conference (IIIB16).

The chairman appointed the following persons to this committee (Proc. XVI, 20a):

A. W. Drinkard, Jr., Chairman
H. P. Stuckey
Clarence Dorman

At the meeting of the Conference on October 28, 1941, the Committee to Study Problems of Farm Forestry (IIIB3.44) presented its report (Proc. XVII, 10-11; see, also, IIIB16 and IVB16.2).

- .18 Committee on Film Production Service. (See, also, IIIB3.16 and IIIB11.) The Committee on Film Production Service, composed of representatives of TVA program departments, was formed as a result of a request from the Georgia Agricultural Extension Service that TVA assist in setting up a central film production service to provide a technical staff for producing technical films. At the meeting of the committee on March 20, 1945, the following persons were present (Proc. XXIII, appendix 34):

Genevieve Pickup	Health and Safety Department
J. O. Artman	Forestry Relations Department
W. M. Landess	Agricultural Relations Department
P. W. Voltz	Agricultural Relations Department
G. E. Henderson	Commerce Department
D. E. Washburn	Power Utilization Department
Miriam Strong	Regional Studies Department
Mary U. Rothrock	Personnel Department
W. J. McGlothlin	Personnel Department
Chairman	
Donald Slesinger	American Film Center
J. F. Nicholson	Motion Picture Service, USDA

- .19 Committee on Growing of Nitrogen. At its meeting on October 27, 1934, the Conference adopted a motion made by Director Funchess that a committee be named to formulate a statement for the region, to be placed before the session, as to the feasibility of growing nitrogen. The chairman appointed the following persons on the committee (Proc. IV, 8):

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IIIB3. Committees

.19. Committee on Growing of Nitrogen -Continued

C. A. Mooers,	Tennessee
J. R. Ricks,	Mississippi
M. J. Funchess	Alabama
R. P. Bledsoe	Georgia
J. W. Goodman	North Carolina
T. B. Hutcheson	Virginia
George Roberts	Kentucky

There was also referred to this committee the question of the place of phosphates in the program of the States, based on the results of their experiments.

Director C. A. Mooers, chairman of the committee, submitted a report to the Conference (Proc. IV, 8). In its report (IVB37.1), the committee recommended (Proc. IV, 8):

1. As a general policy, we believe that nitrogen, insofar as practicable, should be obtained through the use of legumes (IIIB15.21).
2. Phosphate as an element food, in comparison with other fertilizer elements, is of paramount importance to the farmers of the Tennessee Valley (IIIB15.22).

.20. Committee on Handling Test-Demonstration Phosphate. At its meeting on July 10, 1937, the Conference voted, on motion of Director Brehm, that a committee of three, representing one State contiguous to the plant and two States remote from it, be appointed by the chairman to study and report on the principle of making a charge, and the amount of the actual charge to be made, and that each State also study local conditions and reactions. The following persons were appointed to the committee (Proc. VIII, 5):

P. O. Davis,	Alabama
I. O. Schaub,	North Carolina
T. B. Hutcheson	Virginia

On motion of Director Brehm, the Conference voted that the committee also be requested to study the allocation of phosphates in various States for test-demonstration purposes (Proc. VIII, 7; see, also, IIIB38).

At the meeting of the Conference on November 3, 1937, the committee presented its report (IIIB15.6, IIIB15.24, IIIB38, and IVB38.2). The report was agreed upon at a meeting of the committee at Muscle Shoals on August 14, 1937, and was transmitted to Dean Cooper by Chairman Davis under date of August 19 for consideration by the Conference at its next meeting (Proc. IX, 3, 4).

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IIIB3. Committees

- .21 Committee on Measuring Effectiveness of Methods of Extension Teaching in the Cooperative Program. At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1939, the chairman appointed the following persons on this committee (Proc. XIII, 8), the second of the two committees (IIIB3.23) provided for in the motion:

J. C. Lowery, Extension Agronomist, Alabama Extension Service, Chairman
 F. S. Sloan, District Agent, North Carolina Extension Service
 A. J. Sims, Editor, Tennessee Extension Service
 Ralph Kenney, Field Agent in Agronomy, Kentucky Extension Service

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1940, the report (IVB11.1) of the extension committee was read by Mr. Sims (Proc. XIV, 4). Mr. Sims reported that the committee had met in Knoxville on March 5 and 6, 1940, to outline the general procedures, and thereafter had written to the States (IIIB11).

The report of the extension committee was considered in conjunction with the report of the experiment station committee (IIIB3.23). On motion of Dean Schaub, it was agreed that the reports of the two committees be accepted, that both committees be commended for the work, and that both be continued to complete the task assigned (Proc. XIV, 5; see, also, IIIB38 and IVB38.4).

- .22 Committee on Methods of Fertilizer Demonstration. At the meeting of the Conference on October 27, 1934, a suggestion was adopted to appoint a committee to study the methods of fertilizer demonstration (IIIB15.10) and to work with Mr. McAmis on this problem. Messrs. Brown, Brehm, and Duncan were appointed to this committee (Proc. IV, 8).
- .23 Committee on Methods of Measuring the Influence of Phosphorus on Crops and Livestock in the Cooperative Program. At its meeting on October 3, 1939, the Conference discussed the question of measuring the results of the cooperative program. For this purpose it would be necessary to assemble and study full data from the many test-demonstration farms, interpret their meaning, and thus determine just what had happened in this program. On motion of Director Hutcheson, the Conference voted that the chairman appoint two committees (IIIB3.21) on this matter (Proc. XIII, 7, 8). The chairman appointed the following persons to this committee (one of the two committees (IIIB3.21) provided for in the motion):

H. P. Stuckey, Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment, Chairman
 Clarence Dorman, Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, State College
 T. B. Hutcheson, Agronomist, Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, Blacksburg

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.23 Committee on Methods of Measuring the Influence of Phosphorus on Crops and Livestock in the Cooperative Program -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1940 Director Stuckey, Chairman, reported for the experiment station committee (Proc. XIV, 3). Questions as to further steps to be taken in the preparation of the report and as to whether the report of the experiment station results should be combined with results of the extension committee, were discussed. On motion of Director Hutcheson, the Conference voted that the Secretary of the Coordinating Committee take the assembled work of the two committees, determine what more, if any, material is needed, get that from the committees, and thereafter prepare the entire material for use (Proc. XIV, 4).

The Conference adopted the report of the committee and commended the committee for its work and instructed that the committee be continued, to complete the task assigned (Proc. XIV, 5).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1940, a motion by Director Drinkard was adopted (Proc. XV, 4) that the results of fertilizer experiments and related studies be published separately (IVB15.8) from unrelated cooperative research (such as soil survey, terracing studies, farm machinery investigations, new crop tests, et cetera).

The Conference approved the following as the proper scope of the fertilizer reports (Proc. XV, 4): Tests of fertilizers and supplements on crops, tests of the same on pastures, studies of livestock production on fertilized pastures, chemical analyses of crops and pasture herbage, treatments of silage with phosphoric acid.

On motion of Director Dorman, the Conference voted (Proc. XV, 4) that the reports from the experiment stations carry the name of the author of the report or sections thereof, with mention of collaborators where desired.

On motion of Director Brehm, the Conference voted (Proc. XV, 4) that the Conference secretary be directed to arrange for the mimeographing or other publication of the report (IVB15.8 and IVB38.4).

.24 Committee on National Fertilizer and Lime Policy. In February 1945, Secretary Wickard issued a statement prepared by a Departmental Committee on National Fertilizer and Lime Policy, entitled "A National Policy for Fertilizers and Liming Materials" (Proc. XXIII, appendix 10).

.25 Committee on National Fertilizer Policy. At its meeting on October 2, 1946, the Conference adopted a motion, by Director Coleman, that the Correlating Committee be requested to appoint a committee from this group to make some suggestions and recommendations in regard to the improvement of bills that have already been proposed, to represent the expression of this group on what we believe is a sound fertilizer program (Proc. XXVI, 21).

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.25 Committee on National Fertilizer Policy -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, Director Coleman's motion was amended, for the purpose of clarification, to read as follows (Proc. XXVIII, 16):

That the Correlating Committee be requested to appoint a committee from this group to make some suggestions and recommendations in regard to the improvement of bills that have already been proposed which will represent the expression of this group on what we believe is a sound fertilizer program.

With regard to this suggestion, the Correlating Committee, on October 1, 1947, reported to the Conference as follows (Proc. XXVIII, 51-52):

The committee notes that statements embodying the official positions of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and of the TVA have recently been made to the Congress by these agencies and that a number of officials of land-grant colleges had testified before Congress either as to their personal views or as to the official views of their institutions in regard to this subject. In view of this fact, it was the feeling of the committee that the preparation of a joint report by a committee representative of the Valley-States Conference would not prove feasible at this time.

- .26 Committee on Objectives of Cooperative Program. At its meeting on March 5, 1941, the Conference rejected a motion by Dean Horlacher that a committee of three be appointed to define the objectives of the cooperative program. Director Davis suggested that each State hold a conference of its own specialists to arrive at institutional agreement on both objectives and procedures of the cooperative program before the next meeting of the Conference (Proc. XVI, 15).
- .27 Committee on Organization. At its meeting on April 3, 1944, the Conference voted to establish a Committee on Organization to consider and make recommendations to the Conference (Proc. XXI, 14, appendix 42) regarding such procedural and organizational arrangements, consistent with established policies, as the committee believes will tend to facilitate and promote the effective development and carrying out of the joint coordinated activity contemplated under the Memorandum of Understanding. (See, also, IIIB3.71 and IIIB17.)

The Conference adopted (Proc. XXI, 16, appendix 43) a recommendation of the Correlating Committee instructing the Committee on Organization to recommend an arrangement and procedure to help the Research Committee discharge its functions (IIIB3.35, IIIB8.1, IIIB17, and IVB17.2).

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.27 Committee on Organization -Continued

At the meeting on October 3, 1944, the Committee on Organization reported (IVB17.2) on the questions referred to it, as follows (Proc. XXII, appendix 15): The need for staff services in connection with the initiation of project proposals and in connection with the analysis and review of the results of cooperative projects has often been urged (IIIB17) and is, I think, generally recognized by members of the Conference.

The question of providing such services was referred at the last meeting to the Committee on Organization for a report and recommendations. The following recommendations (IIIB8.1 and IVB17.2) are offered pursuant to the question referred to the Committee (Proc. XXII, appendix 16).

Members of the Committee on Organization as of October 1944 were as follows (Proc. XXII, appendix 10):

J. R. Hutcheson, Chairman	Virginia
L. D. Bayer	North Carolina
F. S. Chance	Tennessee
P. O. Davis	Alabama
L. I. Jones	Mississippi
E. H. Wiecking	USDA

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, announcement was made of the appointment of Director John R. Hutcheson as Executive Assistant to the President of VPI, thus creating a vacancy in the chairmanship on the Committee on Organization (Proc. XXIII, appendix 15). The Chairman of the Conference appointed Dean I. O. Schaub to the chairmanship of the Committee on Organization (Proc. XXIII, 19).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, announcement was made of the appointment of Mr. E. H. Wiecking, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as a member of the Committee on Organization (Proc. XXIII, appendix 6).

Members of the Committee on Organization as of May 1945 were as follows (Proc. XXIII, appendix 5):

I. O. Schaub, Chairman	North Carolina
L. D. Bayer	North Carolina
F. S. Chance	Tennessee
P. O. Davis	Alabama
L. I. Jones	Mississippi
E. H. Wiecking	USDA

At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, a recommendation contained in the report of the Committee on Organization was adopted (Proc. XXVI, 52; see, also, IIIB22) that the Committee on Organization

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.27 Committee on Organization -Continued

meet on the day immediately preceding the regular annual meeting of the Valley States Conference.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, there was some discussion of the functions (IIIB3.72 and IIIB17) of the Committee on Organization (Proc. XXVII, 14-15):

Baver. . . . In the light of the present organization, this recommendation . . . is not ready for the Correlating Committee to receive and should be turned over to the Committee on Organization and Policy.

Clayton. We have no such committee. The Committee on Organization was set up as a Standing Committee of the Conference "to consider and make recommendations . . . regarding procedural and organizational arrangements, consistent with established policies . . ." The "policy" committee is, of course, the Correlating Committee, although its actions are wholly recommendatory to the principals to the Memorandum of Understanding.

. . .

Baver. The chairmen of the Standing Committees constitute the Organization Committee.

Clayton. The Organization Committee was set up with this thought: Various questions of organizational relations will arise within the framework of this Conference. With the view of getting agency advice on such matters, a Committee on Organization was recommended to consider questions of organization within the framework of the Conference, but not questions of policy, program relationships, et cetera, since these functions are vested in the Correlating Committee itself (Proc. XXVII, 20).

Members of the Committee on Organization, as of October 1, 1947, were as follows (Proc. XXVIII, 48):

I. O. Schaub, Chairman
 Frank S. Chance
 P. O. Davis
 M. J. Funchess
 L. I. Jones
 E. H. Wiecking
 C. F. Clayton, Secretary

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees.27 Committee on Organization -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, the Correlating Committee, in its report to the Conference, recommended that the Chairman of the Committee on Organization consider appointment of a responsible official of the Tennessee Valley Authority to serve as a member of that committee (Proc. XXIX, 50).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, Director I. O. Schaub, Chairman, Committee on Organization, stated that the committee had no report to submit (Proc. XXX, 19).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, the Conference adopted a proposal establishing new standing committees (IIIB3.72) and abolishing the existing standing committees (Proc. XXXI, 27). This action terminated the Committee on Organization.

- .28 Committee on Phosphate Fixation. In its report to the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Committee on Research (IIIB3.35) states (Proc. XXVI, 19, 55): "It was recommended that considerations for the development of a regional project on phosphate fixation be expanded to include other States in the Southeast. This was done with the thought that such a project might well fit into the regional research contemplated under the Hope-Flannagan research Bill. In this connection, it was suggested that a committee composed of technical personnel from the Southeastern States meet at the Southern Agricultural Workers' Conference, to be held at Biloxi in January, to draw up a regional project. A small committee was appointed by Doctor Bayer to develop preliminary considerations on this work prior to the January meeting. The committee consists of: Ralph W. Cummings, North Carolina, Chairman; L. A. Dean, USDA; F. L. Davis, Louisiana; Russel Coleman, Mississippi; and Randall J. Jones, TVA. It was suggested that a representative from the Chemical Engineering Department attend the meeting in Biloxi for the purpose of determining what part, if any, the chemical engineers might play in carrying out a portion of the regional project."

In its report to the Conference on April 2, 1947, the Committee on Research (IIIB3.35) states (Proc. XXVII, 63): "The special phosphate fixation committee which was set up for the purpose of organizing research on phosphate fixation in the Southwestern area met at the Omaha meeting of the American Society of Agronomy and at the Biloxi meetings of the Southern Agricultural Workers. At Biloxi, they met with Messrs. Elmore, Walthall, and McAmis, of the TVA. No formal project was developed although it was agreed that the various research workers would exchange project outlines and project reports of their phosphate fixation work so as to give each one an idea of what the other was doing. This may lead to a development of a regional project later on. This committee suggests that the phosphate fixation committee meet at the Shoals at some date in the future with the members of the Engineering Laboratory and others so that they could become

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.28 Committee on Phosphate Fixation -Continued

better acquainted and so that the State folks would know of the facilities at the Engineering Laboratory."

- .29 Committee on Phosphate Supply and Demand. At its meeting on March 4, 1941, the Conference adopted a motion by Director Davis that a committee be appointed to study the problems of phosphate supplies and of obtaining estimates of demand and to report their findings at the next Valley-States Conference. The chairman appointed as members of this committee Directors C. E. Brehm, of Tennessee, chairman; J. R. Hutcheson, of Virginia; and P. O. Davis, of Alabama (Proc. XVI, 9).

- .30 Committee on Plant Facilities and Products. At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, the proposed statement on agricultural program correlation in the Tennessee Valley included a proposal to establish, as one of the standing committees of the Conference, a Committee on Plant Facilities and Products (Proc. XXX, 67-19). The functions of the committee were defined (Proc. XXX, 70-22) and illustrated (Proc. XXX, 72-24), and provision was made for regular and special meetings of the committee (Proc. XXX, 73-25).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, a standing committee was established with the following name and functions (Proc. XXXI, 27, 66):

Committee on Plant Facilities and Products.

This committee would advise the Correlating Committee and, through it, the principal parties, upon plans, policies, and programs with respect to the use of research and production facilities engaged in the development of new and improved fertilizer materials. For example, they would make studies and recommendations as to the kinds and amounts of specific materials needed now or in the future for the accomplishment of agreed upon regional agricultural and watershed protection objectives. They would help identify the promising but unexplored fields of alternative fertilizer sources.

- .31 Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges of the Tennessee Valley. In connection with the notice received from the Secretary of Agriculture of the intension of the Department to terminate the Memorandum of Understanding (IIIB24), President J. D. Hoskins, University of Tennessee, called a conference of the presidents of the seven Valley States' land-grant colleges. This group created a committee to confer with Secretary of Agriculture Wickard. The committee was composed of President Hoskins, University of Tennessee, President Graham, University of North Carolina, and Director H. A. Morgan, Tennessee Valley Authority (Proc. XIX, 3).

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.31 Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges of the Tennessee Valley - Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1942, President Hoskins, University of Tennessee, reported that after the Secretary of Agriculture had sent him the newly signed Memorandum (IIIB24), he had transmitted it promptly to the presidents of the Valley States institutions, who had signed it in record time. He stated that it then had been signed by the TVA Board of Directors, and that he took pleasure in presenting it to the Conference as a completed instrument, to be distributed to each signatory institution (Proc. XIX, 4).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Correlating Committee, in its report, stated (Proc. XXVI, 35):

The presidents of the land-grant colleges met with the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority on May 6, 1946. Subsequently, on June 18, a committee of the land-grant college presidents met with Secretary Anderson in Washington. This committee was comprised of President Donovan, University of Kentucky, chairman; and Presidents Graham, University of North Carolina; Hoskins, University of Tennessee; Hutcheson, Virginia Polytechnic Institution; Director Davis (representing President Duncan), Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Director Jones (representing President Mitchell, Mississippi State College; and Dean Chapman (representing President Caldwell), University of Georgia.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, the Correlating Committee, in its report, submitted a letter dated March 25, 1947, from Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, to President H. L. Donovan, Chairman, Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges of the Tennessee Valley, in reference to the scope of the work of the Special Advisory Committee and to the relationships of that committee to the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXVII, 9, 60).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee, in its report, submitted an exchange of correspondence (IIIB24) between President H. L. Donovan, Chairman, Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges of the Tennessee Valley, and Mr. Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in reference to the scope of the assignment of the Special Advisory Committee (IIIB3.69) and to the suspension of activities of the Soil Conservation Service in the Tennessee Valley region (Proc. XXVIII, 39-41).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, Director P. O. Davis suggested that the proposed study of relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a procedure in government (IIIB14) be referred to the Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges of the Tennessee Valley for consideration (Proc. XXIX, 16).

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.31 Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges of the Tennessee Valley - Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, the chairman of the Correlating Committee reported that the suggestion made by Director P. O. Davis (that his proposed Study of Relationships in the Valley as a procedure in Government be referred to the Committee of Presidents) has been called to the attention of President H. L. Donovan, chairman of the committee, by letter dated May 7, 1948 (Proc. XXX, 9, 55-7).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, Dean Cooper presented a statement of the Correlating Committee in regard to a meeting of the Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges of the Tennessee Valley with the TVA Board of Directors (Proc. XXXI, 34). The statement follows (Proc. XXXI, 59-60):

A meeting of the presidents of the Valley land-grant colleges was held in Knoxville on February 7. The day was spent in discussion of various problems which involved relationships (IIIB14) and in the development of the cooperative work between land-grant colleges and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The group suggested that the presidents request a meeting with Secretary of Agriculture Brannan and Chief of the Soil Conservation Service, Hugh Bennett, for the purpose of reiterating the principles of a unified program which the land-grant colleges wish to preserve with respect to interagency relationships.

It was requested that, insofar as possible, the Valley colleges seek the support of the Executive Committee of the Association of Land-Grant Colleges. Each State of the Valley Conference was requested to undertake the preparation of a concrete appraisal of program results to date and prepare facts and figures to indicate the progress that has been made. It is understood that the findings will be submitted to the Tennessee Valley Authority for combination, and the preparation of an overall report, which report is to be presented over the signatures of the presidents of the land-grant colleges. It was suggested by the chairman that the college presidents of the various States write the Secretary of Agriculture, requesting an intensification and expansion of the pilot farm classification and analysis study to include other counties in States other than North Carolina.

.32 Committee on Production and Marketing. At the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, Director L. I. Jones, Chairman, Committee on Cooperatives (IIIB3.9) recommended that the Correlating Committee consider changing the name of the Committee on Cooperatives to Committee on Production and Marketing (Proc. XXIX, 24).

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

- .33 Committee on Relocation of Reservoir-Displaced Families. At the meeting of the Conference on November 3, 1937, Mr. McAmis raised the question of the problems involved in the relocation of families (IIIB13) displaced through the purchase of their farms for reservoir sites in the States of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee. The Conference voted that a committee be appointed to consider the relationships and responsibilities of the States and the TVA in regard to families displaced by reservoir construction and the function and procedures of each organization in removing the final families from each reservoir area; provided, however, that this committee be appointed from Tennessee because of its nearness and experience with the TVA headquarters and activities, and that the committee submit its findings to the other States concerned. Director Brehm was requested to appoint the committee (Proc. IX, 5).
- .34 Committee on Reorganization of U. S. Department of Agriculture. At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, Mr. James G. Maddox stated (Proc. XXIV, 19):

You have said that everyone has seen the basic Memorandum No. 1118, dated August 18. It gives the organization. If anyone is interested in following this matter up, they should have a copy of the basic Memorandum. It represents part of the results obtained by the committee which the Secretary set up, with Mr. M. S. Eisenhower as chairman, for the purpose of making decisions on a recommended reorganization of the Department. The committee has had several extended meetings. They have had in representatives from the various bureaus within the Department and from outside the Department, farm representatives, and many other people, to advise them from time to time on the situation, and on changes they should recommend. This committee has not yet finished its work. October 10 is the date set for them to take up their findings with the Secretary of Agriculture.

Memorandum No. 1118, as you know, pertains roughly to those parts of the Department which were in the War Food Administration. The Memorandum sets up a series of branches, most of which are commodity branches, responsible to an Administrator, Undersecretary J. B. Hutson, having a Field Service Branch with lines of authority emanating all the way down through that branch to the States. I understand that there will be 48 production branches, one in each State. At present, about 34 have been set up. But the plan is to have that reorganization take place in the State. In general, those state offices will handle all programs that can be most efficiently and economically handled on a state level. For example, one type which they probably will not handle is inspection and regulatory work in warehouses, grain, et cetera. Other functions fall outside the state production and marketing offices. There is not as yet a clear-cut line of

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.34 Committee on Reorganization of U. S. Department of Agriculture - Continued

demarkation, but certain loan and purchasing programs for perishable products do not adapt themselves readily to handling through state offices, and therefore will be handled through the Washington office.

- .35 Committee on Research. (See, also, Committee on Biological and Physical Research.) At its meeting on April 3, 1944, the Conference voted (Proc. XXI, 14, appendix 42) to establish a Committee on Research to prepare and submit to the Conference an annual or semi-annual report, with recommendations, relating to current and needed research in connection with the joint agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, including a digest and interpretation of the results of current research, and proposals as to the character and scope of research problems requiring joint investigation, together with suggestions as to the allocation of this work among the participating agencies. (See, also, IIIB3.72 and IIIB17.)

At its meeting on April 3, 1944, the Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXI, appendix 43) instructing the Committee on Organization to recommend an arrangement and procedure to help the Research Committee discharge its functions (IIIB3.27, IIIB8.1, IIIB17, and IVB17.2).

Members of the Committee on Research, as of October 1944, were as follows (Proc. XXII, appendix 10):

L. D. Bayer, Chairman	North Carolina
M. J. Funchess	Alabama
H. P. Stuckey	Georgia

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the question was raised as to the functions (IIIB3.72 and IIIB17) of the Committee on Research (Proc. XXIII, 20):

Bayer. I should like to get the opinion of the group as to what they feel should be the field of action of the Committee on Research. Should it take in any work of the TVA Commerce Department or other departments of TVA concerned with contact with State Experiment Stations?

McAmis. The committee is not dealing in any restricted manner with agronomic questions. Any question regarding a joint activity under the Memorandum of Understanding goes to your committee through the Correlating Committee, Mr. Bayer, when it refers to physical research (as distinguished from research on economic and social problems,

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.35 Committee on Research -Continued

McAmis. relating, for example, to resource utilization, or to the organization and operation of cooperatives, or to extension and educational problems) relating to the Valley agricultural program. If work isn't going as the committee thinks it should, the committee should make recommendations to the Correlating Committee, which would bring the matter to the attention of appropriate departments of TVA and to the other cooperating agencies and institutions, as might be indicated.

In connection with a discussion of USDA and TVA representation on standing committees, Mr. Boatman said (Proc. XXIII, 27):

In regard to Departmental representation on these committees--the Research Committee, for example--if we were going to have someone from the Department on that committee, it should be someone from Dr. Cardon's office.

The Committee on Research, in its report, stated (Proc. XXIII, appendix 23):

A question may be raised as to the initiation of projects which are to be referred to the committee for recommendations in the interval between meetings of the committee. Since the committee will have regular meetings twice a year, it was our feeling that the initiation of projects submitted between meetings can usually be deferred until after the regular meetings of the committee, when recommendations can be developed and submitted through appropriate channels.

At the meeting on October 5, 1945, L. D. Baver, Chairman of the Committee on Research, said (Proc. XXIV, 22):

In view of the fact that each committee is to be responsible for a part of the research work, I wonder if our committee has the right name. Probably the name "Committee on Research" should be changed to something less inclusive. I had the idea that since we are made up of administrative people that represent the stations, that the Committee on Research was set up to give some advice to the Correlating Committee regarding the research program as a whole. If that is not the case, we suggest that the name of the committee be changed.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, a recommendation of the Committee on Research was adopted (Proc. XXV, 76) that the committee present one report each year to the Conference, this report to be made at the fall meeting.

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.35 Committee on Research -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Committee on Research, in its report, stated (Proc. XXVI, 53):

The committee recommended that the Correlating Committee give consideration to the enlargement of the Research Committee to five members and to consider associate directors of experiment stations in making appointments. A rotation system of tenure for members of the committee was suggested so that all of the States would be represented in due time. It was the committee's feeling that one of the difficulties in carrying on the program is that only three of the experiment stations are directly concerned with work of the Research Committee. It was further suggested that a new chairman be selected at the next annual meeting of the Conference.

L. D. Bayer, Chairman of the Committee on Research, stated (Proc. XXVI, 15):

At this particular point the committee feels that there needs to be some clarification on the part of the Correlating Committee relative to the fields of endeavor that the Research Committee should try to cover (IIIB3.72 and IIIB17).

In order to assist in clarifying this matter, the executive secretary had written to Director Bayer on September 19, 1945, as follows (Proc. XXVI, 16):

It is not the purpose of the Correlating Committee to ask the Committee on Research to consider all proposals of a research character. Each committee will be concerned with the consideration and development of recommendations relating to proposals for research undertakings in the committee's particular field. Specifically: Proposals involving physical or biological research will be referred to the Committee on Research.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, the Committee on Research made certain recommendations (Proc. XXVII, 65) relating to the functions (IIIB17) of that committee. These recommendations were referred to the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXVII, 22).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, Director Bayer announced his resignation as chairman of the Research Committee (Proc. XXVII, 14).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, there was presented a recommendation of the Tennessee Valley Authority, made on

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees.35 Committee on Research -Continued

October 28, 1946, with reference to certain suggestions on research contained in Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946, as follows (Proc. XXVII, 45):

The TVA recommends that the Correlating Committee supplement the membership of the advisory Committee on Research with appropriate representation of the USDA and TVA and that this item be transferred to the Committee on Research for study. The Committee on Research should be requested to report back to the Correlating Committee not later than April 1, 1947.

At its meeting on October 1, 1947, the Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee that the name of the Committee on Research be changed to "Committee on Biological and Physical Research" and to include engineering problems and the technical analysis and classification of soils in the field of work of that committee (Proc. XXVIII, 47).

By memorandum dated August 18, 1947, the Committee on Biological and Physical Research (IIIB3.8) was advised of actions taken by the Correlating Committee relating to suggestions on research made by Secretary Anderson in his letter of March 28, 1946 (Proc. XXVIII, 43).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, Dr. Howard T. Rogers presented a progress report on the summary of data on crop response to phosphate fertilizer in the Valley States (Proc. XXXI, 68). In his discussion of this report, Dr. Rogers states (p. 37): "This project was suggested by the Research Committee of this Conference about 1945. At that time, the committee was composed of Directors Funchess, Baver, and Stuckey."

In its report to the Conference, the Correlating Committee makes the following statement in reference to the Committee on Research (Proc. XXXI, 61):

The proposal to prepare a summary of experimental data on phosphate originated in a recommendation made by the Committee on Research which was reported to the Conference at its meeting on April 3, 1945. At that meeting, the Conference adopted a proposal contained in the report of the Committee on Research that the correlator for that committee secure from the Valley States agricultural experiment stations data on phosphate research work conducted by them in the past, and that these data be summarized and evaluated as a basis upon which the committee may recommend initiation of fundamental research projects involving phosphorus. Further reports on this proposal were made to the Conference on October 5, 1945 (Proc. XXIV, p. 6), October 2, 1946 (Proc. XXVI, p. 4), April 7, 1947 (Proc. XXVII, p. 4), and on

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.35 Committee on Research -Continued

October 1, 1947 (Proc. XXVIII, p. 4). Although the office of correlator has been abolished, the proposed work has been carried on under the leadership of Dr. Howard T. Rogers, Division of Agricultural Relations, TVA

- .36 Committee on Resource Utilization. At its meeting on April 3, 1944, the Conference voted (Proc. XXI, 15, appendix 42) to establish a Committee on Resource Utilization to prepare and submit to the Conference an annual or semiannual report, with recommendations, relating to actual and needed shifts in the use of land for agriculture (including forestry) and other purposes; supplies of fertilizer, quantities used, and quantities needed in the agriculture of the Valley; agricultural and industrial relationships; farm, family and community organization and problems; local industries; cooperative organizations, etc. (See, also, IIIB3.72 and IIIB17.)

The inclusion of cooperative organizations in the subject matter in the field of resource utilization was subsequently rescinded by the establishment of a Committee on Cooperatives (IIIB3.9).

Members of the Committee on Resource Utilization, as of October 1944, were as follows (Proc. XXII, appendix 10):

F. S. Chance, Chairman	Tennessee
Clarence Dorman	Mississippi
I. O. Schaub	North Carolina
Charles E. Kellogg	USDA

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the Chairman announced the appointment of Director L. B. Dietrick as a member of the Committee on Resource Utilization to succeed Director I. O. Schaub, who is appointed as chairman of the Committee on Organization (Proc. XXIII, 19).

The Correlating Committee, in its report, announced that Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, Chief, Division of Soil Survey, U. S. Department of Agriculture, had been appointed as a member of the Committee on Resource Utilization (Proc. XXIII, appendix 6).

The members of the Committee on Resource Utilization, as of May 1945, were as follows (Proc. XXIII, appendix 5):

F. S. Chance, Chairman	Tennessee
L. B. Dietrick	Virginia
Clarence Dorman	Mississippi
Charles E. Kellogg	USDA

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, the Chairman of the Correlating Committee announced (Proc. XXV, 37) that Willis M. Baker, Director, Department of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees.36 Committee on Resource Utilization -Continued

Authority, had consented to serve on the Committee on Resource Utilization as an official member of that committee.

In a letter dated September 19, 1945, from the executive secretary to Director L. D. Bayer, the responsibility of the Committee on Resource Utilization for the handling of project proposals, is described as follows (Proc. XXVI, 16):

Proposals involving economic and social studies, or investigations relating, for example, to farm management and operation, land utilization, agricultural and industrial relationships, farm family and community organization and problems, local industries, etc., will be referred to the Committee on Resource Utilization.

In the proceedings for the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, there is included a statement of the functions of the Committee on Resource Utilization, as follows (Proc. XXVII, 18):

The Committee on Resource Utilization has the broad field of economic and social problems of the Valley (excluding cooperatives, which were subsequently assigned to the Committee on Cooperatives), including recommendations "relating to actual and needed shifts in the use of land for agriculture (including forestry) and other purposes; supplies of fertilizer, quantities needed in the agriculture of the Valley; agricultural and industrial relationships; farm, family and community organization and problems; local industries, etc. (Proc. XXI, April 3, 1944, p. 15); and, pursuant to this authorization, the correlator for the committee, in "servicing" the committee, is "to be concerned primarily with the development of adequate methods and procedures and the initiation of proposals and projects relating to 'resource utilization' and with the organization, analysis, and presentation of the results of field surveys with a view to their utilization in the Valley program" (Proc. XXII, October 3, 1944, appendix, p. 17).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, announcement was made of the appointment of Dean F. J. Welch, School of Agriculture, Mississippi State College, and of Dean T. B. Hutcheson, School of Agriculture, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, to the Committee on Resource Utilization (Proc. XXVIII, 48).

Membership of the Committee on Resource Utilization, as of April 7, 1948, was as follows (Proc. XXIX, 47):

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.36 Committee on Resource Utilization -Continued

Frank S. Chance, Chairman
 Willis M. Baker
 T. B. Hutcheson
 Charles E. Kellogg
 Frank J. Welch
 C. F. Clayton, Secretary

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, Frank S. Chance, Chairman, Committee on Resource Utilization, stated that the committee had no report to submit.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, the Conference adopted a proposal establishing new standing committees (IIIB3.72) and abolishing the existing standing committees (Proc. XXXI, 27). This action terminated the Committee on Resource Utilization.

- .37 Committee to Review and Evaluate Cooperative Program Objectives and Results. At the meeting of the Conference on April 25, 1938, Director Brehm moved that the chair appoint a committee, representing both the experiment stations and the extension services, to review the objectives of the cooperative program of research and test-demonstration with TVA phosphates, and to evaluate the work done by the cooperating agencies in the Valley States. This motion was seconded by Director Schaub, but was subsequently withdrawn on presentation of a substitute motion (Proc. X, 8; see Land-Grant College Committee on Tennessee Valley Program and Relationships with TVA, IIIB3.60).

- .38 Committee on Revision of the Memorandum of Understanding. At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1942, it was agreed to follow the suggestion contained in the letter of Secretary Wickard, dated April 25, 1942, announcing the intension of the Department to terminate the Memorandum of Understanding (IIIB24) on June 30, 1942, to appoint a committee to work out a revision of the Memorandum of Understanding (Proc. XIX, 3). The land-grant colleges designated Dean Cooper to serve as their representative on this committee. Neil Bass, Chief Conservation Engineer, Tennessee Valley Authority, was named to represent that agency, and J. L. Boatman, Chief of the Division of Subject Matter, Extension Service, was named to represent the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This committee met at Knoxville, Tennessee on August 28, 1942. Dean Cooper was chosen as chairman. The committee agreed on a revision of the Memorandum. Meanwhile, Secretary Wickard had extended the termination date fixed by the Department from August 31 to October 16. Chairman Cooper announced that the revised Memorandum (IVA2) had been signed by all parties and was now in effect (Proc. XIX, 4).

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

- .39 Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Employment. At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, the proposed statement on agricultural program correlation in the Tennessee Valley included proposals to establish, as one of the standing committees of the Conference, a committee on rural facilities, services, and employment (Proc. XXX, 67-19). The functions of the committee were defined (Proc. XXX, 71-23) and illustrated (Proc. XXX, 72-24). and provision was made for regular and special meetings of the committee (Proc. XXX, 73-25).
- .40 Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry. At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, a standing committee (IIIB3.72) was established, with the following name and functions (Proc. XXXI, 67):

Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry.

This committee would be primarily concerned with the social and community aspects of the integrated program, including such factors as the development of the full economic potentialities of rural production, distribution and marketing facilities; educational assistance to farmers' cooperatives; and the stimulation of rural enterprise complementary to food and fibre production on farms.

- .41 Committee on Soil Conservation Service Pastures. At the meeting of the Conference on June 26, 1936, T. S. Buie, Regional Conservator, Soil Conservation Service, said (Proc. VI, 11): "The type of cooperation in South Carolina is illustrated by the pasture program of the Soil Conservation Service. Full discussions of station and extension needs are held by a small group of twelve to fifteen persons. Then a small committee was appointed to study the condition of Soil Conservation Service pastures and make recommendations for procedures within a Soil Conservation Service demonstration area."
- .42 Committee on Soil Erosion Problems. At its meeting on October 27, 1934, the Conference adopted a motion by Mr. Goodman that the chairman appoint a committee of three to work on soil erosion problems and report at the next meeting (Proc. IV, 13).
- .43 Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education. In a statement made to the Conference (IIIB11) at its meeting on April 3, 1946, relating to the use of test-demonstration farms by schools, Mr. E. H. White referred to the activities, in this connection, of the Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education, involving the twelve Southern States (Proc. XXV, 63).
- .44 Committee to Study Problems of Farm Forestry. At its meeting on March 5, 1941, the Conference adopted a motion made by Director Davis that a committee of three directors of research be appointed (IIIB3.17) to study the problems of farm forestry and to report their recommendations at the next Valley-States Conference. The following persons

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.44 Committee to Study Problems of Farm Forestry -Continued

were appointed to this committee (Proc. XVI, 20a):

A. W. Drinkard, Jr.	Virginia
H. P. Stuckey	Georgia
Clarence Dorman	Mississippi

At the meeting of the Conference on October 28, 1941, Chairman Drinkard distributed mimeographed copies of the committee's report (IVB16.2) and then discussed the report (Proc. XVII, 10). After a slight amendment to the report, a motion by Director Hutcheson was adopted that the report, as amended, be accepted (Proc. XXVII, 10-11; see, also, IIIB16).

.45 Committee on Technical Program in Agronomy, Dairying, and Forestry. At its meeting on October 28, 1941, the Conference adopted a motion by Director Bayer that the spring meeting contain a technical program on farm forestry (Proc. XVII, 11). The Conference also adopted the motion by Director Stuckey that a committee of three (one in agronomy, one in animal husbandry and dairying, and one forester) be appointed by the chairman to arrange a technical program on these subjects for a two-day meeting (Proc. XVII, 11). The technical committee was not appointed sufficiently in advance of the next meeting of the Conference and, accordingly, the proposal for a two-day meeting of the Conference was not carried out (Proc. XVIII, 2; see, also, Agronomy-Animal Industry Committee, IIIB3.5).

.46 Committee on Tennessee Valley Program. At its meeting on October 3, 1944, the Conference adopted a recommendation of the Committee on Organization (Proc. XXII, appendix 18) that provision be made, through appropriate administrative channels, to set up in each State a Committee on Tennessee Valley Program, comprised of representatives from the experiment station, extension service, and teaching staffs to assist in the more effective coordination of the State program and the Valley program.

The members of the Committee on Tennessee Valley Program, as of May 1945, were as follows (Proc. XXIII, appendix 7-9):

For Alabama:

P. O. Davis, Chairman
 M. J. Funchess
 J. C. Lowery
 R. M. Reaves, Secretary
 D. G. Sturkie

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IIIB3. Committees

.46 Committee on Tennessee Valley Program -Continued

For Georgia:

S. G. Chandler, Chairman
Guy Buice
W. O. Collins
Z. A. Massey
Kenneth Treanor

For Kentucky:

T. R. Bryant
L. J. Horlacher
Martin E. Weeks

For Mississippi:

L. A. Olson, Chairman
W. B. Andrews
J. L. Anthony
H. W. Bennett
C. M. Chafee, Secretary
Russell Coleman
J. T. Copeland
F. M. Hunter
R. H. Means
L. O. Palmer
H. J. Putnam
J. M. Weeks

For North Carolina:

W. D. Lee, Chairman
Ruth Current
J. H. Hilton
H. B. James
H. R. Niswonger
R. W. Shoffner
D. S. Weaver
W. W. Woodhouse

For Virginia:

T. B. Hutcheson, Chairman
L. B. Dietrick
A. W. Drinkard, Jr.
H. N. Young

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.46 Committee on Tennessee Valley Program -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the chairman of the Correlating Committee reported that the North Carolina State College expects to elect a permanent secretary of the committee at the next meeting of the committee, to be held subsequent to this Conference, and that Professor E. J. Kinney, State Contact Officer, has been designated chairman and secretary of the Committee on Tennessee Valley Program at the University of Kentucky; in Virginia, Professor T. B. Hutcheson will serve both as chairman and secretary of the committee (Proc. XXIV, 46).

Officers and members of the Committees on Tennessee Valley Program for October 1945 were the same as reported for May 1945, except as follows (Proc. XXIV, 82-85):

For Kentucky:

E. J. Kinney, Chairman and Secretary
T. R. Bryant
L. J. Horlacher
Martin E. Weeks

For Tennessee:

E. C. McReynolds, Chairman
F. S. Chance
F. M. DeFrieze, Secretary
J. H. McLeod
N. D. Peacock
W. P. Ranney

For Virginia:

T. B. Hutcheson, Chairman and Secretary
L. B. Dietrick
A. W. Drinkard, Jr.
H. N. Young

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, a proposed statement on agricultural program correlation in the Tennessee Valley included a suggestion that "the work of contact officers will be facilitated by the establishment of a permanent committee on Tennessee Valley program in each of the seven land-grant colleges in the Valley States." Suggestions were made as to the organization, functions, and meetings of these committees (Proc. XXX, 73-25 to 74-26).

- .47 Committee of Valley Farmers. At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, Mr. E. H. White stated that for several years the Authority has felt that the farmers of the Valley should become familiar with the facilities developed by the TVA for effecting its

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees.47 Committee of Valley Farmers -Continued

statutory obligation of agricultural development and watershed protection. Representative farmers and extension workers were brought together at Muscle Shoals in a series of meetings for this general purpose (IIIB4.10).

This Conference established a committee of valley farmers. The personnel of this committee of nine was announced as follows (Proc. XXIII, appendix 25):

<u>Name</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Soil Association--Type of Farming Area</u>
J. D. Hays	Madison, Ala.	Huntsville	Middle Tennessee-- North Alabama
A. C. Willis	Coffee, Tenn.	Hillsboro	Cumberland Mountain
Harry Warwick	Knox, Tenn.	Knoxville	Central East Tennessee
J. Hugh Wheeler	Lee, Va.	Ewing	Upper East Tennessee-- Virginia
Roy W. Moore	Dade, Georgia	Rising Fawn	Lower East Tennessee-- Northwest Georgia
Roy D. Donegan	Dickson, Tenn.	Dickson	Western Highland Rim
L. E. Skinner	Tishomingo Mississippi	Tishomingo R. F. D. 1	West Tennessee-Northeast Miss--Southwest Alabama
B. W. Edmonds	Calloway, Ky.	Murray	West Tennessee--Kentucky
Glenn Palmer	Haywood, N. C.	Clyde	North Carolina--Northeast Georgia

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, Mr. McAmis said (Proc. XXIV, 28):

At your last meeting, Mr. White reported on some meetings of farmers' representatives at Muscle Shoals, mentioning a committee representing eight or nine regions in the Valley and their functions. That committee met in Knoxville for a couple of days. They took a good deal of time to go over what they had seen regarding our general production program at Muscle Shoals. They did not form themselves into a committee the first day. The matter was left open to decide whether or not they actually wanted to.

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.47 Committee of Valley Farmers -Continued

The second day, they met with the Board or, rather, the Board met with them, and had a frank discussion of the outlook and as to what they thought of the program. In fact, Mr. Lilienthal said, "What do you think of it? Is there anything wrong with it?" This was about the first opportunity the Board had had to listen to farmers talk. The farmers decided to form a committee. Edmonds, of Kentucky, was made chairman. We expect shortly to have that committee back in Knoxville to discuss some fertilizer production questions, primarily. There has been no action taken so far. We will keep you informed of the outcome.

.48 Committee on War-Time Extension Work. At the meeting of the Conference on March 3, 1942, reference was made to the extension memorandum of February 11, 1942, and it was stated that the required Committee on War-Time Extension Work had been set up, as follows (Proc. XVIII, 5):

Director Carrigan of Vermont
 Director Simons of New York
 Director Hutcheson of Virginia
 Director Watkins of South Carolina
 Director Williamson of Texas
 Director Ramsower of Ohio
 Director Rusk of Illinois
 Director Miller of Minnesota
 Director Peterson of Utah

.49 Committee on Water Control and Utilization on the Land. At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, the proposed statement on agricultural program correlation in the Tennessee Valley included proposals to establish, as one of the standing committees of the Conference, a committee on water control and utilization on the land (Proc. XXX, 67-19). The functions of the committee were defined (Proc. XXX, 71-23) and illustrated (Proc. XXX, 72-24), and provision was made for regular and special meetings of the committee (Proc. XXX, 73-25).

.50 Committee on Water and Land Use. At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, a standing committee (IIIB3.72) was appointed, with the following name and functions (Proc. XXXI, 27, 67):

Committee on Water and Land Use.

This committee would be concerned with adjustments in land use, the testing and large-scale use of materials produced in experimental plant operations, farm forestry, and the application of engineering skills and sound farm management

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.50 Committee on Water and Land Use -Continued

principles to the readjustment of practical farming operations, all in the interest of watershed protection and agricultural development.

.51 Community Committees of Farmers. At the meeting of the Conference on April 25, 1938, it was stated (Proc. X, 9) that community committees of farmers (IIIB3.52) have been formed in the more than 120 counties within the Tennessee Valley region and have given freely of their time and effort in planning and conducting a test-demonstration program.

.52 Community Test-Demonstration Committees. In a statement made to the Conference at its meeting on October 2, 1946, Mr. L. G. Allbaugh said (Proc. XXVI, 79):

In North Carolina the Valley counties are selecting community test-demonstration committees (IIIB3.51) of men and women, requiring at least one or two women on each committee. These community committees are responsible for final selection of new farms, and in each community one farm is being selected for which a long-time farm and home plan and program will be developed in detail and followed through from year to year. In addition, the community committee is selecting one man and one woman to represent them on the County Board. This is a definite step forward in developing both the home and community phases of our cooperative agricultural program.

.53 Correlating Committee. For steps leading up to the establishment of the Correlating Committee under the Memorandum of Understanding, see Steering Committee (IIIB3.77). The Memorandum of Understanding, establishing the Correlating Committee, became effective on November 20, 1934. The original membership of the Correlating Committee was as follows (Proc. IV, 3 and V, 1):

Dean Thomas Cooper, representing the land-grant colleges of the Valley States, Chairman

Director J. C. McAmis, Agricultural Relations Department, representing the Tennessee Valley Authority

Director C. W. Warburton, Extension Service, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture

Dr. Carleton R. Ball, Executive Secretary

At the meeting of the Conference on December 12, 1935, the following proposition was considered and discussed (Proc. V, 2-4): The Correlating Committee should consider all of the cooperative projects, either experimental or extension, which originated in the Southern

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.53 Correlating Committee -Continued

States, the Tennessee Valley Authority, or the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Bankhead-Jones Act provides for regional research and regional laboratories under the direction of the Office of Experiment Station.

Warburton. Regions are greater than the Tennessee Valley area and, as only a small sum is available, no large problem is raised.

Jardine. The Act does not interfere with cooperative projects in the Tennessee Valley area. Regions will be relatively large, such as the corn belt, the cotton belt, et cetera. The only legal point raised applies to regional laboratories, which are expensive and, of which, there will be but few in the entire United States.

Cooper. Only projects cooperative with the Tennessee Valley Authority are considered by the committee.

Mooers. Do all projects of the included States come under the supervision of the Correlating Committee?

Warburton. The cooperative fertilizer demonstrations were started before the committee was organized . . . The Correlating Committee should function as the Department Land-Use Committee did in connection with the acquisition and use of land. Before land purchase or the establishment of erosion demonstrations, data had to be submitted to this committee, and its approval was required before action was taken.

Stuckey. Do all experimental and extension projects go to McAmis?

McAmis. They can go either to me or to the committee.

Warburton. Preferably they should go to the executive secretary.

Hutcheson. (Suggested one subcommittee of experiment station directors and another subcommittee of extension directors to consider projects in their respective fields before they are sent to the Coordinating Committee.)
(T. B.)

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees.53 Correlating Committee -Continued

Brown. It seems best to send projects direct to Mr. McAmis, who would then supply copies to the executive secretary of the committee.

Cooper. Is this method satisfactory? . . . It is understood that projects are to be sent to Mr. McAmis first, then to the committee, no matter where they originate. Some projects have not been cleared in this way.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1940, Milton S. Eisenhower, Land-Use Coordinator of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and newly appointed Department representative on the Correlating Committee, was in attendance. At Mr. Eisenhower's request, Dr. C. W. Warburton, formerly Department representative on the Correlating Committee, also was present (Proc. XIV, 1).

The membership of the Correlating Committee, as of April 2, 1940, was as follows (Proc. XIV, 1): Valley-States land-grant colleges, Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Milton S. Eisenhower; Tennessee Valley Authority, J. C. McAmis; Carleton R. Ball, Executive Secretary.

The meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1942, was attended by J. L. Boatman, who had represented the Department of Agriculture on the Committee on Revision of the Memorandum of Understanding (IIIB3.38). On November 27, 1942 (Secretary's Memorandum No. 1053), Secretary Claude R. Wickard appointed Mr. Boatman to represent the Department on the Correlating Committee. Membership of the Correlating Committee, as of November 27, 1942, was as follows: Valley-States land-grant colleges, Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman; U. S. Department of Agriculture, J. L. Boatman; Tennessee Valley Authority, J. C. McAmis; Carleton R. Ball, Executive Secretary.

In its report (IIIB14 and IVB14.6) dated June 15, 1945, on procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXIV, 49), the Correlating Committee recommended that (Proc. XXIV, 50):

The district program and the district work plan of each soil conservation district are recognized as proposals for a joint coordinated activity for consideration and recommendations of the Correlating Committee in accordance with the procedure applying to all such proposals under the Memorandum of Understanding of November 20, 1934 (as amended).

This recommendation of the Correlating Committee was approved by the Conference (Proc. XXIV, 10), by the presidents of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States (Proc. XXIV, 51-53), and by the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority (Proc. XXIV, 51), but was rejected

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.53 Correlating Committee -Continued

by the Secretary of Agriculture in his letter (IVB14.8) of March 28, 1946 (Proc. XXV, 40).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1942, attention was called to the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding (IIIB24) relating to the functions of the Correlating Committee in handling proposals for a joint coordinated activity and to the provision in the report of the Secretary's Committee on Soil Conservation Service (IIIB3.68), dated June 5, 1936, as follows (Proc. XIX, 5): "That the Soil Conservation Service not undertake erosion control work in the area under the jurisdiction of the Tennessee Valley Authority, except as agreed upon by the existing TVA coordinating committee of three, representing the Department, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the seven States in the Tennessee River Basin. This TVA committee has been established to provide coordination of all agricultural activities conducted within that area."

Director Bayer moved that the Correlating Committee work out suitable procedures for cooperation with the SCS in soil conservation districts within the Tennessee Valley area and make them available for the information of the State Advisory Committee, but Director McAmis expressed doubt that the Correlating Committee should attempt to develop procedures (Proc. XIX, 7).

At the meeting of the Conference on May 13, 1943, a letter dated May 4, 1943, to Dean Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, from Director C. E. Brehm, Extension Service, University of Tennessee, was presented (Proc. XX, 11). In this letter (IVB14.4), Director Brehm states: "I am writing you, therefore, requesting that the Coordinating Committee consider this matter and outline to me the policy of the College of Agriculture with the Soil Conservation Service in the establishment of soil conservation districts in the Valley areas and the procedure to be followed in setting up these districts, or coordinating soil conservation programs with the cooperating program between the colleges in the Valley States and the Tennessee Valley Authority, or soil conservation programs and other activities related thereto." (See, also, IIIB3.75 and IIIB14.)

Mr. Boatman said (Proc. XX, 12): "I don't think the Correlating Committee has anything to do with the organizing of soil conservation districts which are set up under State law. It seems to me that where the Correlating Committee functions is when States bring in matters of a regional character where regional integration is needed. There are some things that have to be done on a State level, and I question whether the Correlating Committee has any call to act in the case of soil conservation districts."

On October 15, 1943, Mr. C. F. Clayton, U. S. Department of Agriculture, became executive secretary of the Correlating Committee, to succeed Dr. Carleton R. Ball.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.53 Correlating Committee -Continued

At its meeting on April 3, 1944, the Conference adopted a procedure for the handling of proposals for the initiation or renewal of any joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding (Proc. XXI, 13-14, appendix 41; see, also, Proposals and Projects, IIIB29).

The Conference approved a recommendation of the Correlating Committee to authorize the employment of a statistical assistant for the office of the executive secretary (Proc. XXII, 10, appendix 12).

The Conference also adopted a recommendation that a member of the Correlating Committee shall be a member ex officio of the Conference (Proc. XXII, 11, appendix 12; see, also Members, IIIB23).

The Committee on Organization in its report (IVB17.2), described the Correlating Committee as follows (Proc. XXII, appendix 14):

This committee consists of three members. One member represents the State agricultural colleges, one represents the Department of Agriculture, and one represents the Tennessee Valley Authority. The committee is authorized to employ an executive secretary. The essential function of the committee is to facilitate achievement of the purposes set forth in the Memorandum of Understanding. In general, the procedure for achieving this is to route each proposal for a joint coordinated activity (which proposal may originate with the committee or with any of the participating agencies) to the committee for consideration. The proposals for joint coordinated activity which the committee deems to have merit are submitted to the participating agencies with suggestions and recommendations of the committee.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the Correlating Committee, in its report, states (Proc. XXIII, appendix 10): Under the Memorandum of Understanding, the Correlating Committee is instructed to receive and consider proposals for joint coordinated activities and to submit these with suggestions and recommendations to all parties to the Memorandum (IIIB24 and IIIB29).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, announcement was made of the appointment of Mr. James G. Maddox to represent the Department of Agriculture on the Correlating Committee, succeeding Mr. J. L. Boatman. Notice of this appointment was received in a telegram dated October 2, 1945, from Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan to the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee. The membership of the Correlating Committee, as of October 1945, was as follows (Proc. XXIV, 36): Valley-States land-grant colleges, Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman; U. S. Department of Agriculture, James G. Maddox; Tennessee Valley Authority, J. C. McAmis; C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary.

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.53 Correlating Committee -Continued

Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, in his letter (IVB14.8) of March 28, 1946, states (Proc. XXV, 40d):

I recommend that the Correlating Committee be temporarily enlarged to include a top-ranking administrative representative from those Department agencies which are particularly concerned with an integrated Valley-wide agricultural program. You may also deem it wise to have additional extension directors and staff members of TVA added to the committee. An enlarged Correlating Committee of this character would be able to develop concrete plans for improving the interagency relations involved in bringing about a well-coordinated conservation program in the Valley.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, in the report of that committee, states (Proc. XXVI, 33-34):

On behalf of the Correlating Committee, I wrote Secretary Anderson on June 1, 1946, in reply to his letter of March 28, and with specific reference to the proposals to enlarge the Correlating Committee (IIIB14), as follows:

Among the suggestions and recommendations of the Department was one to the effect that the membership of the Correlating Committee should be materially increased. It does not appear that the committee has authority to enlarge its membership or, under the circumstances, to take action on the proposal that changes the existing Memorandum of Understanding (October 16, 1942) until the matters under consideration are further clarified by direct contact between the principals themselves, that is, the land-grant college presidents, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Also, on June 1, 1946, I addressed a letter jointly to the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and to the presidents of the land-grant colleges, as follows (Proc. XXVI, 34):

I have been informed that the presidents of the land-grant colleges and the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority have met and have discussed the position of the Secretary of Agriculture with reference to the proposals and suggestions originally made by the Correlating Committee to the Secretary of Agriculture, the several land-grant institutions, and

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.53 Correlating Committee -Continued

the Tennessee Valley Authority. I have acknowledged the Secretary's original letter. In view of the present situation, it seems essential that the position of the Correlating Committee should be clarified. I have written the Secretary regarding this matter and enclose a copy of the letter for your information. President Donovan has informed me that a committee was organized to discuss with the Secretary of Agriculture, at some future time, matters which appear to be at issue. I would suggest that the presidents of the several land-grant colleges and the Tennessee Valley Authority keep the Correlating Committee currently advised of the progress that is made in this matter.

On June 18, 1946, a committee of the land-grant presidents met with Secretary Anderson in Washington.

. . .

At the meeting with Secretary Anderson, it was decided to explore the feasibility of setting up a special committee (IIIB3.69) to consider problems of cooperation on the program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley among the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding. Some confusion arose, however, as to whether the proposed special committee was to function as an independent committee to the principals of the Memorandum or whether it was to meet in an advisory capacity with the Correlating Committee for the purpose of formulating a report for submission to the principals through the Correlating Committee.

On July 3, 1946, Secretary Anderson wrote to President Donovan with a view to clarifying the situation (Proc. XXVI, 35). The Secretary said: "I believe that the Correlating Committee, as provided for by the joint Memorandum of Understanding, should take the leadership in developing the necessary procedures for coordinating these two programs."

After further exchange of correspondence between Secretary Anderson and President Donovan (Proc. XXVI, 35-36), President Donovan, in a letter to Secretary Anderson dated August 21, 1946, stated that "we can immediately proceed to constitute a special committee to be advisory to the Correlating Committee."

On September 9, 1946, Gordon R. Clapp, General Manager, Tennessee Valley Authority, wrote to Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary, U. S. Department of Agriculture, stating: "We understand that a special committee is being constituted to advise the Correlating Committee on matters of administration of the Valley program, specifically on the relationships of the Soil Conservation Service program to the joint

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.53 Correlating Committee -Continued

Valley program of agricultural development. This arrangement, as we understand it, recognizes that the Correlating Committee, as presently functioning, continues to be the responsible correlating machinery for the Valley agricultural program set up by the Memorandum of Understanding."

At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Correlating Committee, in its report, states (Proc. XXVI, 42):

At the meeting of the Correlating Committee on July 1, 1946, it was agreed that the Departmental representative on the Correlating Committee be authorized to request the executive secretary to issue invitations to officials of the Department who are not members of the Conference, when it is anticipated that matters with which these officials are conversant are to be discussed (IIIB23).

On April 2, 1947, Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, in the report of that committee, presented a letter, dated March 25, 1947, which he had addressed to President H. L. Donovan. This letter states (Proc. XXVII, 9, 60):

As it has worked out, the Correlating Committee, namely, J. C. McAmis, Director of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority; Mr. James G. Maddox, until recently Special Assistant to the Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; and myself, have always met with the Special Committee (IIIB3.69).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, there was some discussion (IIIB3.72 and IIIB17) relating to the functions of the Correlating Committee, as follows (Proc. XXVII, 15):

Baver. It is my interpretation that the Correlating Committee discusses the policy as recommended to them by the Conference.

Clayton. I think not. The Valley-States Conference isn't even mentioned in the Memorandum of Understanding.

Baver. That's funny. In these things involving policy or recommendation for action, at least the Correlating Committee should want to know what the members of the Conference think on that.

Clayton. That is true. However, under the Memorandum of Understanding (IIIB24), the Correlating Committee is directed to consider proposals and to make suggestions and recommendations to all parties to the Memorandum.

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IIIB3. Committees

.53 Correlating Committee -Continued

Clayton. In developing its suggestions and recommendations, the Correlating Committee refers proposals (IIIB29) to appropriate standing committee of the Conference (IIIB3.72).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, the Correlating Committee, in its report, states (Proc. XXVII, 35):

Mr. James G. Maddox recently went on leave of absence from the Department of Agriculture and has, therefore, resigned from the Correlating Committee. A successor has not as yet been appointed by the Department.

Mr. Neil Bass summarized the college-TVA proposal that was made to the Special Advisory Committee (IIIB3.69) as its meeting on February 22, 1947. This report contained the following suggestions (Proc. XXVII, 7, 42): Insofar as the problems of regional coordination have their origins at the Federal or regional level, perhaps they can be cured largely in the Department itself as between the Office of Extension, Farm Security (FHA), FCA, SCS, etc., or between the colleges, TVA, and the Department through the Correlating Committee.

The report also suggested that (Proc. XXVII, 43): At the regional level, problems of coordination, of research, extension, land-use planning, educational activities, et cetera, which are related to a unified agricultural program be dealt with through the Correlating Committee and the Valley-States Conference.

The Correlating Committee should, through the colleges and through the established machinery of the Valley program (adapted as may seem appropriate in the light of experience) continue to determine the substantive additions and adjustments in content or emphasis to the Valley program.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, further reference was made to the relationship of the Special Advisory Committee to the Correlating Committee, as follows (Proc. XXVIII, 10-11):

Cooper. I am not sure that the Correlating Committee is actually a member of the Special Committee, but that it is merely participating in discussions with the Special Advisory Committee in order to try to get things tied together.

Clayton. That viewpoint has been expressed (Proc. XXVI, 35).

McAmis. The written record shows that the Correlating Committee is not a member of the Special Committee. This Special Committee was created on the request of the Secretary, whereas the Correlating Committee was established under the Memorandum of Understanding.

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.53 Correlating Committee -Continued

There was some discussion of the scope of the responsibility of the Correlating Committee in relation to research projects (Proc. XXVIII, 23, 24).

Cummings. We have a considerable amount of research in the station that bears on the program of agriculture in the Tennessee Valley area, but there are very few of our projects that are not in cooperation with the TVA. It seems to me that the Correlating Committee, if it wishes to obtain a perspective of the research of the cooperating institutions and agencies that has specific significance for the Valley agricultural program, cannot get such a picture merely by considering the projects that are physically located in the Valley region. If we were going to report on all of our projects in the station which are relevant to the agricultural program in that sense, we should have to give you, probably, a large share of our total agricultural research program in the experiment station.

McAmis. . . . I can see how Cummings is exactly right. Certainly that is true of the States which have a large part of their area in the Tennessee Valley. I am not sure how we would use information on all projects.

Clayton. I'd say that the Correlating Committee is concerned only with projects that relate to a unified Valley agricultural program. I think Cummings' and McAmis' suggestions are very much to the point. How can this group draw a line to demark those projects that are a part of the unified Valley agricultural program from those that are not?

The general question was referred to the Correlating Committee for further consideration (Proc. XXVIII, 26).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee, in its report, submitted the following statement, which was adopted by the Conference (Proc. XXVIII, 46-47):

The Correlating Committee recognizes the importance and value of careful integration of regional projects organized under the provisions of the Hope-Flannagan Act with projects and activities carried on in connection with the joint program of agricultural development and watershed protection in the

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.53 Correlating Committee -Continued

Tennessee Valley. The committee wishes to facilitate in every possible way the effective correlation and integration of projects and activities undertaken in these two categories.

The committee recognizes, however, that cooperative relationships under the Memorandum of Understanding are directed specifically to the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley. Accordingly, the committee decided that regional projects in this category could not properly be expanded to extend beyond the watershed of the Tennessee Valley, but that methods and procedures to facilitate the integration of such projects with projects of broader geographic scope may properly be recommended by the Correlating Committee on request of any party to the Memorandum of Understanding.

Subject to the statement in the last preceding paragraph, it is proposed, as a matter of policy, to restrict the range of activities of the Correlating Committee and of the standing committees to a consideration of proposals, projects, and activities of the cooperating agencies under the Memorandum of Understanding.

The Correlating Committee, reporting on a proposed study of relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a procedure in government (IIIB14), states (Proc. XXVIII, 50):

It is the view of the committee that initiation of a study of the broad questions visualized in the resolutions adopted by the Conference would necessarily involve a number of State agencies and embrace aspects of the general regional program in the Tennessee Valley not specifically within the range of functions and responsibilities of the Correlating Committee.

The Correlating Committee reported (Proc. XXVIII, 53) that Assistant Secretary Brannan had stated at the meeting of the Correlating Committee on July 7, 1947, that the Department would act soon on the question of a successor to Mr. Maddox on the committee. At present, Assistant Secretary Brannan is acting as representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the Correlating Committee.

Members of the Correlating Committee, as of October 1947, were as follows:

Dean Thomas Cooper, representing the land-grant colleges of the Valley States, Chairman

Director J. C. McAmis, Agricultural Relations Department, representing the Tennessee Valley Authority

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees

.53 Correlating Committee -Continued

Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary, representing the
U. S. Department of Agriculture

C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary

At the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, there was some discussion relating to the functions and relationships of the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXIX, 14):

Hutcheson. These standing committees were set up to settle problems that were brought from the States. Am I right in that? Were they set up for that purpose?

McAmis. They were to aid the Correlating Committee in making recommendations to the Conference. Under the Memorandum of Understanding, the Correlating Committee is charged with the function of making recommendations to the principals. The Conference is a medium for developing and discussing such recommendations. Actually, that was about the way this Conference was organized before these committees were set up.

In a letter dated August 6, 1948, Secretary Brannan designated J. C. Dykes, Assistant Chief, Soil Conservation Service, to represent the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXX, 56-8).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, the Correlating Committee presented a proposed statement on agricultural program correlation in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXX, 56-8) in which the organization, functions, and time of meeting of the Correlating Committee were described (Proc. XXX, 62-14 to 64-16).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, the following discussion took place with regard to the relationships and responsibilities of the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXXI, 13):

Hutcheson. We ought to keep in mind that the Correlating Committee is not a creature of this body, that it is responsible only to the Authority. Wouldn't you say so, Mr. Chairman?

Cooper. No, I wouldn't say that.

Hutcheson. How would you say it?

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IIIB3. Committees

.53 Correlating Committee -Continued

Cooper. I would say that the Correlating Committee was meant to represent the center or nucleus around which developments can take place and that the Correlating Committee is a representative of this group, as well as the participation of the Department of Agriculture and of the Authority. Mr. Bass, do you want to say something about that?

Bass. I think it would be much more accurate to say that the Correlating Committee is an instrument of the joint Memorandum of Understanding between the seven colleges, the Department, and the TVA. The committee's general purposes and functions were defined in the Memorandum of Understanding. The Memorandum itself is a very simple declaration of policy and intent; that is, each agency agrees to joint participation in the agricultural program in the region, insofar as the interests of the various parties are mutual. The Correlating Committee was the instrument to carry out the policy and intent of the Memorandum.

Hutcheson. Is the instrument between us and the Authority?

Bass. And the Department of Agriculture.

In its report to the Conference on April 6, 1949, the Correlating Committee states (Proc. XXXI, 62):

The preliminary report on agricultural program correlation in the Tennessee Valley, presented to the Conference at its meeting on October 6, 1948, states:

Regular meetings of the committee will be held quarterly, on the first Wednesday in the months of February, April, July, and October, at a time and place agreed upon by the committee. The meetings in April and October will be joint meetings with the Tennessee Valley Conference. Special meetings may be held on call of the executive secretary, on a day and at a place and time agreed upon by the committee.

At its meeting on February 8, 1949, the Correlating Committee adopted the foregoing statement.

.54 Council of Valley Cooperatives. At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report, states (Proc. XXV, 69):

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.54 Council of Valley Cooperatives -Continued

Pursuant to the authorization of the Conference, a temporary advisory committee of Valley cooperatives has been set up. This temporary committee is composed of representatives of cooperative associations in the Valley suggested by the Committee on Tennessee Valley Program of the land-grant colleges (IIIB7.2).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, Director L. I. Jones, Chairman, Committee on Cooperatives, announced that the Advisory Council (IIIB7.2) to that committee consisted of the following members (Proc. XXVII, 61-62):

R. H. Bandy, Ringgold, Georgia, representing Georgia Mountain Growers, Inc.

Charles W. Davis, Brevard, North Carolina, representing Farmers Federation Cooperatives

E. P. Garrett, Decatur, Alabama, representing Tennessee Valley Fertilizer Cooperatives

L. E. Skinner, Iuka, Mississippi, representing three county cooperatives in the Valley area of Mississippi

William G. Smith, Lebanon, Virginia, representing the Southwest Virginia Cooperative

Howard Hornsby, Peakland, Tennessee, representing Tennessee Farmers Cooperative

Fred Maddox, Mayfield, Kentucky, representing Valley Counties of Kentucky Cooperative

The Committee on Cooperatives outlined the functions which it hoped the Advisory Council would perform (Proc. XXVII, 62):

1. To counsel and advise with the Committee on Cooperatives in the Tennessee Valley region.
2. To assist the committee in developing solutions for such problems.

The Advisory Council selected as its chairman Charles W. Davis of Brevard, North Carolina (Proc. XXVII, 62).

At the next meeting of the Conference, on April 7, 1948, L. I. Jones, Chairman, Committee of Cooperatives, states (Proc. XXIX, 23):

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IIIB3. Committees

.54 Council of Valley Cooperatives -Continued

We plan to call a meeting of our farm cooperative representatives, which is an advisory committee to the Committee on Cooperatives. We plan to call this group together at some central point, perhaps in May or June.

.55 County Extension Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on April 25, 1938, Dr. Warburton cited (Proc. X, 10) the practice adopted by Extension Agronomist Jackman in Oregon. After the County Extension Committee brings in a plan, the county extension staff is brought to the college to discuss the plan with the State supervisory and specialist staff. This conference often results in modifying the programs proposed by the extension specialists.

.56 Federal-State Committee on Dustbowl Area. At the meeting of the Conference on July 10, 1937, it was reported that a Federal-State Committee on Dustbowl Area was working on the regional problem. Now a coordinator has been appointed to see that complete coordination occurs (Proc. VIII, 9).

.57 Federal-State Joint Committee on Phosphate Resources. At the meeting of the Conference on July 10, 1937, Dean Cooper referred to the report of the Federal-State Joint Committee on our phosphate resources (Proc. VIII, 6). Executive Secretary Ball called attention to the fact that the Regional Conference of Corn-Belt Deans and Directors, meeting in Chicago on May 14, 1937, had indicated interest in having this joint committee revived and further investigation made, especially of western phosphates (Proc. VIII, 10).

The Conference adopted a motion by Director Winters that the directors of extension divisions and experiment stations of the Tennessee Valley States recommend the reappointment of national joint committee on our national phosphate resources (IIIB15.22 and IVB15.5) for the purpose of considering and recommending policies for the fuller conservation and use of the major phosphate and potash resources of the nation (Proc. VIII, 10).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1944, Dr. Roger B. Corbett (IVB15.12), Secretary, American Farm Bureau Federation, stated (Proc. XXI, appendix 13):

A national phosphate committee was set up by the land-grant colleges, with President Peters of Utah as chairman. This committee reported last October (1943) and said that we must increase the use of phosphate from 1.1 million tons to 3.4 million tons if soil fertility is to be maintained.

In a statement made at the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, Mr. Neil Bass said (Proc. XXVII, 82):

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IIIB3. Committees

.57 Federal-State Joint Committee on Phosphate Resources -Continued

In 1943, the Committee of the Land-Grant Colleges arrived at an estimate of 3,400,000 tons of P_2O_5 that profitably could be used annually in the country as a whole; and this represented an increase of two and one-half times as much as was being used in the country at that time. The next year, the committee reiterated their recommendation, and again last December (1946) the same committee recommended that the amount might be conservatively doubled, or 6,800,000 tons of P_2O_5 might be used in the country if we were to preserve our nation's soil fertility.

.58 Industrial Advisory Committee. In a statement made to the Conference at its meeting on April 2, 1947, Mr. Neil Bass said (Proc. XXVII, 82):

A study made by the PMA was presented to the Industrial Advisory Committee last month (the data were developed in cooperation with agencies in the States) which came to the conclusion, in answer to the question of how much phosphate farmers would buy over the next period of five years, that the amount now being used should be increased 214 percent. The figure was 2,863,296 tons of P_2O_5 .

.59 Joint Advisory Committee on Soil Survey. At the meeting of the Conference on March 3, 1942, it was stated (Proc. XVIII, 7) that the Land-Grant College Association had voted to arrange for all necessary soil surveys through a joint advisory committee of six, of whom three would be designated by the association and three by the Secretary of Agriculture (IIIB14). The three representatives of the association are Dr. Bradfield of New York, Dr. Baver of North Carolina, and Dr. Pierre of Iowa.

.60 Land-Grant College Committee on Tennessee Valley Program and Relationships with TVA. At its meeting on April 25, 1938, the Conference adopted a motion (IIIB3.37) by Dean Cooper (Proc. X, 9) that a committee from the land-grant colleges of the Valley States be appointed to prepare a report covering (a) the procedures, cooperative relations, and accomplishments in their land-use adjustment program carried on in cooperation with the TVA, (b) and a statement of the attitude of these institutions toward the Authority.

The Conference adopted a motion that the chairman of the Correlating Committee be the chairman of the Special Committee just authorized (Proc. X, 9). The committees were appointed as follows (Proc. X, 9):

Special Committee on Land-Grant College Data: Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman; I. O. Schaub; John R. Hutcheson; C. E. Brehm; P. O. Davis

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IIIB3. Committees

.60 Land-Grant College Committee on Tennessee Valley Program and Relationships with TVA -Continued

Special Committee on Experiment Station Data: A. W. Drinkard,
Subchairman; M. J. Funchess; C. A. Mooers

At the meeting of the Conference on October 4, 1938, the report of the scope and results of the activities of the seven Valley-States land-grant colleges in cooperation with the TVA were read in part by Chairman Cooper. The report had previously been submitted to the Special Committee headed by Dean Cooper. The Conference adopted a motion by Director Brehm that the final disposition of the complete report be left to the Correlating Committee (Proc. XI, 9).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 4, 1939, Dean Cooper reported (Proc. XII, 3) that arrangements had been made for the report to be printed by the Owen G. Dunn Company, New Bern, North Carolina. The report was subsequently issued under the title "A Study of the Work of the Land-Grant Colleges in the Tennessee Valley Area in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority" (IVB37.4).

.61 Land-Planning Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on July 6, 1934, reference was made (Proc. III, 2-3) to the plan which has already been formulated by the Land-Planning Committee, the Rural Rehabilitation Division of the FERA, the National Extension Service, and the office of Experiment Stations, setting forth the unified plan for coordination. Details of this plan are being distributed in mimeographed form to the several States. In speaking of this, Dr. Warburton said that the extension service is cooperating actively in helping to carry out these various activities and that the county agent will be an important part in each case. He said that the extension agent will not dispense relief but will help work out plans and policies.

.62 Land Policy Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on July 6, 1934, Chairman Cooper raised the question (Proc. III, 2) as to what the States can do to tie the land-planning movement into the various New Deal activities in which they are being asked to take a part. It was pointed out that a State committee will be appointed on which the State relief organization, the State forestry board, and the agricultural college will be represented. This committee will be designated as the "Land Policy Committee."

.63 National Resources Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on July 6, 1934, Dr. Howard Tolley referred (Proc. III, 1) to the activities of the National Resources Committee, which was set up under the Public Works Administration, and to the functions of this committee in helping to develop a unified program for the future, and stated that the secretary of the committee is Mr. Charles W. Eliot, III.

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees

- .64 National Soil and Fertilizer Research Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, Director Russell Coleman, in the report of the Committee on Biological and Physical Research, said (Proc. XXIX, 55, 56):

I should like to report that a National Soil and Fertilizer Research Committee has been formed at the national level, and it is the intention of this group to correlate the work at the national level with that in the Tennessee Valley. From the national committee, a subcommittee on phosphorus has been formed to study and make recommendations with respect to needed research and how it might best be carried out. The work already under way by this committee on studying phosphorus investigation in the Valley should make a definite contribution to this national program.

The members of the National Soil and Fertilizer Research Committee, as of July 1948, were as follows:

H. C. Knoblauch, Chairman
 F. W. Parker, Secretary
 F. E. Bear
 W. R. Paden
 C. O. Rost
 D. W. Thorne
 R. W. Cummings
 W. T. McGeorge
 N. L. Nichols
 K. D. Jacob

- .65 Postwar Planning Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1942, reference was made to postwar planning committees (Proc. XIX, 10):

McAmis. The TVA was invited to join, and has joined, in the work of a postwar planning committee (IIIB14). It should operate through this Conference and not in artificial regions. Preferably it will represent a joint contribution of all agencies. A study of the French Broad River caused the engineers to change their plans for dams.

Baver. A southeastern regional committee has been appointed. Mr. McArdle says that State representatives will be appointed soon. Perhaps a definite coordination of effort is needed.

Salter. At the recent regional meeting in Atlanta, it was stated that directors of extension would be invited to serve on the State committees.

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IIIB3. Committees

.65 Postwar Planning Committee -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, Mr. Wiecking said (Proc. XXIII, 10):

The Postwar Planning Committee has suggested that appraisers of land banks make appraisals of land (when purchased by veterans), but I am told that it will take legislation to get this done.

- .66 Regional Operating Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1944, the Committee on Resource Utilization, in its report, proposed the initiation of a project for the classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley (IIIB29). As a phase of the proposed organization for such a project, the committee said (Proc. XXII, appendix 34):

It is suggested that an operating committee of three members, representing, respectively, TVA, the USDA, and the land-grant colleges of the Valley, be created. This committee would have supervision of general operational procedures and methods under the general jurisdiction of the Committee on Resource Utilization.

- .67 Regional Plans Service Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, the Committee on Resource Utilization presented a report on a joint coordinated farm structures and farm housing activity for the Tennessee Valley (IIIB32). In its report (IVB32.3), the committee says (Proc. XXVII, 70):

This committee recommends that the Regional Plans Service Committee expedite its efforts to improve the plan service and to make more farm families aware that such a service is available.

- .68 Secretary's Committee on Soil Conservation. At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1942, Chairman Cooper asked the secretary (Proc. XIX, 5) to read paragraphs (2) and (3) under "Cooperation with Other Federal Agencies" in the report of the Secretary's Committee on relationships and procedures of the Soil Conservation Service submitted on June 5, 1935. (See Correlating Committee IIIB3.53.)

At the meeting of the Conference on May 13, 1943, Mr. Boatman read the following statement from the report of June 5, 1935, of the Secretary's Committee on Soil Conservation (Proc. XX, 6-7):

The major part of the work of both the Soil Conservation Service and the Extension Service is in the field, and the establishment of satisfactory relationships between State extension services and the Soil Conservation Service is especially important.

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees

.68 Secretary's Committee on Soil Conservation -Continued

We recommend:

- (1) That there be set up in each State a soil conservation advisory committee to assist in formulating programs for all soil conservation work in the State, in coordinating the various agencies concerned with soil conservation, in locating demonstration and other projects, in encouraging the formation by farmers of soil conservation associations, and in otherwise contributing to a unified plan of action.
- (2) That the State soil conservation advisory committee consist of the State Coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service, the Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, the State Director of Extension, and representatives of such additional State agencies as may be designated in each State by the Secretary of Agriculture because of their interest and responsibility in the development and carrying out of a soil conservation program; these latter agencies may include the State Planning Board or Conservation Commission and the State Department of Forestry. Such committees have been set up in several States, and are functioning satisfactorily.

- .69 Special Advisory Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, Mr. Maddox read Secretary Anderson's letter (IVB14.8) of March 28, 1946, to Dean Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXV, 8; see, also, IIIB3.53 and IIIB14).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, announcement was made of a meeting (IIIB4.9) on June 18, 1946, of the Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges of the Tennessee Valley (IIIB3.31) with Secretary Anderson, in Washington. At the meeting with Secretary Anderson, it was decided to explore the feasibility of setting up a special committee to consider problems of cooperation in the Tennessee Valley among the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding (Proc. XXVI, 35). The following representatives were appointed to serve on this committee (Proc. XXVI, 36a):

For the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary
J. C. Dykes, Assistant Chief, Soil Conservation Service

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IIIB3. Committees

.69 Special Advisory Committee -Continued

For the land-grant colleges:

P. O. Davis, Director, Alabama Polytechnic Institute
I. O. Schaub, Director, North Carolina State College

For the Tennessee Valley Authority:

Gordon R. Clapp, General Manager
Neil Bass, Chief Conservation Engineer

The Correlating Committee met with the Special Advisory Committee in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on September 23, 1946 (Proc. XXVI, 36). At this meeting a proposal (IVB14.16) was submitted by the representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, for discussion by the Special Advisory Committee, entitled "Methods for Cooperation in Soil and Water Conservation within Tennessee Valley Authority, State Land-Grant Colleges, and Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The Special Committee again met with the Correlating Committee in Knoxville, Tennessee, on October 28, 1946. Present at this meeting were: Bass, Brannan, Cooper, Dykes, Jandrey, McAmis, Schaub, and Clayton (Proc. XXVII, 34). At this meeting there was presented a proposal and counterproposal made jointly by the land-grant colleges and TVA members of the Special Advisory Committee to the Committee on Cooperative Arrangements for Program Coordination for Agricultural Development in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXVII, 35) and also the recommendations of the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Correlating Committee on the disposition of Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946 (IVB14.18).

The committee again met on February 22, 1947, in Washington, D. C. (Proc. XXVII, 35). At this meeting the land-grant colleges and TVA members on the Special Advisory Committee presented a revised proposal entitled "Program Coordination for Agricultural Development in the Tennessee Valley" (IVB14.17) and also a draft of "Proposed Contract between _____ State College and the United States Department of Agriculture relative to the Regional Agricultural Program" (IVB14.19).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, Dean Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, reported (Proc. XXVIII, 39) that the college presidents met with the officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville on June 23, 1947 and authorized the chairman of the Committee of Presidents (President Donovan) to advise Secretary Anderson that the authorization of the representatives of the colleges and of the Tennessee Valley Authority on the Advisory Committee is broadened to include, in addition to the Soil Conservation Service question, certain other aspects of agency relationships in the Tennessee Valley. There was agreement that: (1) The

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IIIB3. Committees.69 Special Advisory Committee -Continued

activities of the SCS, as they affect the Tennessee Valley region, should be held in status quo, and (2) the Special Advisory Committee should be authorized to give consideration to other problems of coordination mentioned in Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946, to Dean Cooper.

Membership of the Special Advisory Committee, as of October 1, 1947, was as follows (Proc. XXVIII, 41):

For the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Charles F. Brannan, Assistant Secretary
J. C. Dykes, Assistant Chief, Soil Conservation Service

For the land-grant colleges:

P. O. Davis, Director, Agricultural Extension Service,
Alabama Polytechnic Institute
I. O. Schaub, Director, Agricultural Extension Service,
North Carolina State College

For the Tennessee Valley Authority:

George F. Gant, General Manager
Neil Bass, Chief Conservation Engineer

At the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, the Correlating Committee, in its report, stated (Proc. XXIX, 36) that the Special Advisory Committee had held its fourth meeting in Dean Cooper's office, University of Kentucky, on January 31, 1948. Directors P. O. Davis and I. O. Schaub represented the land-grant colleges of the Valley States. Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan, Mr. J. C. Dykes, and Mr. A. R. Spillers represented the U. S. Department of Agriculture. From the TVA, in addition to the official representative on the committee (Messrs. George F. Gant and Neil Bass), Mr. Willis M. Baker was present to participate in the discussion of forestry problems, and Mr. J. C. McAmis, was present in the capacity of a member of the Correlating Committee. Dean Cooper also attended as a member of the Correlating Committee; and Mr. C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee, was present.

Director Schaub presented the following proposals, which were adopted (Proc. XXIX, 40):

1. Agencies agree to participate in a joint survey to determine a program for each group of farms having similar characteristics.

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IIIB3. Committees

.69 Special Advisory Committee -Continued

2. Each agency agrees that all operations will be carried out according to its responsibilities and will conform to the joint plan as set forth in No. 1 above.
3. Set up a committee of specialists to prepare a sound, workable method for developing the program as agreed to in Nos. 1 and 2.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, the Correlating Committee presented a summary of the recommendations made by the Special Advisory Committee. These recommendations were incorporated in a letter (IVB14.28), dated July 26, 1948, which the chairman of the Correlating Committee sent to the Secretary of Agriculture, to the chairman of the Board of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and to the president of each of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States (Proc. XXX, 49-1). This report was adopted by the Conference (Proc. XXX, 9).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, Mr. Neil W. Johnson presented (IIIB3.80) a progress report (IVB29.7) on the proposed project (IIIB29) for the classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley recommended by the Special Advisory Committee at its meeting on January 31, 1948 (Proc. XXX, 90).

Membership of the Special Advisory Committee, as of August 6, 1948, was as follows (Proc. XXX, 56-8):

For the U. S. Department of Agriculture:

R. E. McArdle, Assistant Chief, Forest Service
Ralph R. Will, Office of the Secretary

For the land-grant colleges:

P. O. Davis, Director, Agricultural Extension Service,
Alabama Polytechnic Institute
I. O. Schaub, Director, Agricultural Extension Service,
North Carolina State College

For the Tennessee Valley Authority:

George F. Gant, General Manager
Neil Bass, Chief Conservation Engineer

- .70 Special Committee on Postwar Plan for Agriculture in the Tennessee Valley. At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1944, the Committee on Resource Utilization reported (Proc. XXII, appendix 30-32) that the chairman of the committee had appointed a special committee to develop a project proposal (IIIB29) involving cooperation

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.70 Special Committee on Postwar Plan for Agriculture in the Tennessee Valley -Continued

of the land-grant colleges in the Tennessee Valley, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Tennessee Valley Authority, providing for the carrying out of field work essential for the formulation of the postwar plan for agriculture in the Tennessee Valley. It was proposed that the Special Committee submit a project proposal to the Committee on Resource Utilization for consideration and for transmittal, with the appropriate recommendations, to the Correlating Committee.

The chairman of the Committee on Resource Utilization requested the following persons to serve on the committee, to be known as "Special Committee on Postwar Plan for Agriculture in the Tennessee Valley:"

Dr. G. W. Forster, Head, Department of Agricultural Economics, North Carolina State College, Chairman

Dr. F. J. Walrath, Farm Management Specialist, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Tennessee, Vice Chairman

Dr. Wilhelm Anderson, Regional Analyst, Apalachian Region, and member of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Postwar Planning Committee of the Apalachian Region

Dr. William E. Cole, Chief, Program Review and Analysis Staff, TVA

Mr. J. W. Moon, Regional Analyst, Soil Use and Productivity, U. S. Department of Agriculture

The members and the secretary of the Committee on Resource Utilization are members ex officio of the Special Committee.

The Special Committee met at the University Farm, in Knoxville, Tennessee, on September 15, 1944, for the purpose of preparing the proposed report. The report of the Special Committee was considered by the members of the Committee on Resource Utilization, or their representatives, and was presented by the Committee on Resource Utilization to the Valley-States Conference (IVB29.3). The Conference adopted a motion by Director Davis (Proc. XXII, 29) that the report be referred to the Committee on Resource Utilization for further consideration so that the objectives can be more clearly worked out and the results to be expected can be more clearly seen.

- .71 Special Committee on Rural Housing in the Tennessee Valley. At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Committee on Resource Utilization reported (Proc. XXVI, 92) that the committee had been requested by the Correlating Committee to prepare a project

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IIIIB3. Committees

.71 Special Committee on Rural Housing in the Tennessee Valley - Continued

proposal on rural housing in the Tennessee Valley. Accordingly, the committee has requested the various agencies to designate representatives to serve on a special committee to prepare and submit a detailed proposal for consideration by the Committee on Resource Utilization and transmittal to the Correlating Committee. The representatives so far designated include:

U. S. Department of Agriculture	Mr. R. C. Smith Mr. J. R. Dodge
Tennessee Valley Authority	Mr. Tracy B. Augur
Land-grant colleges	Mr. R. H. Driftmier (Georgia) Mr. P. B. Potter (Virginia) Mr. D. S. Weaver (North Carolina) Miss Lorraine Ford (Mississippi) Miss Ida C. Hagman (Kentucky) Miss Stella Mitchell (Alabama)

At the meeting of the conference on April 2, 1947, the Committee on Resource Utilization submitted its report entitled, "A Joint Coordinated Farm Structure and Farm Housing Activity for the Tennessee Valley" (IVB32.4). The report states (Proc. XXVII, 66):

The Committee on Resource Utilization was asked to take the leadership in developing this proposal. This committee sponsored a meeting of a technical group October 23 and 24, 1946, at the University Farm, Knoxville, Tennessee. The group included agricultural engineers and home economists from the Valley land-grant colleges, and administrative representatives of TVA, NHA, and the USDA. This Technical Committee reported to the Committee on Resource Utilization at its meeting on January 7, 1947.

The Conference adopted a motion (Proc. XXVII, 25) that this Conference approve the report submitted by the Committee on Resource Utilization, subject to the reservation that projects developed pursuant to the recommendations contained in this report shall integrate with or be supplemental to projects under the Hope-Flanagan Act (IIIB32).

.72 Standing committees. At its meeting on April 3, 1944, the Conference adopted the following recommendation submitted by the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXI, 14-15):

That the following standing committees of the Conference, each to consist of a chairman and two members of the Conference to be appointed by the chairman of the Conference (IIIB2.1) and such additional members as the chairman of the respective committees may from time to time select from among the personnel of the

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.72 Standing committees -Continued

participating agencies and institutions, are authorized and established (see Committee on Organization, Committee on Research, Committee on Extension, and Committee on Resource Utilization);

That the functions and work of the present committees of the Conference be appropriately allocated among the standing committees;

That the executive secretary (IIIB12) shall serve as secretary of each standing committee of the Conference.

The Conference also adopted the following recommendations (Proc. XXII, appendix 12, 16):

That the chairman of a standing committee of the Conference shall be a member ex officio of the Conference.

That the following standing committee of the Conference, to consist of a chairman and two members of the Conference, be appointed by the chairman of the Conference, and such additional members as the chairman of the committee (IIIB2.4) may from time to time select from among the personnel of the participating agencies and institutions, is authorized and established. (See Committee on Cooperatives.)

At the meeting of the Conference April 3, 1945, the Correlating Committee, in its report, states (Proc. XXIII, appendix 6):

The chairman of two of the standing committees have invited representatives of the Department of Agriculture to serve on the committees. E. H. Wiecking, Land-Use Coordinator, is a member of the Committee on Organization; and Charles E. Kellogg, Chief, Division of Soil Survey, is on the Committee on Resource Utilization.

Subsequently, Joseph G. Knapp, Principal Agricultural Economist, Cooperative Research and Surveys Division, Farm Credit Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was invited to serve as a member of the Committee on Cooperatives.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the Committee on Extension, in its report, states (Proc. XXIII, appendix 30):

The committee recommends that either the Committee on Organization or the Correlating Committee consider the matter of USDA and TVA representation on the standing committees of the Conference, and make a recommendation

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IIIB3. Committees

.72 Standing committees -Continued

to the Conference at its next meeting, with a view to the adoption of a uniform procedure among the standing committees with respect to such representation.

The discussion of this recommendation follows (Proc. XXIII, 26-27):

Davis. Mr. Chairman, in explanation of this recommendation, let me say that some of the standing committees of the Conference have added representatives of the USDA to their membership, while others have not. None of them, so far as I know, has added a representative of TVA to its membership. It seemed to our committee that it would be desirable for the chairman of the various committees to follow a uniform policy with respect to USDA and TVA representation. For that reason, we are suggesting that the Correlating Committee, or, if the Correlating Committee so desires, the Committee on Organization, be asked to consider this matter and to make recommendations to the Conference with a view to the establishment of a uniform policy.

Cooper. As I understand it, in the original set-up of these committees, provision was made that the chairman of each committee has the power to expand by the addition of members from TVA, USDA, or other members from the colleges.

Jones. Chairmen of the individual committees have the power to add members, if they so desire. They may or may not consult the other members of the committee.

Cooper. The standing committees should bear in mind the statements made by Mr. Davis and act as they see fit. I believe all chairmen are now cognizant of the authority they have with regard to appointment of new members to their committees.

Mr. Boatman, have you any comments or suggestions in regard to this matter, or any other business to bring up here today?

Boatman. . . . I think representation of this kind would place people from the Department and from TVA in a better position to assist with the work of this Conference. I think it would facilitate the work and contribute to a clarification of relationships.

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.72 Standing committees -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference April 3, 1946, the functions (IIIB17) of standing committees were discussed (Proc. XXV, 18):

Cummings. Not being familiar with the scope of the work of these committees, I am wondering if this proposal would not be within the field of the Committee on Research.

Clayton. The general question has arisen before. I believe I am clear as to the intent of the Correlating Committee in recommending the establishment of these standing committees. The intention is that to the Committee on Research will be referred proposals in the fields of physical and biological research. That is the source to which the Correlating Committee would look for recommendations on problems in that field. But if, for instance, we have a problem of research on cooperatives, the Correlating Committee would look to the Committee on Cooperatives just as they would look to the Committee on Resource Utilization on problems in economic and social research in fields not specifically covered by other committees, such as, in addition to the Committee on Cooperatives, already mentioned, the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching.

Funchess. As a member of the Committee on Research, I wonder if any of these standing committees are competent within themselves to pass judgment? Shouldn't the committees go back to experts? It doesn't look logical. In the field of biological research, for instance, I don't think our committee would pass judgment on a question of any consequence. Is your procedure sound?

Clayton. I think it is appropriate procedure for the Committees, if they so desire, to consult experts in the field of action of that particular committee, to aid them in making recommendations to the Correlating Committee and to the Conference.

At its meeting on October 2, 1946, the Conference adopted the following recommendations made by the Committee on Organization (Proc. XXVI, 11, 12, 51, 52):

That each standing committee of the Conference, with the exception of the Committee on Organization, hold a regular

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IIIB3. Committees

.72 Standing committees -Continued

meeting once a year, in conformity with a schedule to be worked out with the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee, which will enable him to attend and participate in the meeting of each committee. The schedule should also be arranged to provide that each standing committee meet at least two months in advance of the date set for the annual meeting of the Conference.

That the Committee on Organization meet on the day immediately preceding the regular annual meeting of the Valley-States Conference.

That special meetings of the committees may be arranged through the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee when circumstances justify such meetings.

In order to facilitate correlation of work, the Correlating Committee voted to designate its executive secretary as a member ex officio of standing committees of the Valley-States Conference.

The Committee on Research (IIIB3.35), in its report, states (Proc. XXVI, 15):

We recommend to the Correlating Committee that they give attention to the enlargement of the Committee on Research from three to five and that consideration be given to the talents of the associate directors in the region in enlarging this committee. . . . We recommend that two new members of the committee be appointed for a three-year term and that the present members be reappointed for a two-year term; and that in the appointment of new members after expiration of tenure that representatives from the States not previously on the committee be added to the committee.

At the meeting of the Conference April 2, 1947, the functions (IIIB3.53 and IIIB17) of standing committees were further discussed (Proc. XXVII, 14, 15, 16, 17):

Baver. . . . But now we have the question of several committees doing certain segments of research similar to the experiment station, and not having correlation between those respective committees.

. . .

Clayton. . . . Under the Memorandum of Understanding (IIIB24), the Correlating Committee is directed to consider proposals and to make suggestions and recommendations to all parties to the Memorandum.

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.72 Standing committees -Continued

Clayton. In developing its suggestions and recommendations, the Correlating Committee refers proposals to appropriate standing committee of the Conference. It is for this purpose that the Correlating Committee recommended that standing committee be set up.

The Correlating Committee, of course, does with to know the views of the Conference on such suggestions and recommendations. It is in the Conference that such matters are discussed by high administrative officials representing the principals to the Memorandum of Understanding; thus, the Correlating Committee directly, or through the standing committees, brings before the Conference all matters of general interest to the principals for discussion and action. Actions taken by the Conference are, of course, advisory to the Correlating Committee as to what recommendation, if any, it may make to the principals on the matter in hand. As a practical matter, action by the Conference is normally the equivalent of action by the principals; except, of course, in those special cases involving basic differences among the principals themselves.

Baver. You have a Correlating Committee involving the Department of Agriculture. It is set up to handle things between the three agencies. Wouldn't be any reason for having USDA represented if that were not so. These standing committees involve policy just between TVA and the colleges.

Clayton. I do not undertake to speak for the Correlating Committee as to matters on which the committee has not acted, but as to this point, the position of the committee is, I think, quite clear, and, if I misstate that position, two members of the committee, including the chairman, are present and can correct me. The position of the Correlating Committee, and also of this Conference, is that these standing committees are concerned, in their respective fields, only with the "joint agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley," i.e., with proposals and projects arising under the Memorandum of Understanding. It follows from that conception that all parties to the Memorandum of Understanding should be appropriately represented on these committees, including, of course, the Correlating Committee through its executive secretary.

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IIIB3. Committees

.72 Standing committees -Continued

Baver. If that is the way the Correlating Committee functions on the thing . . .

Clayton. On the matter of correlation of research, it happens, Dean Baver, that on your committee there is no representative of the USDA at all, although the research program is a program involving the three agencies. If we are going to set up a device for correlating the Valley agricultural program, under the Memorandum of Understanding--and that is what the Correlating Committee with the approval of this Conference, has undertaken to do--then no party to the Memorandum should be excluded from membership on these committees. The Committee on Research took action that no such representative was to be appointed to that committee from the USDA. In addition, it should be noted that the general responsibility for correlation rests on the Correlating Committee under the Memorandum of Understanding. In my opinion, the Correlating Committee could not divest itself of that responsibility, even if it so desired.

The Committee on Research (IIIB3.35), in its report, states (Proc. XXVII, 65):

We recommend that the Committee on Research be truly such a committee that will correlate all research programs with the stations, in line with the present administrative responsibilities of every experiment station director. . . . Its function will be to approve the research program of the Valley States that is carried out in cooperation with the TVA. . . . It is recommended that no projects be initiated until the committee has had an opportunity to review them. It is our opinion that this will be the only manner in which true coordination can be achieved.

The executive secretary of the Correlating Committee commented on this recommendation as follows (Proc. XXVII, 19-21):

Clayton. The first recommendation your committee makes here is that all research projects on this regional program be cleared through our Research Committee and that no such projects be initiated unless they are cleared through that committee. It so happens that the Memorandum of Understanding vests that function specifically in the Correlating Committee. In discharging this function, it would seem to be perfectly consistent and proper for the Correlating Committee to rely on special committees, representing

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.72 Standing committees -Continued

Clayton. the participating agencies, for advice in reaching decisions as to the recommendations of the Correlating Committee to this Conference or the principals. That is what the committee has tried to do.

. . .

There is no question in my mind that when the Memorandum of Understanding was drawn up the vehicle for facilitating agency cooperation for the ends we are seeking was the Correlating Committee. It is difficult, if not impossible, for a committee of three to do that. Certainly such a committee requires an organizational structure through which it can operate and from which it can obtain joint discussion, advice, and action. Such an organizational structure is happily provided by this Conference and by standing committees of this Conference representing all parties to the Memorandum. When these committees were set up, this was the thought: Create a Committee on Research and thus the Correlating Committee would be able to get specialized advice in that field. At the same time there are other fields, such as cooperatives, and the same thing is true of extension. That was the whole theme. Give the Correlating Committee authorities from which to get advice in these special fields.

There was also additional reference to the question of USDA representation on the standing committee (Proc. XXVII, 18-19):

Davis. As I recall, at the time these committees were created, the suggestion was made that we consider adding to the Extension Committee a representative of the USDA. We decided then that we should not do that. I believe that the Committee on Research had the same decision.

Baver. I recall that there was divided opinion in our committee as to what should be the recommendation on it.

Davis. Either committee could ask for a representative of USDA. We have that authorization, if we choose.

Clayton. The authority to appoint additional members to a committee from the personnel of the agencies cooperating here was vested in the chairman of each committee.

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IIIB3. Committees

.72 Standing committees -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee, in its report, states (Proc. XXVIII, 45-46):

The Correlating Committee recommends that the Committee on Research and all other standing committees of the Conference not now having such representation, expand their membership to include one representative of the Tennessee Valley Authority and one representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Since all deans and directors are members of the Valley-States Conference and each is now serving on a standing committee of the Conference, the Correlating Committee feels that it would not be desirable to add additional directors to the membership of the Committee on Research or to rotate the membership among the directors.

Finally, it is pointed out that the chairman of each committee has authority to add to the membership of his committee. If, therefore, the chairman of the Committee on Research desires to include associate directors of experiment stations in the committee membership, such appointments may be made by the chairman of that committee. These added members may serve on a rotating basis, if desired. Attention is also called to the fact that appointment to a standing committee, except appointment to the chairmanship, does not carry with it membership in the Valley-States Conference (IIIB23).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee, in its report, states (Proc. XXVIII, 47):

In view of the relationship of the standing committees of the Conference to the Correlating Committee and to each other, it was felt that alternative two, proposed by the Committee on Research (IIIB3.35), would more nearly conform to the functions and relationships involved.

. . .

By the designation of its executive secretary as a member and secretary ex officio of the various standing committees, it is believed that correlation of the work of these committees can be effected.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, the Correlating Committee, in its report, states (Proc. XXIX, 48-49):

In a joint letter, dated December 15, 1947, signed by Russell Coleman, Chairman, Committee on Research, and L. I. Jones, Chairman, Committee on Cooperatives, and addressed jointly to Directors P. O. Davis, I. O. Schaub, and Frank Chance,

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.72 Standing committees -Continued

Directors Coleman and Jones transmitted to the other chairmen of standing committees of the Conference, for consideration and signature, a proposal to change the committee setup of the Conference. This proposal, dated December 15, 1947, and transmitted to the chairman of the Correlating Committee, is as follows:

Director Tom P. Cooper
Agricultural Experiment Station
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Director Cooper:

Recently we have discussed the present organization of the Valley-States Conference, since several members have raised questions as to whether or not the committee organization was developed to do the job most effectively.

After discussing this matter among ourselves and with several members of the TVA, we would like to recommend that your correlating committee give serious consideration to reorganizing the Valley-States Conference so that there will be two committees, one composed of the experiment station directors and one composed of the extension directors.

This request is being made due to the fact that with the present committee assignments there is no clear-cut policy as to which committee should handle various matters which arise at the conference. Under the present arrangement, an extension director may be chairman of a committee which should concern itself largely with research problems; and likewise, an experiment station director may be chairman of a committee which has to deal with extension problems. If the deans and directors in the Valley-States Conference could be organized so that matters pertaining to research could be referred to those trained in research and matters concerned with extension problems could be directed toward individuals interested in this field, it is highly possible that the job could be accomplished more effectively than under the present arrangement. If subcommittees are needed under the supervision of the over-all research and extension committees, then that arrangement could be made.

We recognize that there are many problems involved in making this change, but we do feel that it is worthy

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IIIB3. Committees

.72 Standing committees -Continued

of consideration that your Correlating Committee should consider it, if possible, before the spring meeting.

Very truly yours,

The letter was signed by the following chairmen of standing committees:

Directors Coleman, Jones, Schaub, and Davis.

In a letter dated December 19, 1947, addressed to Dr. Russell Coleman, Frank S. Chance, Chairman, Committee on Resource Utilization, stated his reasons for not signing the proposal, as follows:

Dr. Russell Coleman
Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station
State College, Mississippi

Dear Dr. Coleman:

I have your letter of December 15, which was signed by you and Mr. L. I. Jones, in regard to reorganizing the Valley-States Conference. I do not wish to argue for the present committee set-up in the Valley Conference but I do not agree with the rearrangement proposed in your letter to Director Cooper.

It seems to me that by the proposed set-up the conference would be divided in half, each half representing its own line of work and line of thinking. I am of the opinion that, in any committee arrangements that might be worked out, each committee should have a representation from both the research point of view and the extension point of view. It seems to me that such an arrangement will make for a better rounded out program and a more readily acceptable committee report to the Conference as a whole.

I am sending copies of this letter along with your letter to other members of the organization committee.

Very truly yours,
/s/ F. S. Chance
F. S. Chance
Vice Director

The Correlating Committee will be very glad to consider and make recommendations to the Conference regarding the proposed changes in the committee set-up, but regrets to report that the committee has not had an opportunity to give the matter the necessary study and is, therefore, not in a position to report its recommendations at this

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.72 Standing committees -Continued

time. It is the suggestion of the Correlating Committee, therefore, that the Conference take no specific action on the proposal at this meeting, in order that the committee may have an opportunity to study the problem carefully. However, the Correlating Committee would welcome expressions of viewpoints at this time by members of the Conference which might be helpful to the committee in considering and developing recommendations on the proposal.

The Conference adopted a motion by Director Davis (Proc. XXIX, 15) that it is the sense of this group that these committees should include representatives both of research and extension; that a committee concerned primarily with research should have a research man in charge and that a committee concerned primarily with extension should have an extension man in charge.

In the discussion preceding the adoption of the motion, further reference was made to the functions of standing committees, as follows: (Proc. XXIX, 14):

Hutcheson. These committees were set up to settle problems that were brought from the States. Am I right in that? Were they set up for that purpose?

McAmis. They were to aid the Correlating Committee in making recommendations to the Conference. Under the Memorandum of Understanding, the Correlating Committee is charged with the function of making recommendations to the principals. The Conference is a medium for developing and discussing such recommendations. Actually, that was about the way this Conference was organized before these committees were set up.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, the Conference adopted a motion to abolish the existing standing committees (Proc. XXXI, 27) and adopted, with amendments (pp. 33, 34), certain recommendations relating to standing committees made by the Committee on Agricultural Program Correlation in the Tennessee Valley (IIIB3.7) as follows:

1. Establish, in lieu of the existing standing committees, the following standing committees of the Conference (pp. 66, 67):
 - a. Committee on Plant Facilities and Products
 - b. Committee on Water and Land Use
 - c. Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.72 Standing committees -Continued

2. Provide for the organization of these committees, as follows (Proc. XXXI, 2, 4, 67):

The chairman of the Conference appoints to each committee from among the regular members of the Conference four committeemen, one of whom he designates as chairman. Each committee shall have a minimum of one USDA, one TVA, and one land-grant college representative. The chairman of the standing committee may, with the prior concurrence of the appropriate administrative official of the concerned agency, invite the participation of additional staff members in the work of his committee, taking into account the various skills and points of view required for the satisfactory study of assigned problems.

The executive secretary (IIIB12) of the Correlating Committee serves as the secretary of each standing committee and will issue notices of meetings as the chairman may direct. He shall, upon request, assist in the correlation of the work of the various standing committees; shall be the custodian of an official record of each standing committee; and shall have the privilege of the floor on such committees for the purpose of presenting matters related to the performance of these functions.

Standing committees shall meet at least once each year at a time and place agreed upon by the committee and shall report at regular meetings of the Valley-States Conference.

- .73 State and county planning committees. At the meeting of the Conference on December 12, 1935, Executive Secretary Ball said (Proc. V, 12):

The Program Planning Division of the AAA is working toward the formation of county planning committees. A national training school for leaders already has been held, and the plan is a major project in the States for the coming year. It is the hope of AAA leaders that such committees will help greatly in formulating a coordinated crop, livestock, and soil conservation program, mentioned by other speakers. These county committees should help to bring together representatives of the farmer organizations and to strengthen the work of the community demonstration associations and similar bodies.

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IIIB3. Committees

.73 State and county planning committee -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on May 25, 1938, it was stated (Proc. X, 4) that county land-use planning committees were being set up by the Department and that these committees should take up the county forestry program.

Director McAmis stated (Proc. X, 11) that it was important to intensify the program in the dam-site areas. There are 117,000 acres of land around Norris Lake alone. One-third of these 117,000 acres is now in forest. County planning committees must have these facts in hand.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 4, 1939, there was further discussion of planning committees (Proc. XII, 6):

It was the general attitude that the BAE State Advisory Committees should include representatives of the colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but not of such other agencies as the Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, etc. With regard to the TVA in the seven Valley States, however, the situation was felt to be quite different (IIIB14).

The TVA already is a party to the three-way contract involving the colleges and the Department in these States. It, therefore, is in the Federal-State land-use planning program of those States, and its relations should be considered and made a part of any new agreement providing for additional land-use planning activities in that area. The present program is unified, and the proposed program should be equally unified.

It was pointed out that there were two State committees. One is a three-man operating committee, and the other is the large State Advisory Committee consisting of representatives of all Department of Agriculture and State action agencies. Dr. Hartman, speaking for the BAE, felt that the TVA probably should be represented on the advisory committee. He felt that there probably were as many reasons for not including the TVA in the memorandum as there were for including it and the question, therefore, should be referred to Dr. Tolley for decision.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1939, it was stated (Proc. XIII, 3):

In each State there is a State planning board, usually with the Land-Use Planning Committee. In some States, as Virginia, the Land-Use Planning Committee of the State Planning Board is composed wholly of college personnel. There was general

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.73 State and county planning committees -Continued

agreement that in those States where the State Planning Board was well organized and active, it was cooperating effectively with the colleges (IIIB14).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 28, 1941, a letter (IVB28.1), dated October 23, 1941, from Under-Secretary of Agriculture Paul H. Appleby to David E. Lilienthal, Chairman of the Board, Tennessee Valley Authority, was submitted. In this letter, Under-Secretary Appleby states (Proc. XVII, 6):

The goals suggested at the Memphis meeting on September 29 and 30 showed the proportionate share each of the Tennessee Valley States was expected to contribute to the total national production required to meet needs at home and abroad in 1942. How each State will go about meeting these goals (IIIB28) is a question to be determined largely by each State itself; indeed, State-USDA defense boards and State land-use planning committees are now at work on this phase of the problem and in this, as you know, the State extension services and the land-grant colleges have a significant responsibility.

In a statement made by the Correlating Committee (IVB28.1) and adopted by the Conference at its meeting on October 28, 1941, it was stated (Proc. XVII, 8-9):

It was noted that the new goals (IIIB28) had been set by local planning committees after careful study and were designed to preserve the present program. To this it was replied that the 80,000-acre increase would mean little to a corn-growing State but might cause real injury in a hilly or mountain State.

At the meeting of the Conference on March 3, 1942, it was pointed out (Proc. XVIII, 6) that multiplication of local committees by different agencies was, in itself, causing confusion. BAE State and county committees were among those named.

- .74 State production adjustment committees. At the meeting of the Conference April 7, 1948, a letter, dated July 14, 1947, from Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan to Dean Thomas P. Cooper, was presented. This letter states (Proc. XXIX, 52-53):

Even though there will not be a Nation-wide approach in production adjustment research, there will be need for State production adjustment committees as points of contact for getting State and local judgment on production goals (IIIB28) and production problems that may arise from time to time.

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees

- .75 State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on December 12, 1935, Dr. Jardine states (Proc. V, 5):

There is a State advisory committee for soil conservation, consisting of the three State directors of soil conservation, experiment station, and extension service, respectively.

There was some further discussion of the functions of the State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee, as follows (Proc. V, 6-7):

- Hutcheson. (T. B.) How can the States work with an agency not cooperating with the colleges?
- McLeod. A committee is needed to bring the two agencies together.
- Jardine. Would the State committee on soil conservation deal with such conflicts as those in fertilizer recommendations?
- Hutcheson. We have had difficulties with the regional director of the Soil Conservation Service.
- Jardine. We approve no projects except when they come through the State committee.
- Duncan. Cooperation seems to be developing in Alabama.
- McAmis. If a proposal comes to the TVA, should it be referred to the State committee on soil conservation?
- Brown. One trouble is the type of Soil Conservation Service contract with farmers. Too much is done free. Some land has had more work done upon it than the land was worth. Such procedure is justified only as research.
- Jardine. It has been suggested to the liaison man that he determine his relation to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and to the State in the economic program.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1942 (Proc. XIX, 5, 6, 7), Mr. Boatman and Director Bayer stated that while soil conservation districts are organized under State laws, the State Advisory Committee, consisting of the directors of the State extension service and experiment station and the State coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service, is responsible for deciding on the procedures and programs in such districts. Director Bayer remarked that the State Advisory Committee in Alabama had not determined and reported approved

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.75 State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee -Continued

procedures for cooperation in the State. Dr. Bayer also said that the State Advisory Committee has responsibility for decisions where several agencies are involved.

Mr. Boatman said that the Secretary of Agriculture appoints the State Advisory Committee and that operations begin only after they have approved the program. Director Bayer pointed out that Dr. H. H. Bennett had stated definitely (IVB14.3) that the State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee has the responsibility of developing the program of soil conservation within the State.

At the meeting of the Conference on May 13, 1943, the Correlating Committee submitted a report (IVB14.3) on a conference with Dr. H. H. Bennett (Proc. XX, 4).

The Correlating Committee recommended (Proc. XX, 4) that the State Advisory Committee in the several Valley States immediately meet for the purpose of considering a soil conservation program in each State, and for the adoption of methods and procedures in accordance with those prescribed in the joint Memorandum of Understanding.

The Conference adopted a motion (Proc. XX, 5) that the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority be informed of the desire of the Valley-States Conference that representatives of the TVA be added to the State Advisory Committee on Soil Conservation and asked to convey this information to the Secretary of Agriculture and request him to make such appointments (IIIB14).

Mr. Bass, in answer to a question, agreed that Dr. Bennett had said that the State Advisory Committees should write the State soil conservation programs and that he would accept them. He was impressed with Dr. Bennett's sincerity and felt that the committees should go ahead.

At the meeting of the Conference on May 13, 1943, Mr. Boatman read the following statements from the report of the Secretary's Committee on Soil Conservation of 1935 (Proc. XX, 6-7):

The major part of the work of both the Soil Conservation Service and the Extension Service is in the field, and the establishment of satisfactory relationships between State Extension Services and the Soil Conservation Service is especially important.

We recommend:

- (1) That there be set up in each State a soil conservation advisory committee to assist in formulating programs for all soil conservation work in the State, in

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.75 State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee -Continued

coordinating the various agencies concerned with soil conservation, in locating demonstration and other projects, in encouraging the formation by farmers of soil conservation associations, and in otherwise contributing to a unified plan of action.

- (2) That the State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee consist of the State Coordinator of the Soil Conservation Service, the Director of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, the State Director of Extension, and representatives of such additional State agencies as may be designated in each State by the Secretary of Agriculture because of their interest and responsibility in the development and carrying out of a soil conservation program; these latter agencies may include the State Planning Board or Conservation Commission and the State Department of Forestry. Such committees have been set up in several States, and are functioning satisfactorily.

Under the general memorandum of agreement on Extension work, signed in 1914 by the Secretary of Agriculture and by the presidents of the several State agricultural colleges, the Department agrees that all extension work in the State shall be done through, or in cooperation with, the State Extension Service.

Dean Cooper said (Proc. XX, 12):

I can say for Kentucky that, in the event that the Advisory Committee approves it, I expect the work will be carried on in the Valley area in accordance with the agreements set up with the TVA.

Mr. Boatman observed (Proc. XX, 13) that the work of SCS should supplement, not duplicate. To this, Director Bayer expressed agreement, and Dean Brehm stated that the State Advisory Committee should insure that it did supplement.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, Mr. Boatman stated (Proc. XXIII, 27, 28):

The Advisory Committee appointed by the Secretary formulates the program; but it has no authority to create soil conservation districts.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees.75 State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee -Continued

The Advisory Committee should absolutely direct the type of program to be carried on in the Valley. I think we should meet this issue head on. Arrangements could be worked out with the Service so that the committee could be the spark plug of the whole thing.

Representatives of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on the Special Advisory Committee (IIIB3.69) submitted certain recommendations at the meeting of that committee on September 23 and 24, 1946. One proposal was (Proc. XXVII, 37, 38) that the extension service and experiment station of the land-grant colleges, the TVA, and the Soil Conservation Service jointly assemble, review, and interpret, county by county, through teams of workers, certain data. The order of priority of counties for this assembly, review, and interpretation will be determined by the State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee upon recommendations of the program subcommittee proposed in a following section. The State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee will present the report to the State Soil Conservation Service Committee as an aid to it in carrying out its responsibilities.

It was also proposed (Proc. XXVII, 39) that there be established in each State a program subcommittee of the State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee to:

- (1) Recommend the order of priority of counties for the assembly, review, and interpretation of pertinent information suggested in an earlier section to be carried out by teams of workers;
- (2) Develop suggestions which such teams should follow in carrying forward their work within each county;
- (3) Work with other public agencies which have conservation responsibilities in the Tennessee Valley Watershed in developing suggestions for use by local entities in improving their programs and work plans;
- (4) Keep acquainted with the administrative arrangements used by each agency in rendering assistance to local entities, and to recommend to the proper administrative officers of each such agency improvements in such arrangements.

This subcommittee will consist of one member to be designated by the land-grant college, one by the TVA, one member of the State Soil Conservation Committee designated by the chairman, and one designated by the State Conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service. Subcommittee members will elect their chairman at least annually. It is hoped that this program subcommittee would be enlarged, as soon as

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.75 State Soil Conservation Advisory Committee -Continued

practicable, to include representatives of other State and Federal agencies having conservation responsibilities in the Valley part of the State. Then it should develop a conservation program of resource treatments based upon land conditions and conservation needs by land classes and major ownership patterns.

- .76 State Soil Conservation Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, Mr. Boatman pointed out (Proc. XXIII, 27) that the State Soil Conservation Committee is appointed by the Governor, whereas the Advisory Committee is appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, a letter dated September 17, 1945, from President Hoskins, University of Tennessee, in reference to the report of the Correlating Committee, dated June 15, 1945, was submitted. This letter states (Proc. XXIV, 52):

There was enacted in 1939 a State Soil Conservation District Act. This Act provides for the creation of a State soil conservation districts committee, with certain powers, and the procedure to be followed in setting up districts. The setting up of these districts is under the supervision of the State Committee.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, Dean Cooper, reporting for the Correlating Committee, said (Proc. XXIV, 53):

Perhaps I should also report at this time that Dean Schaub wrote to the Secretary of Agriculture on September 4, 1945, in reference to the situation faced by the State Soil Conservation Committee in North Carolina, by reason of the fact that six petitions for the organization of soil conservation districts lying in the watershed of the Tennessee Valley have been presented to the committee.

In the letter referred to, Dean Schaub said (Proc. XXIV, 54, 55):

The State Soil Conservation Committee has before it six petitions for the organization of soil conservation districts in counties lying in the watershed of the Tennessee Valley. In five of these counties public hearings have been held, and the next step under the provision of the State law authorizing soil conservation districts would be to hold referenda.

. . .

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees.76 State Soil Conservation Committee -Continued

The problem confronting the State Soil Conservation Committee is whether to proceed with the order of referenda in counties where hearings have been held, or to await further developments on the national level regarding relationships between the various agencies.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, Director Schaub reported that the State Soil Conservation Committee of North Carolina had previously adopted a motion to postpone holding a referendum on the establishment of soil conservation districts in that State until the relationships between the various agencies were more clearly defined but that the State Committee had since been changed and enlarged so that on the twenty-fourth of September the committee passed a motion to go ahead with the referendum in five counties in the State of North Carolina (Proc. XXX, 36).

- .77 Steering Committee. (See, also, Correlating Committee.) At the meeting of the Conference on July 7, 1934, the question was raised (Proc. III, 4) as to how an administrative unit may be set up which would function actively in coordinating the different agencies contributing toward the unified program. Out of this discussion came the following motion, in two parts:

1. That a small steering committee of three be named to coordinate all of these activities, this committee to work out organization and plans for all agricultural planning activities and to be made up of one representative from the States, one from the Federal agencies, and one from the TVA.
2. That each State work out a plan for having one man represent the State in all agricultural planning activities, this man to be a joint representative of the extension service and experiment station.

This motion was passed. Dean Thomas Cooper was elected to represent the States, and Mr. J. C. McAmis to represent the TVA, and Dr. C. W. Warburton to represent the Federal agencies. This Steering Committee was then charged with the duty of putting into effect the second part of this motion and of considering ways and means of financing a joint employee in each State (IIIB6) and formulating a plan and policy for the guidance of the several institutions in setting up this organization. Dean Cooper was elected chairman of the Steering Committee (Proc. III, 5).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 27, 1934, Dean Cooper reported (Proc. IV, 3) on the activities of the General Committee, composed of Mr. McAmis, Dr. Warburton, and himself. He stated that the committee had drawn a memorandum of understanding (IIIB24) which

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.77 Steering Committee -Continued

would be the basis of a working agreement between the land-grant colleges, the TVA, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and that it was proposed to submit it to the presidents of the land-grant colleges, following which it would be submitted for the approval of the other two agencies.

.78 Subcommittee on Post-War Bench Mark for Agriculture in the Tennessee Valley. Frank S. Chance, Chairman, Committee on Resource Utilization (IIIB3.36) reported to the Conference at its meeting on October 5, 1945, the following conclusions reached by the committee with regard to post-war bench mark for agriculture (IIIB28) in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXIV, 78):

1. That a bench-mark report on agricultural production in the Tennessee Valley is accepted as an objective.
2. That as a basis for such a report there should be developed a set of assumptions pertinent to the situation and opportunities in the Tennessee Valley as such.
3. That in the formulation of that report a device should be sought which will enable us to express the bench marks or goals in terms of end products, instead of specific crops and acreages.

The committee instructed the chairman to appoint a special committee to consider the feasibility of developing a bench-mark report (IVB37.20) on agricultural production in the Tennessee Valley on the bases indicated and to prepare a report of its findings to the committee, together with recommendations.

The following persons were asked to serve on the Special Committee (Proc. XXIV, 78): W. E. Cole, Acting Correlator for the Committee on Resource Utilization, Chairman; E. P. Callahan, Assistant Farm Management Specialist, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee; R. J. Saville, Regional Leader, Appalachian Region, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, the Committee on Resource Utilization, in its report, stated (Proc. XXV, 44):

As a result of further discussions, BAE had prepared a revision of their bench mark estimates for the Valley region. This last report reached Dr. Cole (who is serving as chairman of a subcommittee working on this report) only a few weeks ago. This revised report is being studied carefully to assure that the objectives of the Valley agricultural program are fully incorporated and that the end results sought are clearly described.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

- .78 Subcommittee on Post-War Bench Mark for Agriculture in the Tennessee Valley -Continued

The committee requested suggestions from the Conference as to distribution of this report (IVB37.23).
- .79 Technical Committee on Joint Survey Method and Procedure in the Tennessee Valley--see Tennessee Valley Agricultural Technical Committee
- .80 Tennessee Valley Agricultural Technical Committee. At the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, the Correlating Committee (IIIB3.69), in its report, summarized actions taken by the Special Advisory Committee at its meeting on January 31, 1948, as follows (Proc. XXIX, 40-41):
 - 1. Agencies agree to participate in a joint survey to determine a program for each group of farms having similar characteristics.
 - 2. Each agency agrees that all operations will be carried out according to its responsibilities and will conform to the joint plan as set forth in No. 1 above.
 - 3. Set up a committee of specialists to prepare a sound, workable method for developing the program as agreed to in Nos. 1 and 2.

It was agreed that the proposed technical committee will consist of six people, two to be appointed by the colleges, two by the Department, and two by the Authority. Membership of the Technical Committee on Joint Survey Method and Procedure in the Tennessee Valley (IIIB3.79) is as follows:

John Blackmore, Agriculturist, Tennessee Valley Authority

R. D. Hockensmith, Chief, Division of Conservation Surveys, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Neil W. Johnson, Assistant Head, Division of Farm Management and Costs, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture

J. W. Moon, Assistant Director, Division of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority

Brice Ratchford, In Charge, Extension Farm Management, Agricultural Extension Service, North Carolina State College

R. M. Reaves, Assistant District Agent, Agricultural Extension Service, Alabama Polytechnic Institute

COMMITTEES

IIIB3. Committees.80 Tennessee Valley Agricultural Technical Committee.-Continued

The Technical Committee met in Raleigh, North Carolina, on February 20 and 21. The committee elected Mr. R. D. Hockensmith chairman and requested Mr. C. F. Clayton to serve as its secretary.

At its first meeting, the committee developed some preliminary materials for further study by members of the committee before its next meeting.

The second meeting of the Technical Committee was held in Knoxville, Tennessee, on March 15 and 16. At its meeting, the committee reached the conclusion that a report covering a method and procedure for the grouping of farms and for the detailed analysis of representative farms is incomplete without the inclusion of a statement to show the relationship of that process to the process of working out detailed farm plans for individual farms and the essential steps necessary to accomplish this phase of the total job.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, the Correlating Committee presented as a part of its report the report prepared by the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Technical Committee pursuant to actions taken by the Special Advisory Committee at the meeting of that committee in Lexington, Kentucky, on January 31, 1948 (Proc. XXX, 77).

At the same meeting of the Conference, Mr. Neil Johnson presented a progress report of the project for the classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley, as recommended by the Technical Committee, adopted by the Special Advisory Committee, and recommended to the principals to the Memorandum of Understanding by the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXX, 90).

- .81 TVA Consultative Committee on Proposed Regional Publication. At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Correlating Committee reported (Proc. XXVI, 37) that the Tennessee Valley Authority, on request of the executive secretary, had designated Mr. Maurice Henle, Office of Information; Mr. W. M. Landess, Agricultural Relations Department; and Mr. W. J. McGlothlin, Training and Educational Relations Staff, to work with the executive secretary in order to facilitate clarification of the problems involved in the financing and management of a proposed joint Tennessee Valley publication, and to assist in setting up a consultative committee to formulate a detailed proposal for submission to the Correlating Committee.
- .82 USDA Committee on Post-War Program for the Appalachian Region. At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1944, the Committee on Resource Utilization, in its report, stated (Proc. XXII, appendix 30):

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB3. Committees

.82 USDA Committee on Post-War Program for the Appalachian Region -Continued

On August 14, 1944, Gordon R. Salmond, Chairman of the USDA Committee on Post-War Program for the Appalachian Region, and Wilhelm Anderson, Regional Agricultural Analyst, Appalachian Region, and also a member of the USDA committee, visited Knoxville to discuss the developing of a post-war plan for the Valley through the cooperation of the USDA committee, the land-grant colleges, and the TVA (IIIB3.70).

.83 Valley Conservation Committee. The USDA proposal on agency cooperation in the Tennessee Valley, submitted to the Special Advisory Committee at its meeting on September 23 and 24, 1946, included the following recommendation (Proc. XXVII, 39-40):

There will be established a Valley conservation committee to: (1) study and make recommendations concerning needs for State conservation programs for Valley areas; (2) make suggestions to State program subcommittee for improving their work; and (3) keep acquainted with administrative arrangements used by the agencies in rendering conservation assistance, and to recommend to the proper administrative officers of each such agency, improvements in such arrangements.

This Valley Conservation Committee will consist of the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee, as chairman, one member designated by the seven Land-Grant Colleges, one member designated by the TVA, and the Assistant Regional Conservator, Southeastern Region, Soil Conservation Service. It is hoped that this Valley-wide committee would be enlarged, as soon as practicable, to include representatives of other State and Federal agencies having conservation responsibilities in the Tennessee River watershed. Then it should develop a conservation program of resource treatments based upon land conditions and conservation needs by land classes and major ownership patterns.

TENNESSEE VALLEY
AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Knoxville, Tennessee

Circular No. 1

October 1949

SUPPLEMENTS TO PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

A compendium of information and materials relating
to the Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating
Committee and to the Valley-States Conference

By

C. F. Clayton
Executive Secretary
Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee

Supplement No. 4

PART III. PROCEEDINGS

Section B. Digest by Topics

(Conferences to Federal-State Relations)

United States Department of Agriculture; Land-Grant Colleges and
Universities of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North
Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia; and Tennessee Valley Authority
Cooperating

FOREWORD

The Valley-States Conference held its first meeting on September 25, 1933, approximately three months after the first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The authorizations and directives relating to agriculture contained in the TVA Act provided a basis for the cooperation of Federal and State agencies in agricultural aspects of the regional program. The Conference originated as a logical device to assure the most efficient use of facilities and to promote the most effective relationship among the agencies cooperating in the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley.

The plan developed by the Conference for the joint use of the facilities and for the cooperative relationships of the participating agencies, was embodied in a memorandum of understanding, which became effective on November 20, 1934. The plan provided for the establishment of a correlating committee and assigned to that committee the general responsibility for facilitating cooperation of the participating agencies under the terms of the memorandum.

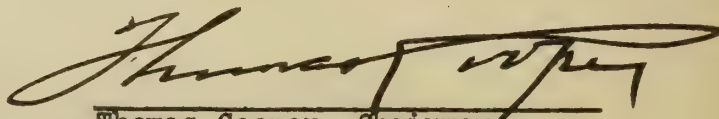
On April 6, 1949, the Valley-States Conference assembled for its thirty-first meeting. In view of the significant contributions of the Conference to the joint program in the Tennessee Valley, it has seemed desirable to the Correlating Committee to prepare and issue, at this time, a compendium of the history, organization, and actions of the Conference and of the Correlating Committee.

Circular No. 1 is divided into eight supplements, as follows:

- Supplement No. 1. Historical Background and General Organization
- Supplement No. 2. Proceedings: Digest by Meetings
- Supplement No. 3. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Budgets to Committees)
- Supplement No. 4. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Conferences to Federal-State Relations)
- Supplement No. 5. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Fertilizers to Livestock)
- Supplement No. 6. Proceedings: Digest by Topics (Meetings to Water Use and Management)
- Supplement No. 7. Appendix
- Supplement No. 8. Index to Proceedings

Circular No. 1 covers the period September 25, 1933, through April 6, 1949 (Proc. I - XXXI). The committee plans to maintain an index to the proceedings of the Conference, and may issue, from time to time, a revision of the index to include future meetings. No revision of Circular No. 1 as a whole is contemplated.

For the specific topics included in this supplement, reference may be made to footnote 1, page 1, and to the table of contents beginning on that page.


Thomas Cooper, Chairman
Tennessee Valley Agricultural
Correlating Committee

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Cooperating Agencies

Under a memorandum of understanding, effective November 20, 1934, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Tennessee Valley Authority, and the land-grant colleges of the seven Valley States expressed as their mutual objective in the Tennessee Valley: "To coordinate those phases of the research, extension, land-use planning, and educational activities of these agencies which are related to a unified, regional agricultural program."

Correlating Committee

To facilitate coordinated effort in meeting the problems of the region and to further development of a coordinated program, the Memorandum of Understanding provided for a correlating committee, to consist of three members and an executive secretary.

Organization. Thomas P. Cooper, Chairman, representing the land-grant colleges; J. C. Dykes, representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture; J. C. McAmis, representing the Tennessee Valley Authority; C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary.

Valley-States Conference

In order to facilitate discussion of regional problems and to receive advice and recommendations of responsible representatives of the cooperating agencies, the Correlating Committee meets semiannually with the deans and directors of the land-grant institutions of the Valley States and with designated representatives of the Department of Agriculture and of the Tennessee Valley Authority. This group constitutes the Valley-States Conference. The chairman and the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee serve, respectively, as chairman and secretary of the Conference.

Standing Committees

On request of the Correlating Committee, the Valley-States Conference established a number of standing committees to which the Correlating Committee may refer problems or proposals for special consideration and recommendations or reports. Standing committees may also initiate proposals or recommendations for the consideration of the Correlating Committee and submit these to the Correlating Committee, either direct or through the Valley-States Conference. These committees and their present membership include:

Committee on Plant Facilities and Products. C. H. Young, Chairman; Walter S. Brown; R. W. Cummings; Roland Crumpler; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Rural Facilities, Services, and Industry. R. E. McArdle, Chairman; Frank J. Welch; E. H. White; H. N. Young; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

Committee on Water and Land Use. Frank S. Chance, Chairman; Willis M. Baker; P. O. Davis; T. L. Gaston; C. F. Clayton, Secretary

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

State Contact Officers

The Memorandum of Understanding also provides for the selection of a State contact officer by each of the seven land-grant colleges. The contact officer seeks to inform the college staff regarding the unified regional development program in the Tennessee Valley and to adjust the State program best to coordinate with the Valley program.

Contact officers. S. G. Chandler, Georgia; T. B. Hutcheson, Virginia; E. J. Kinney, Kentucky; W. D. Lee, North Carolina; E. C. McReynolds, Tennessee; L. A. Olson, Mississippi; R. M. Reaves, Alabama.

Committees on Tennessee Valley Program

To facilitate the work of State contact officers, each land-grant college selects from its faculty a committee on Tennessee Valley program. The State contact officer is a member and, usually, the chairman of this committee.

This is a publication of the Correlating Committee.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AGRICULTURAL CORRELATING COMMITTEE

Knoxville, Tennessee

Circular No. 1

October 1949

SUPPLEMENTS TO PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE
By C. F. Clayton, Executive Secretary
Tennessee Valley Agricultural Correlating Committee

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^{1/} This is Supplement No. 4 of Circular No. 1. It contains only Conferences to Federal-State Relations, inclusive, of the topics covered in part III, section B, of the table of contents.

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PART V. INDEX TO PROCEEDINGS OF
VALLEY-STATES CONFERENCE

PART III. PROCEEDINGS^{2/}Section B. Digest by Topics^{3/}

In this section the proceedings of the Conference have been grouped under 40 topics, as listed in the table of contents, page 3.

The choice of topics and of the material included under each was necessarily selective. Material that seemed to have special importance is often quoted at length, whereas other material, relevant to the topic, may be omitted or curtailed.

These, and other, limitations of the topical digest may suggest use of the index as a supplement to the digest for references to the original proceedings in regard to any subject on which more detail is desired. However, not all of the topical subjects are listed as such in the index. As an illustration, references to the Proceedings on the topic, Budgets, will be found in the index under U. S. Government, where both the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Tennessee Valley Authority are listed. Under the Department, Appropriations, and under TVA, Budgets and Reports, are the relevant items.

Reference may also be made to Supplement No. 2, Digest by Meetings.

^{2/} Records of the meetings of the Valley-States Conference, prior to that of April 2, 1947 (XXVII), were called "Minutes." For convenience, the term "Proceedings" (Proc.) is used in the supplements to refer to the official record of meetings of the Conference, including references to "Minutes."

^{3/} See footnote 1, page 1.

IIIB-2

DIGEST BY TOPICS

CONFERENCES

IIIB4. Conferences

- .1 Behavior of phosphorus in soils. At the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, the Committee on Biological and Physical Research, in its report, states (Proc. XXIX, 55):

A symposium on "Behavior of Phosphorus in Soils" (IIIB34.5) was held at the Muscle Shoals laboratory January 22-23. This conference was called at the suggestion of the Committee on Research of the Valley-States Conference and was a follow-up to a previous exploratory meeting dealing with this subject at Biloxi, Mississippi, in January 1947.

Participating in the symposium were representatives from each of the seven agricultural experiment stations in the Valley states, the USDA, and TVA staff members from the Departments of Agricultural Relations and Chemical Engineering.

- .2 Deans and directors of the north central States. At the meeting of the Conference on July 10, 1937, the executive secretary reported (Proc. VIII, 6, 10) that the regional conference of deans and directors of the north central States, at a meeting in Chicago on May 14, 1937, had indicated interest in having a joint Committee on Phosphate Resources revived and further investigation made, especially of Western phosphate. (See, also, IIIB3.57 and IIIB15.27.)
- .3 Establishment of southern film production service. At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, in its report, stated (Proc. XXIV, 57) that a meeting of State agencies to discuss and decide questions relating to the establishment of a southern film production service has been called for October 24, 1945, at the Andrew Johnson Hotel in Knoxville, Tennessee. At that time, an advisory committee (IIIB3.2 and IIIB11) to the service will be chosen.
- .4 Farm dwellings and service structures. At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Committee on Resource Utilization, in its report, states (Proc. XXVI, 91):

Members of the Conference will recall that Dr. William E. Cole made a brief statement (IVB32.1) at the last meeting in reference to activities of the State colleges in the field of farm housing, and reported that arrangements for a meeting of interested public agencies was under consideration, to explore what may be done to improve the rural housing (IIIB32) situation in the Valley region.

As a result of discussions between Wilson Wyatt, Administrator of the National Housing Agency, and Gordon R. Clapp, General Manager of the Tennessee Valley Authority, a meeting to consider problems in this field was held in Knoxville on May 28 and 29. The meeting was sponsored by the Correlating Committee

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB4. Conferences.4 Farm dwellings and service structures -Continued

and was held under the immediate auspices of the Committee on Resource Utilization. Present at the meeting were representatives of the National Housing Agency, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the land-grant colleges of the Valley States, and the Tennessee Valley Authority. On the first day, the Conference was devoted primarily to a discussion of problems of farm dwellings. On the second day, the discussion related to farm service structures. A copy of the proceedings (IVB32.2) of the Conference on farm housing and service structures had been mailed to all members of the Valley-States Conference, in addition to officials in other interested agencies.

- .5 Frozen foods. At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the Committee on Resource Utilization, in its report (IVB33.1) summarized (Proc. XXIII, 17-18) the various conferences on frozen foods which had been held during 1944 in the States of Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

- .6 State contact officers. At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the Committee on Resource Utilization, in its report, states (Proc. XXIII, app. 19-20):

On November 10, 1944, State contact officers met in Knoxville at the request of the Committee on Resource Utilization to consider three questions:

- (a) Is there any point in trying to produce a regional report?
- (b) What are the objectives involved in such a report? What should the contents of such a report be?
- (c) What are the ways and means of producing the report?

All agreed that a regional report is desirable. It was agreed that the contents of the report would be worked out by each State separately, and that a separate report for the segment of each State included in the Valley would be prepared by that State institution. The reports thus prepared would be submitted to the Committee on Resource Utilization, which would utilize the services of the correlator for that committee to weld the various State segments into a unified report for the Valley region (IIIB3.78 and IVB37.22).

In a number of the State institutions subcommittees have been established to prepare this report. In Tennessee, Dr. Frank J. Walrath is chairman of such a subcommittee. In Mississippi, Dr. Russell Coleman heads this subcommittee. In general, the work is being handled under the leadership of the State contact

CONFERENCES

IIIB4. Conferences.6 State contact officers -Continued

officer. The committees on Tennessee Valley program will doubtless assist with work in most States. The preparation of the report is still in the formative stage, but it is the hope of the committee that preparation of the State segments of the report can be completed within the next three months.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the Committee on Resource Utilization reported (Proc. XXIV, 75) that in a letter, dated June 26, 1945, to the extension and experiment station directors, Mr. Clayton requested authorization for a meeting of State contact officers, to be held in Knoxville on Friday and Saturday, July 20 and 21, 1945, to discuss a field procedure for agricultural planning in the Tennessee Valley (IIIB6.3). This meeting was held as planned. The field procedure involved was discussed at considerable detail at the meeting, and the contact officer for each institution was requested to explore the feasibility of initiating the work along the lines suggested in the Valley portion of the southern States.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the Committee on Resource Utilization again referred to the proposed report (IIIB37 and IVB37.22) on agricultural program for the Tennessee Valley. The committee states (Proc. XXIV, 77-78):

In its previous report on this topic, you will recall the committee referred to the conference of State contact officers held at the University of Tennessee on November 10, 1944, at which it was agreed that the State contact officers would take responsibility for the preparation by appropriate personnel of the respective Valley States colleges of a report on agricultural development for the Valley portion of their respective States, with particular reference to postwar opportunities and problems.

Pursuant to this understanding, six reports have been prepared and submitted. On the basis of these reports from the individual States, a report for the Valley as a whole has been prepared and is now being circulated to members of the staff of TVA, and a copy is also in the hands of the committee for consideration and suggestions. After these suggestions have been received, a revised report for the region as a whole will be prepared and submitted to the several State colleges for their consideration and approval.

The committee would like to request from the Conference suggestions for the appropriate distribution of the regional reports and also for the individual State reports which have been prepared for the Valley portion of each State.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB4. Conferences

- .7 Teaching agricultural cooperation. At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the Committee on Cooperatives submitted a progress report (IVB7.3) on its survey of the work of the Valley States land-grant colleges relating to cooperatives (IIIB11). The report included the following specific recommendation (Proc. XXIV, 70):

That, at least for a period of several years, an annual conference, attended by the faculty members of the seven agricultural colleges who are responsible for teaching the subject, be held for the purpose of discussing courses, subject matter, and methods in the teaching of agricultural cooperation, including the possibility of extending the present courses to cover a longer period than one term. Such a meeting could be held during the Southern Agricultural Workers Conference.

- .8 Test demonstration supervisors and state contact officers. At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Correlating Committee, in its report, stated (Proc. XXVI, 39):

Members of standing committees of the Conference have been provided with one copy each of the following reports:

"Recommendations for Additional Investigations on Problems Relating to Test-Demonstration Work" and "Proposed Engineering Phases of the Test-Demonstration Program." These documents are a part of the proceedings of the conference of test-demonstration supervisors and State contact officers held in Knoxville on May 22, 23, and 24 (IIIB6.3, IIIB31, and IIIB36).

- .9 USDA - TVA. At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, reference was made to a proposed conference (IIIB3.69) between officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority and Secretary of Agriculture Anderson, as follows (Proc. XXIV, 9):

Cooper. It is our understanding that steps are being taken to arrange a conference in the near future between officials of TVA and the new Secretary of Agriculture. Perhaps one of the representatives of TVA who are present can give the Conference some information as to progress in this matter, at this time.

Bass. This conference has been sought, and the indication is that both agencies are eager to have such a conference; so far, however, a date has not been set. I feel sure that at a reasonably early date a conference will be held.

Anything the Valley-States Conference wants to include in the conference with the Secretary should be submitted to one of the members of the Correlating Committee for presentation at the conference with the Secretary of Agriculture.

CONFERENCES

IIIB4. Conferences

.10 Valley farmers. At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, Mr. E. H. White reported (Proc. XXIII, app. 24-26) on a conference of valley farmers called together by the Tennessee Valley Authority at Muscle Shoals which included representative farmers and extension workers from every county in the Valley--approximately 124 farmers and a like number of extension workers. The main purpose of these meetings was three-fold:

1. To acquaint representative farmers with the fertilizer plant at Muscle Shoals and to give them opportunity to study its relation to the every-day farm job.
2. To seek their guidance in most effective use of the fertilizer plant for postwar agricultural adjustment.
3. To enable these farmers to select from regions of the Valley having common problems a representative to serve on an advisory committee to TVA. This committee of nine (IIIB3.47) was democratically chosen and will be called together to confer with the Authority and will be able to work in effective relationship between their own organized groups of farmers and the Authority in the solution of problems of mutual concern.

Several valuable contributions were made by farmers at this series of meetings:

1. An expressed consciousness that the problem of agricultural development and watershed protection in the Valley can be most effectively accomplished through joint effort of the farmers and the Authority;
2. A manifested interest in using the plant at Muscle Shoals as an implement in accomplishing this joint objective;
3. The willingness to accept a large part of responsibility for organizing their neighbors into groups for doing the work necessary for getting used on the land adequate quantities of mineral plant nutrients as indicated by their own experience for the past ten years in the test-demonstration program;
4. An interest in advising with the Authority as to how the small phosphate reserves of Tennessee and the plant capacity might be most effectively used for the dual purpose of promoting higher living standards in the Valley and at the same time contributing maximum protection to the public investment necessitated by the Authority's multipurpose program of development.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB4. Conferences

.10 Valley farmers -Continued

Specifically, these farmers undertook to examine two situations in the light of their experience:

1. How much phosphates it would take (when supplemented with other minerals, improved farm practices, etc.), to do the best over-all job of agricultural development and watershed protection;
2. What farmers could afford to pay for the needed quantities of phosphates. While these estimates have no statistical significance, there are two aspects that may be of more than passing interest:
 - a. Groups of farmers from the various soil and type-of-farming areas in the Valley were not far apart in their estimates of the quantities of phosphate needed;
 - b. There was wide divergence in what they thought farmers could afford to pay for the quantities needed.

CONSERVATION

IIIB5. Conservation--see Tennessee Valley Program

IIIB5-2

DIGEST BY TOPICS

CONTACT OFFICERS

IIIB6. Contact Officers

- .1 Origin and functions of office. At its meeting on July 7, 1934, the Conference adopted the recommendation that each State work out a plan for having one man represent the State in all agricultural planning activities, this man to be a joint representative of the extension service and the experiment station (Proc. III, 4). A steering committee (IIIB3.77) was then charged with the duty of putting this proposal into effect and considering ways and means of financing the joint employe in each State. At the meeting of the Conference on October 27, 1934, Director H. A. Morgan stated (Proc. IV, 9) the desirability, in his opinion, of the States appointing one general contact man who would work with the General Committee in furthering their program and with the several States as a coordinator of information and to facilitate contacts between the institutions of the Tennessee Valley.

The Memorandum of Understanding (IIIB24), which became effective on November 20, 1934, provided that "the duty of the contact officer is to familiarize himself with the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority affecting the agriculture of the region and with that of the Department of Agriculture and to make this information available to the experiment station and extension staffs in his State. The State contact officer and the station and extension staff will decide upon adjustments of the State program to best coordinate with the program of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the status and functions of the State contact officers were discussed (Proc. XXIII, 25, 26, 28):

Brehm. The committee (the Committee on Extension) did not come to any definite decision on the statements I am about to make, but I sense that they are in accord with these comments.

The Tennessee College of Agriculture is going to appoint a man on July 1st as contact officer to handle all contacts with TVA with regard to the Tennessee Valley program (IIIB17). We have endeavored to handle this TVA program by delegating to various people the duties of taking care of various features of the program. But the program has been expanding too fast for this to be feasible any longer. Therefore, this individual (we don't know what his title is going to be, but he is to be the contact man) will be the focal point for the carrying out of the TVA program in Tennessee. He will be a man who is familiar with the workings of the college and also of TVA. I think if the other States feel that we are doing the right thing, they will do likewise.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB6. Contact Officers

.1 Origin and functions of office -Continued

Davis. We, of course, appreciate this statement from Dean Brehm regarding his plan to employ a full-time contact officer in Tennessee for work on the Valley program. This is a State matter, of course, for each State to handle in its own way, in the light of TVA cooperation.

. . .

McAmis. On this matter of contact officers, I would like to know if it is the sense of this Conference, until those contact officers are appointed, that you would like for TVA to have no contacts with the institutions except with some specific individual whom each institution might name at this time? I am asking this in particular of Dean Brehm.

Brehm. No. We would like for the work to be carried on in the same manner and on the same basis as it has been heretofore. Do you agree with the procedure on our part, which I previously explained, to appoint a full-time man to handle such contacts?

McAmis. Certainly. Are there any other States who wish to comment on this question at this time?

Jones. Although the Authority reimburses us for the services of the State contact officer, we feel that he is an employee of the college. The only change we think of at this time would be to assume part of the salary of the contact officer.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the Correlating Committee presented a letter, dated July 7, 1945, from Director C. E. Brehm, relating to the appointment of the coordinator of cooperative programs of that institution. In this letter, Director Brehm states (Proc. XXIV, 46):

. . . I would like for all contacts involving cooperative programs with the College of Agriculture and its respective staffs to be taken up with Mr. McReynolds who will negotiate them with the proper members of the staff of the college and assist in bringing to these programs such technical help as can make the maximum contribution. The functions of Mr. McReynolds are strictly in accordance with the discussions at the last meeting of the Valley States held in Atlanta and the memorandum from the TVA requesting that such a contact officer be designated.

CONTACT OFFICERS

IIIB6. Contact Officers.1 Origin and functions of office -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, the Correlating Committee presented a draft of a proposed statement (IIIB37 and IVB17.3) on agricultural program correlation in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXX, 56-8). This draft contained the following statement of functions of contact officers:

Contact officers should assist the Correlating Committee (1) to identify those activities which comprise the unified agricultural program under the Memorandum, and for the correlation of which the Correlating Committee has primary responsibility; (2) to identify those collateral or related activities for which the interest of the Correlating Committee is only secondary or contributory; (3) to facilitate and contribute to the establishment and maintenance of relationships by or through which the committee can best discharge its primary and secondary responsibilities in terms of these distinctions; (4) to promote, especially by meetings of contact officers with the Correlating Committee or its executive secretary, inter-State, as well as intra-State, adjustment and alignment of programs and activities to coordinate best with the unified regional agricultural program.

Meetings of contact officers with the executive secretary (IIIB12) have been proposed by the committee and authorized by the Conference, subject to appropriate administrative clearance. In the event that this recommendation as to naming of contact officers is followed, the committee proposes to inaugurate these meetings for the general purposes we have outlined (Proc. XXX, 58-10).

A digest of the Memorandum of Understanding (IIIB24) submitted as a part of the same report, says:

The State contact officer and the State agricultural experiment station and agricultural extension service staffs jointly decide upon adjustments of the State program to coordinate best with the regional program. As a means of accomplishing this, the State contact officer is instructed, under the Memorandum, to familiarize himself with the work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and of the TVA affecting the agriculture of the region and to make this information available to the agricultural experiment station and agricultural extension service staffs in his State (Proc. XXX, 62-14).

In the statement it is also proposed (Proc. XXX, 74-26) that the contact officer be ex officio a member and chairman of a committee on Tennessee Valley program which is proposed for establishment in each land-grant college in the seven Valley States.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB6. Contact Officers

.1 Origin and functions of office -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, the Committee on Agricultural Program Correlation in the Tennessee Valley enumerated the chief responsibility of a contact officer. The committee states (Proc. XXXI, 66):

At the State level, a contact officer is designated whose chief responsibilities are to (1) familiarize himself with the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority affecting the agriculture of the region and that of the Department of Agriculture, and to make this information available to the experiment station and extension staffs of his State; (2) promote progress on joint projects; and (3) serve in the capacity of liaison officer with the Correlating Committee.

This statement was neither adopted nor rejected by the Conference.

.2 Selection and compensation. At the meeting of the Conference on October 27, 1934, Dr. H. A. Morgan (Proc. IV, 9) stated that the Tennessee Valley Authority was fully justified in contributing to the expense of the support of this office. He asked the group if they approved of the procedure set up for the selection of a man.

The Conference adopted a motion, made by Director Funchess (Proc. IV, 9) that the Tennessee Valley Authority be requested to support a man to be nominated by the directors of the experiment stations and extension services of the several States who would work up such matters of coordination as requested by the several States, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the general Coordinating Committee.

The chairman requested (Proc. IV, 9) that the directors of each of the States send in their recommendations to the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Memorandum of Understanding (IIIB24), which became effective on November 20, 1934, provided that "State agricultural colleges involved in cooperation would designate a State contact officer to be selected jointly by the director of the experiment station and the director of the extension services and financed jointly by the experiment station and extension service or by those agencies and the Department of Agriculture and/or the Tennessee Valley Authority."

At its meeting on April 3, 1944, the Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXI, 13) that, in States where such action has not already been taken, the director of the experiment station and the director of extension in the respective States select and officially designate to the executive secretary a State contact officer, as provided for under the Memorandum of Understanding.

CONTACT OFFICERS

IIIB6. Contact Officers.2 Selection and compensation -Continued

At its meeting on October 3, 1944, the Conference adopted a recommendation (Proc. XXII, app. 18) that administrative and budgetary arrangements be made to permit a State contact officer in each Valley State to be employed and work full time on the Valley program, is hereby recommended, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the Correlating Committee, in its report, states (Proc. XXIII, app. 6) that Mississippi State College is the only institution now employing a contact officer on a full-time basis. Mr. L. A. Olson serves in that capacity in Mississippi. Other institutions have designated a member of the staff to serve as contact officer on a part-time basis.

The list of State contact officers, as of May 1945, follows (Proc. XXIII, app. 6):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Address</u>
Chandler, S. G.	Assistant District Agent	Agricultural Extension Service University of Georgia Athens, Georgia
Hutcheson, T. B.	Head, Department of Agronomy	Virginia Polytechnic Institute Blacksburg, Virginia
Kinney, E. J.	Head, Department of Agronomy	University of Kentucky Lexington, Kentucky
Lee, W. D.	Extension Soil Specialist	Agricultural Extension Service State College Station Raleigh, North Carolina
McLeod, J. W.	Assistant Director	Agricultural Extension Service University of Tennessee Knoxville, Tennessee
Olson, L. A.	Contact Officer	Mississippi State College State College, Mississippi
Reaves, R. M.	Assistant District Agent	Agricultural Extension Service Athens, Alabama

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIIB6. Contact Officers

.2 Selection and compensation -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, Director Bayer, in discussing the report of the Committee on Research, said (Proc. XXIV, 22):

Several things came up yesterday at committee meetings to call to the attention of the Conference that might cause confusion. Under the agenda of the Committee on Organization, regarding a USDA contact officer and State contact officers, I wonder if we need a TVA contact officer. Also, we wonder whether there should not be some coordination of the Department of Agriculture to facilitate access to information on Federal experimental results. There is something lacking when something is left out of this discussion which has been done at other stations.

The Correlating Committee reported as follows (Proc. XXIV, 45):

The committee wishes to report that Mr. E. C. McReynolds, College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee, has been designated as Coordinator of Cooperative Programs for that institution. Under date of July 7, 1945, Director C. E. Brehm advised Mr. McAmis of the appointment of Mr. McReynolds. In this letter to Mr. McAmis, Director Brehm said:

In accordance with request of the Tennessee Valley Authority to designate someone from the college staff to serve as contact officer between the college and TVA on all cooperative programs between the college and TVA, I am designating Mr. E. C. McReynolds, of the College of Agriculture, which includes staffs of extension, resident instruction and research.

The title of Mr. McReynolds will be "Coordinator of Cooperative Programs." He will be financed entirely from funds provided through the College of Agriculture.

A list of the contact officers, as of October 1945, follows (Proc. XXIV, 81):

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Address</u>
Chandler, S. G.	Assistant District Agent	Agricultural Extension Service University of Georgia Athens, Georgia
Hutcheson, T. B.	Head, Department of Agronomy	Virginia Polytechnic Institute Blacksburg, Virginia

CONTACT OFFICERS

IIIB6. Contact Officers.2 Selection and compensation -Continued

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Address</u>
Kinney, E. J.	Head, Department of Agronomy	University of Kentucky Lexington, Kentucky
Lee, W. D.	Extension Soil Specialist	Agricultural Extension Service State College Station Raleigh, North Carolina
McReynolds, E. C.	Coordinator of Cooper- ative Programs	University of Tennessee Knoxville, Tennessee
Olson, L. A.	Contact Officer	Mississippi State College State College, Mississippi
Reaves, R. M.	Assistant District Agent	Agricultural Extension Service Athens, Alabama

At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Correlating Committee, in its report, stated (Proc. XXVI, 45):

Two of the State colleges now have contact officers employed on a full-time basis. Mr. L. A. Olson, for Mississippi State College, and Mr. E. C. McReynolds, for the University of Tennessee, serve on a full-time basis in this capacity. Three other States have designated members of their staffs to serve as contact officers on a part-time basis. These include Mr. R. M. Reaves, for Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Professor E. J. Kinney, for the University of Kentucky; and Professor T. B. Hutcheson, for Virginia Polytechnic Institute. In the two remaining State colleges, Georgia and North Carolina, Mr. S. G. Chandler and Professor W. D. Lee, respectively, have been serving in the capacity of part-time State contact officers, although the Correlating Committee has not received official appointment jointly by the director of extension and the director of the experiment station, as provided in the Memorandum of Understanding.

Except for the two institutions named, no action has been taken, so far as the Correlating Committee is informed, to carry out the recommendation of the Conference that administrative and budgetary arrangements be made to permit the employment of a State contact officer on a full-time basis in each of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States.

In view of the proposal to hold regular meetings of the State contact officers, it appears to the Correlating Committee that the recommendation has added importance, and it is the

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB6. Contact Officers

.2 Selection and compensation -Continued

suggestion of the committee that specific consideration be given to this matter by appropriate officials of the institutions concerned.

At the meeting of the Valley-States Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee, in its report, states (Proc. XXVIII, 52):

The committee considered what steps might be taken to carry out the recommendation of the Valley-States Conference that administrative and budgetary arrangements be made to permit the employment of a State contact officer on a full-time basis in each of the land-grant colleges of the Valley-States.

The executive secretary was authorized to advise the Tennessee Valley Authority of this situation and to request the Authority to take such steps as it may deem appropriate to work out arrangements for handling this matter with the respective land-grant colleges.

A report of this recommendation was made to the Tennessee Valley Authority in a letter dated August 15, 1947, to George F. Gant, General Manager.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, the Correlating Committee, in its report, states (Proc. XXXI, 61):

At the meeting of the Correlating Committee on February 28, 1949, the various steps taken by the committee to get contact officers appointed by the Valley States colleges were reviewed. The committee authorized the executive secretary to visit the various colleges and discuss with the directors the question of designating a contact officer to serve actively in that capacity and possible arrangements for more effective participation of these officers in the correlating processes.

- .3 Joint meetings. At its meeting on October 3, 1944, the Conference adopted a recommendation (Proc. XXII, 24, 25, app. 19) that the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee may (a) at the invitation of appropriate administrative officials of the cooperating State institutions participate in discussions of the program of work of the State contact officer, and (b) request the appropriate administrative officers of the cooperating State institutions to authorize the State contact officers to attend joint meetings arranged for by the executive secretary and presided over by him.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the Committee on Resource Utilization, in its report, stated (Proc. XXIV, 75) that in a letter, dated June 26, 1945, to extension and experiment station directors, Mr. Clayton requested authorization of a meeting of State

CONTACT OFFICERS

IIIB6. Contact Officers.3 Joint meetings -Continued

contact officers, to be held in Knoxville on Friday and Saturday, July 20-21, 1945, for the purpose of discussing a program for the classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley (IIIB4.6).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, Mr. McAmis was asked how much fertilizer we may expect to get next year. Mr. McAmis said (Proc. XXV, 27, 28):

Instead of trying to go into that question now, we would like for you to look forward in the very near future to having your contact officers or test-demonstration supervisors (IIIB36) get together somewhere to review that whole question of supply for next year. I think that would be better than to try to enter into that discussion now. Mr. White will write you a letter setting the date for the meeting (IIIB4.8).

IIIB6-10

DIGEST BY TOPICS

COOPERATIVES

IIIB7. Cooperatives

- .1 Studies of organization and operation. At the meeting of the Conference on October 27, 1934, a survey of the cooperatives was suggested (Proc. IV, 10) to analyze the contributing cause of those that are successful, what they handle, how they handle the commodities, whether it is cash or credit business, and what custodian arrangement has been made.

At the meeting of the Conference on November 3, 1937, J. Edward Campbell, Chief, Cooperative Research and Experiment Division, Tennessee Valley Authority, submitted (Proc. IX, 2) a proposed study of cooperative organizations (IVB7.1).

The Conference adopted a motion, by Director Stuckey (Proc. IX, 2), that the States cooperate with the Tennessee Valley Authority in a comprehensive survey and study of the designated cooperatives.

Mr. Campbell asked for the views of the State representatives for the need for, and the probable value of, a somewhat similar coordinated study of the other agricultural cooperative associations and whether personnel and facilities of the Tennessee Valley Authority could be used advantageously to supplement the facilities of the State institutions in such a study.

The Conference adopted a motion of Director Brehm (Proc. IX, 2) that facilities of the Cooperative Research and Experiment Division of the Tennessee Valley Authority be requested to supplement the facilities of the extension services and the experiment stations of the colleges in such a study of cooperatives.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 4, 1939, Dr. Warburton read a statement by J. Edward Campbell (IVB7.1) on the proposed study of REA cooperatives and other agricultural cooperatives in the Valley States (Proc. XII, 6). He then suggested that each State report the progress made. It soon became apparent that the study had either not proceeded far in most States or that States were not in possession of the data. The secretary stated (p. 7) that he understood that Mr. Salter had supplied the data to the several States, and it was agreed that the secretary ask Mr. Salter, of TVA, to submit a progress report to the States as soon as possible and a more complete report prior to the October meeting of the Conference.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1939, it was reported (Proc. XIII, 8) that Mr. Salter prepared a brief report on farmer cooperatives in the Valley area and transmitted a copy to each of the deans and directors in the Valley States on September 20, 1939 (IVB7.3).

Mr. Salter stated (Proc. XIII, 8) that the study on rural electric cooperatives had not been completed because of the purchase of utility systems in the area by the TVA, municipalities, and cooperatives. As soon as these matters could be cleared, it was expected that the study would be completed and a report submitted.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB7. Cooperatives.1 Studies of organization and operation -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1940, a report on a study and analysis of rural electrification cooperative associations was distributed by the Tennessee Valley Authority to the deans and directors at the Conference (Proc. XV, 8). This was a processed publication containing 37 pages, with a 14-page appendix, prepared by Messrs. Salter and Voltz, of the Department of Agricultural Relations (IVB7.2).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report to the Conference, states (Proc. XXIII, app. 27):

As a basis for more specific recommendations, the committee through its correlator, will make a preliminary survey of the Valley States land-grant colleges for the purpose of assembling information regarding the present status of cooperatives in the Valley area of each State.

A report will be made by the committee on the basis of these preliminary findings.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report to the Conference on the proposed study of status of farmers' cooperative organizations in the Tennessee Valley, states (XXIV, 67):

The information available to the correlator on this item was so incomplete that the committee deems it inadvisable to attempt to submit a report on the status of cooperatives at this time. The committee plans to report on this item when adequate data have been assembled.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report, referred to the survey of Valley cooperatives (Proc. XXV, 74), and on request of the chairman of that committee, Mr. Salter, member of the committee, stated (Proc. XXV, 26):

It is the intention of the committee to go ahead with the assembling of the information necessary to show the present status of cooperatives in the Valley and to report subsequently to you in this matter. We understand that there are several studies being planned or already under way, to be made by the States.

- .2 Role in farm test-demonstration program. At the meeting of the Conference on October 27, 1934, Chairman Cooper asked the Conference (Proc. IV, 10) what their viewpoints were toward the tentative fertilizer distribution (IIIB15.11) policy.

COOPERATIVES

IIIB7. Cooperatives.2 Role in farm test-demonstration program -Continued

Mr. Brehm asked who was to organize the cooperatives.

Mr. McAmis said that the Tennessee Valley Authority would be guided by the attitude of the States as to the method of organization. He illustrated a suggested method of distribution by a specific problem presented in Henderson County, Tennessee.

Mr. Brehm suggested a Valley-wide cooperative association following a compact, unified organization, the form of which would be prescribed by TVA.

Mr. McAmis stated that the TVA would work through the cooperatives as they exist; that the existing cooperatives could form an association if they desired; and that this would depend upon the institution group.

On being asked for his opinion, Dr. Morgan stated (Proc. IV, 11) that he did not believe that the Tennessee Valley Authority would adopt a policy of selling to commercial distributors, nor go into a price-cutting program.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report to the Conference, states (Proc. XXIII, app. 28):

Mr. Chairman, I wish to make some further comments to go into the record with the report of the Committee on Cooperatives. In the event of the end of the war in Europe, the services of an organized group such as is proposed, would, we feel, be particularly opportune and valuable. We would like, therefore, to submit this statement as a supplement to our report:

An important step necessary in the development of an effective comprehensive program of farmers in the Tennessee Valley is the understanding, acceptance, and promulgation by farmers' cooperatives of certain fundamental objectives in the interest of both the farmers and the public. A desirable way in which such objectives might be identified or formulated would be through the deliberations and consultation of a committee established by cooperatives operating within the Valley. TVA is interested in and wishes to encourage many cooperative activities upon which depend many farmer activities in rural resource development. It is felt that such a group would be of assistance to the Committee on Cooperatives and of great value in furthering Valley development. It is the recommendation of your Committee on Cooperatives that encouragement be given to the establishment of such a group representing cooperatives.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB7. Cooperatives.2 Role in farm test-demonstration program -Continued

The Conference adopted a motion by L. I. Jones, Chairman, Committee on Cooperatives, that this statement be recorded in the minutes and that decision be postponed until the next meeting of the Conference (Proc. XXIII, 29).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the Committee on Cooperatives submitted the following recommendation (Proc. XXIV, 71), which was adopted by the Conference (Proc. XXIV, 21):

An important step necessary in the development of an effective and comprehensive program of farmers in the Tennessee Valley is the understanding, acceptance, and promulgation by farmers' cooperatives of certain fundamental objectives in the interest of both the farmers and the public. A desirable way in which such objectives might be identified or formulated would be through the deliberations and consultation of a committee established by cooperatives operating within the Valley. The colleges and TVA are interested in and wish to encourage many cooperative activities upon which depend many farmer activities in rural resources development. It is felt that such a group would be of assistance to the colleges and the Committee on Cooperatives and of great value in furthering Valley development by advising and cooperating with the colleges and TVA in the formulating and carrying out of various aspects of an operating program. It is the recommendation of your Committee on Cooperatives that encouragement be given to the establishment of such a group representing cooperatives.

Mr. Salter, Tennessee Valley Authority, commented on a recommendation made by the Committee on Cooperatives that each college employ or appoint one or more persons whose principal responsibility would be to assist in the development of cooperatives in the watershed area of each of the several States, as follows (Proc. XXIV, 27):

This is a recommendation. Whether or not the institutions will respond is another matter. It comes down to the matter of specialists, and of how many specialists we should go along with. I think the committee feels that here we are giving particular emphasis to something that is rather fundamental in the interest of farm people, as to what cooperatives are as a means by which farmers can implement their individual efforts and by which they may achieve better results, economic and otherwise. In that sense, the institutions may wish to give that kind of impetus to a program of cooperative activities of farmers, through furtherance of test-demonstration and related activities. Personally, I would welcome the opportunity to work with the institutions in examining that further and seeing whether or not something in line with the committee's recommendation could be done. It seems desirable

COOPERATIVES

IIIB7. Cooperatives.2 Role in farm test-demonstration program -Continued

that each institution make an examination of the committee's report and hold further consultation on it as to what the institution could do additionally toward improving the effectiveness of cooperatives in the Valley portion of the State.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report to the Conference, stated (Proc. XXV, 69):

A temporary advisory committee of Valley cooperatives has been set up (IIIB3.54). This temporary committee is composed of representatives of cooperative associations in the Valley suggested by the Committees on Tennessee Valley Program of the land-grant colleges.

The specific object of setting up this temporary advisory committee was to get suggestions from it for the establishment of a permanent committee of Valley cooperatives, particularly with reference to the method of selecting such a committee and to its composition and functions.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report to the Conference, stated (Proc. XXVI, 61) that an interim Committee of Valley Cooperatives was invited to attend the last meeting of the committee to advise on the establishment of a permanent advisory group. No effort was made to reach a decision at that meeting regarding the establishment of a permanent advisory body.

At the second meeting of the temporary advisory committee in Chattanooga on September 20, 1946, a recommendation was made that steps be taken immediately to organize a permanent advisory council of Valley cooperatives, to be composed initially of farmer representatives, to be selected democratically by the cooperative federation serving the Valley portion of each State. This committee concurs with that recommendation and hopes to have such a council established before the next meeting of the Conference.

The Committee on Cooperatives, in its report, states (Proc. XXVI, 61):

In accordance with the recommendation of the committee, the agricultural extension services in Georgia and Kentucky have each employed a specialist who is devoting full time to agricultural cooperation in the Valley area of the State, and Virginia and Mississippi each has definite plans for employing a specialist in that capacity.

The Committee on Cooperatives, in its report to the Conference, stated (Proc. XXVI, 73):

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB7. Cooperatives.2 Role in farm test-demonstration program -Continued

At the meeting of the committee on October 2, prior to the opening of the Conference, a statement entitled "The Role of Farmer Cooperatives in the Joint Program of Watershed Protection and Agricultural Development in the Tennessee Valley" was presented by the correlator. After hearing the statement read, the committee expressed the opinion that it was inadequate. In view of the importance of the subject, the committee wishes to give most careful study to the preparation of the statement. It was requested that the Cooperative Management Staff of TVA continue working on a more complete statement and present a draft to members of the committee for review, with the idea of presenting it at the next meeting of the Valley-States Conference.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report, announced the membership of the Advisory Council to the Committee on Cooperatives (IIIB3.54)), and stated that the committee hopes the Advisory Council will perform the following major functions: (Proc. XXVII, 61-62):

1. To counsel and advise with the Committee on Cooperatives with respect to problems of cooperatives in the Tennessee Valley region.
2. To assist the committee in developing solutions for such problems.

- .3 Types and services. At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1940, Director White, of Mississippi, spoke (Proc. XIV, 10) of the need for increasing income through cooperative business enterprises which enable farmers to save money. Director Hutcheson cited the Southern States Cooperative as an example of a cooperative which renders a large volume of services of high quality. The Grange-League Federation was also mentioned.

- .4 Programs of the land-grant colleges relating to farmers' cooperatives in the Tennessee Valley. At its meeting on April 3, 1945, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report, stated (Proc. XXIII, app. 27):

As a basis for more specific recommendations, the committee, through its correlator, will make a preliminary survey of the Valley States land-grant colleges for the purpose of assembling information regarding the following:

- a. The number of personnel and amount of time devoted to extension, research, and teaching, in relation to cooperatives (IIIB11).
- b. Courses offered in resident teaching and training association personnel, present and prospective.

COOPERATIVES

IIIB7. Cooperatives.4 Programs of the land-grant colleges relating to farmers' cooperatives in the Tennessee Valley -Continued

- c. Research project which, in the minds of the institutions, are desirable to be undertaken.

A report will be made by the committee on the basis of these preliminary findings.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report to the Conference, stated (Proc. XXIV, 67):

A preliminary draft report on the survey (IVB7.5) was presented to the committee at its meeting in Birmingham on July 6, 1945. On instruction of the committee, copies were mailed to each of the colleges, with the request that the college Committee on Tennessee Valley Program examine it for accuracy and completeness and submit any additional information which was felt should be included in the final report. This committee reviewed and adopted the report at its meeting yesterday (IIIB11).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report to the Conference, stated (Proc. XXV, 72):

With reference to the report on the "Survey of the Valley States Land-Grant Colleges Regarding Their Programs as Related to Farmers' Cooperatives" (IVB7.6), the committee recommends that after careful editing, it be issued in as attractive form as possible, preferably multilithed, with sufficient copies to provide each member of the committee an adequate number for appropriate distribution on behalf of their constituent institutions or agencies (IVB7.7).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report to the Conference, stated (Proc. XXVI, 61):

The report on the survey has been issued by the Correlating Committee in preliminary form (IVB7.7). In view of the many changes which have taken place in the colleges since the survey was made, our committee has requested its correlator to assemble the necessary information to bring the data up to date for publication as a final report.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report to the Conference stated (Proc. XXVII, 62):

At its meeting in Biloxi, Mississippi, in October 1946, the committee instructed its correlator to revise and bring up to date the report on "Programs of the Land-Grant Colleges Relating to Cooperatives in the Tennessee Valley." Subsequent to this instruction, it was learned that the American

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB7. Cooperatives

.4 Programs of the land-grant colleges relating to farmers' cooperatives in the Tennessee Valley -Continued

Institute of Cooperation was planning to make a similar survey of all land-grant colleges in the United States. A conference was held between the correlator and a representative of the institute, and it was agreed that the institute would include the land-grant colleges of the Valley States in its survey, supplying the correlator with information pertaining to the Valley States. The results of the survey have been made available to the correlator, and the report is being revised on the basis of the recent data supplied. After the revision has been completed, the report will be presented to the Conference.

CORRELATORS

IIIB8. Correlators

- .1 Origin and functions. At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1944, the Correlating Committee, in its report, submitted the following recommendation (Proc. XXI, 15):

That the Committee on Organization be instructed to consider and make recommendations to the Conference on the feasibility of utilizing the specialized technical staff of one of the participating institutions, or of establishing and financing a specialized technical joint-staff of full-time employees, or any alternative unified, systematic, and adequate arrangement and procedure (a) to advise the Correlating Committee with respect to the statistical and methodological adequacy of the procedure proposed for any joint coordinated activity involving the application of research techniques, and (b) to tabulate and correlate, on request of the executive secretary, the results of such joint research, so as to show their significance, degree of comparability, and range of applicability.

Director Baver proposed that the recommendation be amended to read as follows (Proc. XXI, 16):

That the Committee on Organization be instructed to consider and make recommendations to the Conference on the feasibility of utilizing the specialized technical staff of one of the participating institutions, or of establishing and financing a specialized technical joint-staff of full-time employees, or any alternative arrangement and procedure to help the Research Committee discharge its functions (a) by assisting and advising with respect to the statistical and methodological adequacy of the procedures proposed for any joint coordinated activity involving the application of research techniques, and (b) by tabulating and correlating the results of such joint research, so as to show their significance, degree of comparability, and range of applicability (IIIB3.27, IIIB3.35, IIIB17, and IVB17.2).

On motion of Dean Brehm, the Conference adopted the recommendation as amended (Proc. XXI, 16).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1944, the Committee on Organization, in its report, stated (Proc. XXII, app. 15, 16):

The need for staff services in connection with the initiation of project proposals and in connection with the analysis and review of the results of cooperative projects has often been urged (IIIB17) and is, I think, generally recognized by members of the Conference.

The question of providing such services was referred at the last meeting to the Committee on Organization for report and recommendation.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB8. Correlators.1 Origin and functions -Continued

The Committee on Organization recommended (Proc. XXII, app. 17) that the TVA be requested to set up the following four full-time jobs and to assign one properly experienced and qualified employee to each job, to perform the functions indicated:

Correlator for the Committee on Research
Correlator for the Committee on Resource Utilization
Correlator for the Committee on Extension
Correlator for the Committee on Cooperatives

In defining the functions of each correlator, the Committee on Organization, in its recommendations (IVB17.2), used the phrase: "To work in effective administrative and functional relationship to the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee" (Proc. XXII, app. 17). This phrase was the subject of specific discussion (Proc. XXII, 19-21).

McLeod. The statement reads: "To work in effective administrative and functional relationship to the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee . . ." Does this mean that these Correlators are to be responsible to the executive secretary? That is the way it reads.

Clayton. No. I don't think that the statement says that these employees will be responsible administratively and functionally to the executive secretary. I am certain that such is not the intention. It is intended that the work of these employees will, through appropriate administrative and functional relationships, be closely integrated with the work of the executive secretary. The committee recommends that these correlators be employees of the TVA. As such, they will be administratively and functionally responsible to appropriate officials of the TVA. There is no essential reason for retaining the words "administrative and functional" in these statements, if there is any question as to their implication.

Hutcheson. I move that the statements relating to the functions of each correlator be amended by deleting the words "administrative and functional" and that the statements then be adopted as amended.

Davis. I second the motion.

CORRELATORS

IIIB8. Correlators.1 Origin and functions -Continued

McAmis. I would like to say that, as a member of this Conference, I am thoroughly in accord with this motion. I have long felt the need for getting the work done which is contemplated under the motion. I have no doubt that the TVA will make its contribution as provided. I would like, however, to urge this suggestion, that Mr. Clayton prepare a statement for the approval of the Committee on Organization which sets forth clearly the facts as I understand them, namely:

- (a) That the committee has recognized the necessity for the employment of the so-called correlators to serve the other standing committees;
- (b) That all possible alternatives as to method of employment and supervision of these correlators have been thoroughly canvassed and the reasons for and against each alternative have been considered;
- (c) That the procedure recommended in this motion is considered the only feasible method.

After this statement has the approval of the Committee on Organization, I would suggest that it be referred to the Correlating Committee and, with its approval, it would be sent to all cooperating agencies for their records.

I would like to emphasize two other points: first, that whatever persons are employed for this work shall meet the qualifications of the committees which they are to serve; and, second, that the TVA will adjust its internal administrative procedure to permit these persons to function effectively for the committees.

Hutcheson. I can see a need for this, but I don't wish to load up with personnel which has nothing to do.

McAmis. I don't either. But we went over that yesterday in the committee meeting. I believe that there is need for a full-time man on each of these jobs.

Brown. So far as the duties of these men are concerned, will there be any great departure from our present

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB8. Correlators

.1 Origin and functions -Continued

Brown. procedure? Your office has had responsibility for this work all along, and the proposed arrangement will simply enable these men to do their work more carefully and effectively.

McAmis. Yes, but the important fact is that the correlators will be enabled to function through regional channels by reason of their relationship to the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee and to the standing committees of the Conference, and they should contribute a great deal to the effective functioning of these committees.

Hutcheson. Is there any objection to Clayton's preparing a statement along these lines and turning it over to me to clear with the members of the Committee on Organization and then have Clayton clear the statement with the Correlating Committee?

McAmis. That will be satisfactory. I simply want to have a written record to show that all aspects of the question were considered and that this represents the careful judgment of the agencies cooperating under the Memorandum of Understanding (IVB8.1).

The Conference adopted the statement as amended (Proc. XXII, 21).

The Conference also adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Organization relating to the functions of correlators (Proc. XXII, app. 18) in handling proposed projects (IIIB29.2).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the Correlating Committee, in its report to the Conference, stated (Proc. XXIII, app. 6):

A statement of the Committee on Organization, approved by the Correlating Committee, relating to the appointment of correlators by TVA to service standing committees of the Conference, dated October 21, 1944 (IVB8.1), was officially transmitted to the TVA on December 1, 1944.

In its report to the Conference, the Committee on Organization stated that photostatic copies of the supplementary report (IVB8.1), dated October 21, 1944, were transmitted to officials of the cooperating agencies and institutions (Proc. XXIII, app. 13).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, reference was made to the functions of the correlators, as follows (Proc. XXVII, 20):

CORRELATORS

IIIIB8. Correlators

.1 Origin and functions -Continued

That the correlator of each standing committee is to "work in effective relationship with the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee" and be "especially concerned" with "servicing" the Correlating Committee through the particular committee to which he is assigned (Proc. XXII, app. 17).

At its meeting on October 1, 1947, the Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXVIII, 47) to restrict the range of activities of correlators of standing committees to services connected with consideration of proposals, projects, and activities of the cooperating agencies under the Memorandum of Understanding.

At its meeting on April 7, 1948, the Conference adopted a recommendation contained in the report of the Correlating Committee, as follows (Proc. XXIX, 49):

In view of the fact that a responsible official of the Tennessee Valley Authority now serves on each of the standing committees of the Conference (except the Committee on Organization), it is recommended that the office of correlator of the several standing committees be abolished.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, the Correlating Committee, in its report, states (Proc. XXX, 55-7):

On July 1, 1948, the following notice was sent to the members of all standing committees and to all correlators:

SUBJECT: ABOLISHMENT OF OFFICE OF CORRELATOR

At its meeting on April 7, 1948, the Valley-States Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee that the office of correlator of the several standing committees be abolished.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ C. F. Clayton

C. F. Clayton
Executive Secretary

- .2 Correlator for the Committee on Research. At its meeting on October 3, 1944, the Conference adopted the following definition of the functions of the correlator for the Committee on Research (Proc. XXII, app. 17):

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB8. Correlators

.2 Correlator for the Committee on Research -Continued

To work in effective relationship to the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee and to be concerned primarily with the formulation and subsequent review, analysis, and presentation of the results of the technical research program. In this capacity, he will be especially concerned with "servicing" the Committee on Research and through that Committee the Correlating Committee.

The Committee on Research, in its report to the Conference, stated (Proc. XXII, app. 37):

The committee had for its consideration the estimates of fertilizer needs for the Tennessee Valley as submitted by the respective States. A study of this report brings out even more clearly the need for a functioning "correlator for the Committee on Research." The committee has no basis for questioning the validity of the estimates prepared for each State on the assumptions used by them, but apparently no two States used exactly the same assumptions. For example, Alabama prepared its estimates on the basis of a reorganized land-use program designed to provide the maximum soil and water conservation and a productivity level that will contribute the maximum to the income and stability of the people, while North Carolina based its estimates on the present cropping pattern, using the general fertilizer recommendations of the experiment station.

It is suggested that the question of making such estimates in the future be referred to the correlator for the Committee on Research.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the Correlating Committee reported that Randall J. Jones, Senior Agriculturist, Test and Demonstration Staff, Tennessee Valley Authority, was designated to serve as correlator for the Committee on Research (Proc. XXIII, app. 6).

.3 Correlator for the Committee on Resource Utilization. At its meeting on October 3, 1944, the Conference adopted the following definition of the functions of the correlator for the Committee on Resource Utilization (Proc. XXII, app. 17):

To work in effective relationship to the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee and to be concerned primarily with the development of adequate methods and procedures and the initiation of proposals and projects relating to "resource utilization" and with the organization, analysis, and presentation of the results of field surveys with a view to their utilization in the Valley program. In this capacity, he will

CORRELATORS

IIIB8. Correlators

.3 Correlator for the Committee on Resource Utilization -Continued

be especially concerned with "servicing" the Committee on Resource Utilization and, through that committee, the Correlating Committee.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the Committee on Resource Utilization, in its report, mentions Dr. W. E. Cole as acting correlator for that committee (Proc. XXIV, 78).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Correlating Committee announced that Mr. John Blackmore, Program Review and Analysis Staff, Tennessee Valley Authority, was designated as correlator for the Committee on Resource Utilization (Proc. XXVI, 32).

.4 Correlator for the Committee on Extension. At its meeting on October 3, 1944, the Conference adopted the following definition of the functions of the correlator for the Committee on Extension (Proc. XXII, app. 17):

To work in effective relationship to the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee and to be concerned primarily with the formulation of regional programs for extension work that will effectively utilize the results of technical research and field surveys in the "follow through" or "action" aspects of the Valley program. In this capacity, he will be especially concerned with "servicing" the Committee on Extension and, through that committee, the Correlating Committee.

The recommendation of the Committee on Organization, submitted to the Conference at its meeting on April 3, 1945, was amended and adopted as follows (Proc. XXIII, app. 14):

Correlator for the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching: To work in effective relationship to the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee and to be concerned primarily with (1) assisting the committee in the formulation of regional recommendations for extension work that will effectively utilize the results of technical research and field surveys in the "follow through" or "action" aspects of the Valley program; and (2) assisting the committee in the formulation of recommendations for resident teaching, particularly for the purpose of providing basic training in the management and operation of farmers' cooperatives, processing plants, and similar farmer-owned industries. In this capacity, he will be especially concerned with assisting the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching and, through that committee, the Correlating Committee.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB8. Correlators

.4 Correlator for the Committee on Extension -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, the Correlating Committee reported that Mr. Leland G. Allbaugh, Test and Demonstration Staff, TennesseeValley Authority, was designated as correlator for the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching (Proc. XXV, 37).

.5 Correlator for the Committee on Cooperatives. At its meeting on October 3, 1944, the Conference adopted the following definition of the functions of the correlator for the Committee on Cooperatives (Proc. XXII, app. 17):

To work in effective relationship with the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee and to be concerned primarily with furthering the Valley watershed protection and agricultural development program and with improving rural living through soundly organized and effectively managed farmers' cooperative associations: (1) by assembling information and preparing reports to show the progress, current status, and specific needs of farmers' cooperatives and the cooperative program; (2) by assisting in the formulation of programs and activities with farmers' cooperatives to be carried out by one or more of the land-grant colleges of the Valley States in cooperation with the TVA, and/or the USDA, and other appropriate agencies. In this capacity, he will be especially concerned with "servicing" the Committee on Cooperatives and, through that committee, the Correlating Committee

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the Correlating Committee reported that Sheldon L. Clement, Principal Cooperative Analyst, Cooperative Management Staff, Tennessee Valley Authority, was designated as correlator for the Committee on Cooperatives (Proc. XXIII, app. 6).

COUNTY AGENT

IIIB9. County Agent

At the meeting of the Conference on December 12, 1935, Director Ricks stated (Proc. V, 8) that farm organizations were helping to organize the soil-terracing associations for the Soil Conservation Service, and county agents are much pleased thereby.

The role of the county agent in the test-demonstration program was alluded to as follows (Proc. V, 14):

Cooper. Are there any difficulties arising in connection with the fertilizer demonstrations (IIIB15.10)?

Mooers. Difficulties seem to have been resolved. The University of Tennessee was threatened with action if the extension agents took part in the handling or direct distribution of the TVA phosphates, as well as in the collection or payment of freight charges.

McAmis. Agents should do nothing for the farmers that they can do for themselves. Agents should have no part in the financial transactions regarding fertilizers and as little as possible with the actual ordering or handling of the material.

At the meeting of the Conference on February 6, 1937, in connection with the question of handling fertilizer, Dean Cooper stated (Proc. VII, 2) it to be his understanding that these business matters were not to be handled by the county agent. Dean Cooper further suggested (Proc. VII, 4) that the county agent is relatively free for the educational program because farmer associations handle these procedures.

At the meeting of the Conference on July 10, 1937, in connection with the discussion of how much to charge and how to collect for test-demonstration fertilizers, it was stated (Proc. VIII, 4) that money should be collected by the association and not by the county agent.

It was also stated (Proc. VIII, 2) that it seems desirable that expenditures of the Tennessee Valley Authority for assisting county agents for phosphate test demonstrations be supplemented by other funds, possibly during the first year.

It was further pointed out (Proc. VIII, 3) that there are no assistant county agents financed by the Tennessee Valley Authority outside the Valley. Difference in Tennessee Valley Authority financing between Valley States and non-Valley States may prove embarrassing, as non-Valley States are raising funds for this supervision. Policy should be uniform inside and outside the Valley.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 25, 1938, inquiry was made (Proc. X, 10) as to how many States had funds sufficient to take over the assistant county agents. None felt that it was possible under the present status of extension funds.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB9. County Agent -Continued

Director McAmis stated (Proc. X, 11) that the original procedures in area test-demonstrations had been rather loose, but that conditions now were much improved. . . . Assistant county agents are becoming more experienced and are doing a more systematic job.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 4, 1939, Director Brehm stated (Proc. XII, 7) that the county agent has an opportunity to encourage the best use of each land area for trees, grass, livestock, etc. The material goes out first to the whole community, then to the whole county. It gives the most effective approach in the farm program.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1939, it was reported (Proc. XIII, 5) that the county agents in Tennessee surveying phosphorus use in each county and also determining what percentage of total possible AAA payments are taken up. It was further stated (Proc. XIII, 6-7) that test demonstrations are necessary, but ordinary extension methods must be used from top to bottom. . . . In the end, success rests with the individual county agent and his helpers.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1940, it was stated (Proc. XIV, 9) that the chief reason for AAA discontinuance of this practice (use of phosphate grants-of-aid on small grains) was the protests received from county agents and local fertilizer dealers. . . . In the case of protests to the county commissioners, the intended effect was to induce them to require that county agents, paid in part by county funds, should be restricted from assisting in these programs for the use of Federal-supplied phosphates. The protests from county agents resulted from such activities and feeling within their counties.

At the meeting of the Conference on March 5, 1941, it was stated (Proc. XVI, 16) that variation in ability of county agents and assistants also accounts for different results in different counties.

At the meeting of the Conference on March 3, 1942, it was stated (Proc. XVIII, 7) that station workers, county agents, and assistant county agents are being inducted into the Service or called as reserve officers. Virginia has already lost 43 men, of whom 75 percent were reserve officers. The situation will become progressively worse as larger numbers are called for military service.

It was recognized (Proc. XVIII, 9) that shifts in assistant county agents create loss in efficiency, progress, records, et cetera. If a county agent must be replaced and an assistant county agent is qualified, it would be the logical thing to promote the assistant. It would be expected, however, that he would not be sent to a county where there was no cooperative State-TVA program in operation.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1942, Director Brehm stated (Proc. XIX, 9) that it is desirable to define relationships all the way down the line from subject-matter specialists to supervisors (IIIB36) to county agents, to assistant agents.

COUNTY AGENT

IIIB9. County Agent -Continued

The question was raised (Proc. XIX, 13) whether TVA should continue to assemble groups of assistant county agents for special training. Three groups had been so assembled during the current year, two groups for a period of one week each, and one group for three weeks. The general sentiment seemed to be reluctance to let these men go away from their home areas while operating pressures on all employees are so high. The impression left was that no more groups would be called together in the immediate future.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1944, a report was made on some preliminary work on classification and analysis of farms in Jefferson County, Tennessee (IIIB29.1). In reference to this work, Mr. McAmis said (Proc. XXI, 12):

The next point I would like to emphasize is that I would like to see in each State some similar undertaking in representative counties, and the more assistant county agents we get to to this, the better I would like it.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, there was some discussion of the function of the Committee on Extension (IIIB3.16) with regard to curricula of public schools and colleges (Proc. XXIII, 12):

Cooper. There is one phase of this proposed change that disturbs me just a little. That is the matter dealing with the curricula of public schools and colleges, and the carrying out of recommendations on the introduction of courses and the improvement of instruction.

Brehm. It is the thought of the extension committee that this proposed change would work somewhat like this: For example, in the case of assistant county agents, I would construe the proposal to mean that in the curricula of the colleges of agriculture these boys that wish to fit themselves for this type of work in the Valley, to work on the Valley program, would be given some instruction about the Valley program and the work which they'll be expected to do.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, there was an extended discussion of paragraph 3a of the report of the Correlating Committee entitled "Procedure for Cooperation with Soil Conservation Districts in the Tennessee Valley" (IVB14.6).

All activities and services in a county engaged in by any party to the Memorandum of Understanding of November 20, 1934 (as amended), to promote or facilitate the establishment of a district, or in cooperation with an established district, will be conducted through the appropriate administrative channels of the land-grant college of the State, utilizing

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB9. County Agent -Continued

at the county or district level personnel on the staff of, and directly responsible to, the county agent.

With reference to this paragraph, Director Baver said (Proc. XXIV, 15):

As far as the counties are concerned, if the Soil Conservation Service comes in the personnel will be on the county agent's staff and responsible to him. That's what the report said without any clarification of it (IIIB14).

Inquiry was made as to the progress of the farm forestry work in the Valley (Proc. XXIV, 26):

Cooper. I should like to ask a question of you, Mr. Baker. Is the farm forestry demonstration project in which we could carry out an intensive program in a rather limited area going forward in the Valley States?

Baker. Yes, that is making progress. The project is based on an agreement which we have with the extension services whereby we employ an additional assistant county agent.

. . .

Dean Thomas Cooper, in a summary of progress and opportunities in the Valley program, said (Proc. XXIV, 43):

Much can be accomplished in more fully acquainting the various branches of our extension personnel either with the content of the Valley agricultural program, or its application in the individual State. In this connection, it would seem to be an essential objective to acquaint county agents and other local extension personnel fully with the aims and objectives of the cooperative program.

The Committee on Cooperatives, in its report, also stated (Proc. XXIV, 71):

In conferences of county agents and teachers of vocational agriculture, provision should be made for discussing problems of cooperatives and the proper role of these workers in the program of cooperative development.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, Mr. E. H. White discussed the use of test-demonstration farms by schools (IIIB11). In this connection, Mr. White made specific reference (Proc. XXV, 64, 65) to the contributions which the county agent and the assistant county agent are making to this aspect of educational work in the Valley. The same point was made by Mr. L. G. Allbaugh at the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, in discussing a procedure for broadening the

COUNTY AGENT

IIIB9. County Agent -Continued

scope of the cooperative agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXVI, 78, 79).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, Mr. Wendell C. Binkley made a statement to the Conference on cooperative education. Mr. Binkley noted (Proc. XXVI, 64, 69) the part played by the county agent in this process.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, the statement and counter-proposal (IVB14.17) made jointly by the land-grant colleges and the TVA members on the Special Advisory Committee (IIIB3.69) and presented to that committee on February 22, 1947, was submitted. Commenting on the USDA proposal, the TVA-College statement says (Proc. XXVII, 41):

At the local level it ignores the role of the county extension staff by proposing a duplicating staff organization to deal directly with farm people on subjects traditionally within the responsibilities of the county agent relating to the planning and conduct of the county program with the farm people--a program which is now effectively operating with the understanding and support of these people.

The TVA-College proposal reaffirms (Proc. XXVII, 42) the desirability in the Tennessee Valley of meeting the special problems of regional development and coordination consistent with the historic pattern established and clearly defined in the basic Memorandum of 1914 between the colleges and the Department, by placing major reliance on education and hence on the established educational institutions, including the county agent at the local level.

The Committee on Resource Utilization submitted a report on the subject of rural housing (IIIB32). The report states (Proc. XXVII, 67) that local extension workers in rural housing pointed to the competition for the time of county agents. Most agents are overburdened with work without devoting much, if any, time to housing.

Dean I. O. Schaub described the tribulations of one Picklesinner arising from the unsolicited visits of field agents of numerous public agencies. The county agent plays the role of the fair-haired boy in this drama (Proc. XXVII, 75-76).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, the question of cooperation of negro graduates of land-grant colleges in the Tennessee Valley was discussed (IIIB25). It was stated (Proc. XXVIII, 34) that the extension service draws on the negro land-grant college for negro agents and when these agents get into the work where the test-demonstration procedure is involved, they are not acquainted with it. Certainly there should be some way by which these negro graduates could contact and find out what the regional program is about.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB9. County Agent -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, Mr. McAmis said (Proc. XXVIII, 70):

We lack sufficient funds to continue assistant county agents in all the counties in the Valley. The operations at the Shoals and the proper use of the materials through the assistant county agents must be tied together in the best possible alignment.

CROPS

IIIB10. Crops

At the meeting of the Conference on October 27, 1934, a committee, headed by Director C. A. Mooers, reported as follows (Proc. IV, 8):

POLICY ON SUPPLYING NITROGEN BY USE OF LEGUMES

As a general policy, we believe that nitrogen (IIIB15.21), insofar as practicable, should be obtained through the use of legumes.

Amplification. Where livestock has an important place in the agricultural system, the use of phosphates, lime, and legumes, should, under proper management, render the purchase of commercial nitrogen unnecessary. Where row crops, such as cotton and tobacco, constitute the principal cash enterprises, legumes may be relied upon to furnish a portion of the nitrogen, but should be supplemented by commercial nitrogen.

In case of truck crops on high-priced lands, legumes can furnish only a small proportion of the necessary nitrogen.

At the meeting of the Conference on December 12, 1935, Professor Roberts, of Kentucky, stated (Proc. V, 9):

If phosphate can be supplied at reasonable prices, it will do more than all demonstrations. Kentucky has lime in 90 counties, and marl is widely distributed. Fine limestone is very cheap, and phosphate must be had. One hundred cars of lime have been sent to one county lacking it. Farmers are sold on pastures and hay, but cheap phosphate is the limiting factor.

At the meeting of the Conference on June 26, 1936, Director Morgan stated (Proc. VI, 18):

Our work at Muscle Shoals has been in the direction of higher concentrates with the view of cheapening the cost of plant food units to the land and, at the same time, emphasizing the use of legumes as the major source of nitrogen on the farms. We may not have sufficiently emphasized the place of legumes as land covers, green manures, and in livestock economy.

Now may be the most acceptable time for a change in our program of plant-food administration. We all know the influence of lime and phosphorus in the increase of nitrogen in the soil through legumes. We know the use of legumes as ground cover, both as pasturage and for protection of the soil against erosion. With an increase in the use of legumes there would naturally follow an increase in animal husbandry in the area, an increased protection against erosion for our soil, and at the same time a better farm economy would result.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB10. Crops -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on February 6, 1937, Mr. McLeod raised the question (Proc. VII, 3) as to how the States could guard against possible use of test-demonstration phosphate on row crops. The consensus was that it would have to be handled as in the present cooperative program: by checking as fully as possible what actually was done on the farm.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 4, 1938, Director White reported (Proc. XI, 6) for Mississippi increases of tonnage of cover crops up to 40 percent and like increases in carrying capacity of pastures, all reflected in farm income. Reports from other States indicated progressive reduction in row crop acreages and corresponding increases in the acreages of grasses and legumes, together with a tendency to shift row crops from the slopes to the level lands (Proc. XI, 7).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1939, Director Funchess pointed out (Proc. XIII, 6) that both lime and phosphate are needed on most soils to produce grass and legumes but that they may not pay on cotton and corn. The pH value is not a reliable indicator of the need for lime on row crops. Pasture demonstrations have been well done, but the livestock program is not keeping up with the crop program and may result in decreased use of phosphate.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1940, Supervisor Shoffner reported for North Carolina (Proc. XV, 6) a total of 3700 unit and area test-demonstration farms and 816 unit test-demonstration farms which had been operated through the five-year period from 1935 to 1939. The farms were broken down into size groups. Among the outstanding results reported were increases in conserving crops and decreases in row crops on small farms, and increase in length of grazing period by 26 days.

At the meeting of the Conference on March 4, 1941, it was reported (Proc. XVI, 5) that AAA has supplied the seeds of some conserving crops, such as Austrian winter peas, hairy vetch, and kudzu. The demand for these materials will increase and, if other materials are added, a decision must be made as to whether such grants are infringing on legitimate private trade. Where to get a sufficient supply of seed of different conservation crops, especially legumes, was stated to be an important problem (Proc. XVI, 9). This statement was followed by an intensive discussion of seed supply, seed quality, seed loss, et cetera. It was brought out also that a ceiling on seed prices is needed to prevent profiteering. AAA plans in reference to such seeds have not been changed. However, an amendment has been proposed to the AAA Act which would permit AAA to purchase seed through normal trade channels without adhering to all of the competitive-bidding restrictions required by present laws. This would enable AAA to meet the present seed problem more effectively than at present.

CROPS

IIIB10. Crops -Continued

Kudzu is being used very extensively in the Gulf Coast States as a hay crop. The seed supply is exceedingly limited and of poor quality because this plant does not set seed readily in the United States. Because the annual requirement is much greater than the supply, it was felt desirable and also possible that the provisions of the Federal seed law might be waived or regulations modified in the case of kudzu seed.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 28, 1941, the desirability of reaching the national food goals (IIIB28) in the Tennessee Valley without reducing the trend toward reduction in acreage of row crops and corresponding increase in pastures and meadows, was discussed (Proc. XVII, 3-9). In this connection, a letter (IVB28.1) dated October 14, 1941, from Chairman Lilienthal to the Secretary of Agriculture, and reply, dated October 23, 1941, from the Under Secretary of Agriculture Appleby, to Mr. Lilienthal, was presented (Proc. XVII, 4-8). Mr. Lilienthal states (Proc. XVII, 4):

We are informed that it is proposed to obtain the increased production of livestock and livestock products in the Tennessee Valley States largely by a substantial increase in the acreage of corn and other clean cultivated crops. While this evidently is one method of obtaining the desired increases, we believe that a far more effective method in the Tennessee Valley would be to obtain the desired increases by expanding the acreage, production, and yield of pastures and meadows.

In his reply (IVB28.1), the Under Secretary states (Proc. XVII, 7):

The relatively small increase in corn acreage and other clean-tilled crops will probably take place in bottom lands and other level areas. If this expansion is accompanied by winter cover cropping and other conservation practices, such as crop rotation, contouring, and terracing, where needed, there is little possibility of endangering the State's ability to make its maximum contribution to the defense program.

The Conference adopted a statement by the Correlating Committee (IVB28.1), which included the following (XVII, 8-9):

Most of the State representatives agreed that the production goals for 1942 in the Valley States could be reached without jeopardizing the progress so far made in conservation farming. In the discussion it was pointed out that the test-demonstration and other action programs already had reduced corn acreage while increasing the production of animals and animal products, and that the new goal of 80,000 more acres of corn in the Valley might put corn back on steeper eroding lands.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB10. Crops -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 28, 1941, Dean Schaub discussed (Proc. XVII, 11) technical studies made by the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station on forest water problems and the cooperation of the North Carolina Experiment Station in seeding lespedeza on a portion of their experimental area in order to determine effects on infiltration.

At the meeting of the Conference on March 3, 1942, it was stated (Proc. XVIII, 6) that, in general, the AAA is in accord with the State college program. It was pointed out, however, that the AAA had started a campaign to grow long-staple cotton in Tennessee. This action disregarded the previous cotton agreement and also the accumulated farmer and experiment station experience.

It was stated (Proc. XVIII, 9) that there must be some sacrifice of conservation during war, but it should be held to the lowest possible point. Soybeans permit erosion but must be grown and, therefore, should be restricted to the more level land. Peanuts must also be grown for oil and, in some States, will occupy a large percentage of the arable land. If well fertilized and followed by cover crops, soil losses will be minimized. Mr. McAmis stated (Proc. XVIII, 11) that the Authority would prefer no increase in row crops in the Valley area, especially in the upper part where steep slopes are common and on streams which do not drain into water-retaining reservoirs.

EDUCATION

IIIB11. Education

At the meeting of the Conference on December 12, 1935, methods for acquainting the public with the scope and objectives of the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley were discussed (Proc. V, 9-10).

Drinkard. The TVA program and objectives should be kept before all farmer organizations, but the interest of all the people is superior to that of any one group.

. . .

Duncan. Papers published by farmer organizations will help carry the information.

McAmis. Play up what is being done and its relation to land conservation, including nitrogen from legumes. Agriculture must benefit from these processes and products.

. . .

Schaub. The TVA might well invite national and State farmer organizations, as well as organizations not affiliated with the nationals, to visit the TVA and become acquainted with its program and objectives. The Tennessee Valley States should be covered first and then those outside its area.

. . .

Hutcheson. Better for the State organizations to visit
(T.B.) experiments in their own States first before visiting TVA. This would bring representatives of all organizations together. Only small groups should visit TVA.

McAmis. Preferable to bringing representatives of several States at one time, but not too many people, and prepared for in advance. Necessary to teach farmers the value of high analysis fertilizer and the savings in freight, bags, et cetera.

Methods of handling information were also discussed (Proc. V, 13-14):

Hutcheson. Areal supervisors should be brought together
(T.B.) to discuss their program and to visit TVA even before any county or community leaders are brought to TVA. Move that the Correlating Committee consider the matter and discuss it with TVA.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB11. Education -Continued

McAmis. The Office of Information of the TVA is well organized but wishes to work in complete cooperation with the State informational agencies.

Sturdevant. Great caution needed to keep releases within safe limits. All released material should stick to accomplished and demonstrated fact, and avoid prophecy or the use of the future tense.

McAmis. Now that results are becoming available from field tests, it is highly desirable that they be presented from the standpoint of the TVA-State program.

Cooper. It is desirable that the college editors, including special station and extension editors, be invited to visit Muscle Shoals to see the processes and products and have a first-hand opportunity to learn of objectives and activities.

. . .

Sturdevant. The record of experiments conducted and results obtained by States is desired in order to keep him informed. Agreeable to the TVA that the information be released through the State colleges.

At the meeting of the Conference on February 6, 1937, a conference for educational purposes was proposed (Proc. VII, 4). Dean Cooper suggested . . . another conference for men who actually handle the educational program . . . Mr. McAmis suggested that the Coordinating Committee make the necessary arrangements . . . if it is agreed that all seven States signatory to the TVA contract should be invited to be present.

At its meeting on July 10, 1937, the Conference adopted a motion (Proc. VIII, 6), by Director Winters, that the State supervisors of soil survey in the Valley States prepare a report showing the benefits which the survey (IIIB34.9) has contributed, or may contribute, to the cooperative program of watershed protection conducted by these States and the Tennessee Valley Authority and that these reports be submitted to Mr. Moon for use in assembling a composite report for the cooperating agencies, provided further that the State supervisors first submit their reports to the directors of their respective experiment stations for consideration and approval.

The chairman asked (Proc. VIII, 6) whether it was desired to discuss whether the time was right for an advance in educating farmers on the value of high-analysis fertilizer . . . Fees probably are not important in the problem. An educational campaign for high-analysis goods,

EDUCATION

IIIB11. Education -Continued

however, would draw fire from the fertilizer trade. The best plan is to advocate the use of the elements needed. This permits advocating concentrates.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 25, 1938, reference was made to the area test-demonstration work in the Wheat Community in Tennessee (Proc. X, 7). The work is accomplished through promoting a soil-conservation program and developing community pride in the homes and their surroundings. Much of the value of community effort in such a program lies in the people's knowing what they are doing and where they are going. . . . The facts demonstrated at Wheat Community will be taught in the school there.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 4, 1938, the general consensus was (Proc. XI, 8) that the visits of farmers to test-demonstration farms (IIIB38) was the best method of selling results. This covers visits to the local or community test-demonstration farms and county tours of farmers to many or all such farms in a county.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 4, 1939, Director Brown suggested (Proc. XII, 7) that there has been too much delay in getting out our results: (1) in order to get good practices out to the people, and (2) to weave in the fact that this is not a special grass or legume or pasture or phosphate program, but a land-use program. Also, by preparing proper publicity matter, it should be possible to avoid much expensive correspondence. Likewise, we should quit talking about what ought to be done and begin talking about what has been accomplished. Director Brehm suggested that we should emphasize the program, rather than the individual or agency who promotes it. The people see their part but not the whole program. We must remember that the farmer is interested first in his farm and next in somebody else's farm. He felt further that in preparing publicity material a summary of the important things should be placed at the beginning because editors often cut severely and are most likely to take what comes first if it looks interesting and important. Mr. McLeod stated that there had been no systematic attempt to publicize the test demonstrations (IIIB38) yet, but that much material, besides farm records, had been accumulated, and that there was also the broader feature of getting publicity material for effect on people in the whole United States. Mr. McAmis felt that there should be developed some way to dramatize the test-demonstration program effectively through the use of amply illustrated material.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1939, in a discussion of tours and visits to test-demonstration farms, it was pointed out (Proc. XIII, 7) that most tours are taken by the test-demonstration farmers themselves, and the problem is to get nondemonstration farmers interested. Large groups are considered not practicable. They learn little and are likely to acquire some misinformation. More test-demonstration farms and fewer persons per visit are held to be desirable.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIIB11. Education -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1940, the Committee on Measuring Effectiveness of Extension Teaching in the Cooperative Program (IIIB3.21) submitted its report (Proc. XIV, 4). Among other recommendations, the report (IVB11.1) proposed (Proc. XIV, 5):

That each State proceed as it sees fit to record the changes that have occurred on unit test-demonstration farms to date; that this record be supplemented by some measure of the effect on other farms in the community, the county, and the State; and that this report be prepared within a reasonable time and submitted to the extension committee and the Tennessee Valley Authority by the respective States (IIIB38).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1940, the importance of getting each test-demonstration farmer to keep complete records was stressed (Proc. XV, 6). . . . The Belfast Mills demonstration area is an illustration of the fact that extension teaching alone fails to put an idea over but with demonstration added, success is attained. It gives opportunity for community use of planning, and results in organizing the whole county as a planning area.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1944, the question of establishing a regional distribution center for educational films was discussed (Proc. XXII, 8, 9, app. 9-10).

Brown. We have been doing some work along the lines of visual education and, so far, we are pleased with the results and feel that the method has great possibilities. . . . I believe that the production and use of educational films will serve as a most important means for unifying the regional agricultural program.

. . .

McAmis. . . . My suggestion is that the effectiveness of this medium of presentation be first tested in the several States and then that a way be worked out to handle the preparation and distribution of the films.

Director Davis has advanced a similar proposal relating to the employment of our educational techniques. His suggestion relates to the establishment of a monthly publication (IIIB30) to serve as a medium for the presentation of materials and the discussion of problems relating specifically to the agricultural program of the Tennessee Valley.

. . .

Cooper. Without objection, the problems of handling the matter of educational films and of undertaking a monthly

EDUCATION

IIIB11. Education -Continued

Cooper. publication (IIIB30) are referred to the Committee on Extension (IIIB3.16) for consideration and recommendations to the Conference.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1944, George Scarseth, Director of Research, American Farm Research Association, in his address to the Conference, said (Proc. XXII, app. 28):

Our greatest bottleneck to get adequate fertilizers used will be one of education. It is to the well-being of the people of our Nation to help provide such aid as may be necessary to educate the farmers of America to use this material in the way it should be used. The problem is so gigantic that it necessitates Nation-wide aid. I can anticipate an accompanying legislative effort to get an appropriation for the land-grant colleges for a sum of money to pay for the phosphate and potash used in demonstrations as well as to pay for the educational effort for getting it out to the farmer.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the Committee on Extension, in its report, said (Proc. XXIII, app. 29):

The Committee endorses the recommendation originally made by Director Walter S. Brown for the production and use of moving picture films on a regional basis. The Committee on Extension recommends that it be authorized to present, at the next meeting of the Valley-States Conference, a plan and procedure for producing films in the Tennessee Valley region, and also for the circulation and use of such films. The aim of the committee will be to obtain funds from the General Education Board or the Rockefeller Foundation sufficient to initiate the work and to continue it for perhaps three years, with the expectation that in this interval the system will be sufficiently established to maintain itself on a self-supporting basis.

The Conference accepted the recommendation (Proc. XXIII, 24).

The Committee on Extension, in its report, also stated (Proc. XXIII, app. 29):

The committee recommends that the proposal to establish a monthly publication for the Tennessee Valley be continued as unfinished business, in view of (1) the current paper shortage, and (2) the probable lack of available editorial personnel. It is the intention of the committee to give this proposal further consideration at an appropriate time and to submit recommendations to the Conference on it.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB11. Education -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report, stated (Proc. XXIII, app. 27-28):

As a basis for more specific recommendations, the committee, through its correlator, will make a preliminary survey of the Valley States land-grant colleges for the purpose of assembling information regarding:

The number of personnel and amount of time devoted to extension, research and teaching in relation to cooperatives (IIIB7.4).

Courses offered in resident teaching and training of association personnel, present and prospective (IIIB4.7).

Research projects, which in the minds of the institutions, are desirable to be undertaken.

A statement prepared by Mr. W. M. Landess, Department of Agricultural Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, summarizes the steps leading toward the formation of the Southern Film Production Service (Proc. XXIII, app. 31-33).

At the meeting of the Committee on Film Production Service (IIIB3.18) March 20, 1945, it was agreed (Proc. XXIII, app. 36):

1. The proposal be submitted to a foundation for tentative approval. It was estimated that a budget of \$40,000 would be needed to place the service in operation, of which \$35,000 would be used as a revolving fund, and \$5,000 for capital equipment.
2. Upon tentative approval of this proposal by a foundation, a meeting be called of representatives from State agencies in Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi who would be involved in the production of such films. If the proposal met with the approval of this group, the following steps would be taken:
 - a. An executive committee would be selected, based on one representative from each type of agency--agricultural extension, conservation, health, power, planning, and education. This committee would be the governing body of the film service.
 - b. The executive committee would determine the location of the film service. If the service is to be attached to an educational institution, the executive committee would select the institution to which sponsorship of the service would be offered.
 - c. The executive committee would determine other major points of setting the service into action.

EDUCATION

IIIB11. Education -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, in its report, stated (Proc. XXIV, 57):

At our committee meeting yesterday, we drafted the following recommendation:

In reference to the composition of the proposed advisory committee, this committee recommends that the advisory committee be comprised of one representative from each State and one representative of each type of participating regional and State agency; provided, first, that a State representative may not also serve as a representative for a type of agency; and provided, second, that State representatives be apportioned in an equitable manner as to types of agency affiliation.

The following resolution is also included in the report of the committee (Proc. XXIV, 58):

Resolved, That this Conference endorses the general principle of organization presented by the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, and the proposed procedure for developing a detailed plan of organization, as a basis for formal application to the General Education Board, as announced for the meeting on Southern Film Production Service on October 24, 1945, in Knoxville; and

That this Conference endorses the proposed application to the General Education Board for a grant of \$40,000 for the establishment of a Southern Film Production Service; and

That this Conference recommends to each of its constituent regional and State agencies full cooperation with and support of the proposed service, including maximum possible patronage, in order to insure success of the enterprise.

The Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching reported on the proposed monthly publication (IIIB30) of the Tennessee Valley region, as follows (Proc. XXIV, 58):

The committee recommends that the correlator or acting correlator of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching be requested to explore the feasibility of the proposed publication, and, through conferences with officials of appropriate agencies, develop definite plans and proposals for the establishment of such a publication at the earliest practicable date; such plan and procedure to be submitted to the committee for consideration as a basis for specific recommendations to the Conference at its next meeting.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB11. Education -Continued

The committee also reported on the proposed evaluation of the unit test-demonstration farm (IIIB38) as an extension tool, as follows (Proc. XXIV, 58):

At its meeting in Atlanta on April 3, 1945, the Conference agreed (Proc. XXIII, 25) to a proposal of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching that each State proceed with this evaluation and submit to the committee, prior to the next meeting of the Conference, a report on its findings.

Five States have submitted reports: Mississippi, Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee, and North Carolina (IVB38.6-10). As these reports are rather lengthy and contain a good deal of repetition, I won't read them at this time. The State reports will be made available to all concerned; they are to be sent out by the executive secretary of the Conference. (See, also, IVB38.11.)

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the Committee on Cooperatives reported as follows (Proc. XXIV, 67):

The last report of the committee to the Conference on April 3, 1945, indicated that the committee, through its correlator, would make a preliminary survey of the Valley States land-grant colleges for the purpose of assembling information regarding the program of each college as it relates to farmer cooperatives, including research, extension, and teaching (IIIB7.4). During May and June, the correlator made a visit to each of the colleges for the additional information desired. A preliminary draft report on the survey (IVB7.5) was presented to the committee at its meeting in Birmingham on July 6, 1945. On instructions of the committee, copies were mailed to each of the colleges with the request that the college Committee on Tennessee Valley Program (IIIB3.46) examine it for accuracy and completeness and submit any additional information which was felt should be included in the final report. This committee reviewed and adopted the report at its meeting yesterday.

A condensed summary of this report is included in the proceedings (XXIV, 67).

There was some discussion of this report, as follows (Proc. XXIV, 21):

Jones. Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the committee's report.

Davis. I second the motion.

Cooper. Is there any discussion?

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IIIB11. Education -Continued

Baver. I think the report is very good as a whole, but I am not sure the phraseology employed is exactly what the committee wants to say in talking about the teaching program. Our particular staff will be glad to discuss ways and means, but I don't think we want to get too close to anything like standardization in the educational field. I believe the objectives of the Committee on Cooperatives could be achieved without getting into these rather controversial aspects.

Brehm. What specific matter are you referring to?

Baver. What is the object of this committee in preparing a pattern of what we are going to teach in our schools?

Brehm. I think what the committee is referring to are courses which will train prospective workers in cooperation.

Drinkard. The committee had in mind that in this region there is not enough educational research or extension work on farmers' cooperatives. We feel that if this area is to be developed as it could and should be, the people must realize the necessity for giving more and more attention to cooperative marketing and buying.

Salter. The committee is not making any recommendations regarding the teaching program other than suggesting that the teachers themselves get together for consultation on methods of teaching and training, with a view toward improvement of the teaching program.

Cooper. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was agreed to.

Dean Thomas Cooper, in a statement to the Conference, said (Proc. XXIV, 43):

There would appear to be great values in encouraging familiarity on the part of our resident teaching staffs with the Valley Cooperative program . . .

. . . In the same connection, much can be accomplished in more fully acquainting the various branches of our extension personnel either with the content of the Valley agricultural program, or with its application in the individual State . . .

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB11. Education -Continued

. . . Lastly, there is the question of information in the more restricted sense. I have no doubt that much more can be done by the colleges along the lines of general publicity on the cooperative program than is now being accomplished, regarding the important part that the Tennessee Valley Authority plays in it and the successful outcome that is taking place.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, in its report, stated (Proc. XXV, 58-59):

The committee is now able to report that the Southern Educational Film Production Service has been established.

You will be interested to know that a formal application was made to the General Education Board for a grant of \$40,000 for the establishment of this service. The Administrative Board has been formally established and consists of the following members:

W. J. McGlothlin, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee, Chairman
 Walter S. Brown, Agricultural Extension Service, Athens, Georgia, Vice-Chairman
 Felix A. Grisette, Managing Director, North Carolina State Planning Board, Raleigh, North Carolina, Treasurer
 Thomas A. Ford, Editor of Publications, State Department of Conservation, Montgomery, Alabama
 R. E. Jagers, State Department of Education, Lexington, Kentucky
 Normer Gill, State Department of Education, Jackson Mississippi
 T. W. Morgan, Agricultural Extension Service, Clemson College, Clemson, South Carolina
 *Colin English, Superintendent of Public Instruction, State Department of Public Instruction, Tallahassee, Florida
 E. C. McReynolds, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee
 James W. Brown, State Board of Education, Richmond, Virginia
 Lamar Dodd, Dean of Fine Arts, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia

*not confirmed

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IIIB11. Education -Continued

At its meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, on February 7, the Board voted to change its name from "Administrative Board" to "Board of Directors," in order to conform to the charter application provisions.

By vote of the Board on February 7, the University of Georgia was unanimously selected as headquarters for the Service.

At its meeting in Athens, Georgia, on March 4, the Board of Directors selected Mr. Nicholas C. Read as director for the production unit of the Service. Mr. Read is now completing a film on UNRRA in Greece, and will be able to report for work on May 1. Mr. Read was born and reared in North Alabama, and is a graduate of the University of North Carolina. He has had experience as Assistant Film Librarian of Paramount News, has worked with the visual education service of the University of Minnesota, and has produced films for the National Film Board of Canada for the past five years. During this time, he has had experience on all phases of motion picture production, acting as script writer, film editor, cameraman, director, and producer. Mr. Read appears to be a highly competent, well-trained man, interested in the south, and fully sympathetic with the problems of the Film Service.

The production unit will be attached to the University of Georgia, reporting directly to the president of the institution. President Caldwell will sign the contract between the Service and the institution. When that step has been completed, the Board of Directors will be in a position to inform the General Education Board that it is ready to receive the money, since the Service was incorporated in the State of Tennessee on February 20, and is now a legally constituted entity. Further steps on staffing the unit will await Mr. Read's assumption of his duties at the university.

Director Davis, Chairman of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, presented the following motion, which was adopted by the Conference (Proc. XXV, 21):

Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that this Service is now a going concern, I move that the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching be relieved of further responsibility on this assignment.

The Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching submitted recommendations regarding a publication (IIIB30) for the Tennessee Valley region (Proc. XXV, 59-60).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching presented statements made by E. H. White, Chief, Test and Demonstration Staff, Agricultural Relations

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB11. Education -Continued

Department, Tennessee Valley Authority, in regard to the use of test-demonstration farms (IIIB38) as an educational medium by schools (Proc. XXV, 61-65).

Mr. White's statement said in part (Proc. XXV, 62-63):

Certain promising counties in each of the Valley States should mutually be agreed upon by agricultural and educational agencies and special assistance given by State representatives of such agencies and by representatives of TVA in the development of a cooperative program for adequate use of test-demonstration farms for general educational purposes.

Such emphasis on certain designated counties should not, however, limit or hamper activities in other counties where interest exists and where State and local agencies see opportunity for cooperation.

In an oral statement at the Conference on this subject, Mr. White said (Proc. XXV, 63):

In a program of regional development the TVA must recognize that sustained educational guidance in the utilization of resource material must involve those educational agencies which deal with the maximum number of people. It is becoming generally recognized that the unit and area test-demonstration farms are a very effective source of resource education, and the problem of how the information developed on these farms can be integrated into the educational structure of the community is not one easy of solution. It is evidently more significant that the people of the community, whether rural or urban, know that all soil is the source of life rather than that "all Gaul is divided into three parts." To date no individual or group of individuals has been able to establish a pattern through which the maximum use can be made of the potential resource educational material being developed on the test-demonstration farms.

The Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, in its report, submitted a statement by Mr. L. G. Allbaugh (Proc. XXV, 66-68), entitled "Procedure for Broadening the Scope of the Cooperative Agricultural Program in the Tennessee Valley"(IVB38.14). After raising a question as to whether the "whole farm" approach in the cooperative agricultural program is being effectively utilized to achieve certain enumerated objectives (IIIB14) in the agricultural field, Mr. Allbaugh states (Proc. XXV, 67):

Because of the complexity of farming, it should be recognized that for the above suggestions to have greatest application, the "test and demonstration activities should be conducted on farms which truly represent a cross-section of the farms of

EDUCATION

IIIB11. Education -Continued

an area or county as to: size of farm, tenure, soil resources, capital and credit resources, types of farming, age and education of operator, and family status."

It is self-evident that only to the degree that these activities are carried on by enough farms to truly represent a cross-section (and not an average) of the farms and farm families of an area or county can they be used for all the purposes suggested above. However, they are useful in the solution of problems for the conditions which they do represent.

The committee on Cooperatives, in its report, states (Proc. XXV, 70-72):

A summary of the report of the survey of the Valley States land-grant colleges regarding their program as related to farmers cooperatives was presented to and approved by the Conference at its last meeting.

At the meeting of the Committee on Cooperatives on January 31, a summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the report (IVB7.6) was presented to the committee by Mr. Clement, and adopted, as follows:

Conclusions and Recommendations

On the basis of information presented by representatives of the land-grant colleges and opinions expressed by a number of these representatives, a number of rather definite conclusions and recommendations may be made. While not all of these are applicable to the same extent in all of the Valley States, it is suggested that the appropriate division of each institution examine carefully the recommendations to determine how they might be made most effective.

1. In view of the importance of cooperative education, it is essential that every student who plans to be related to agriculture should have a general course in cooperation.
2. Since the agricultural workers on both the State and county levels are for the most part trained in the land-grant college, and since these workers have a major influence in the organization and development of cooperatives--and, in fact, to do their own job--it is highly desirable that every student who is apt to become an extension economist, marketing specialist, county agent, or teacher of vocational agriculture should receive at least one basic course in the fundamentals or agricultural cooperation. At the

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB11. Education -Continued

present time, all of the Valley States land-grant colleges offer one such course, but the requirements, which vary among States, are not such as will assure that all of the students entering these positions will have a basic understanding of farmers' cooperatives. It is recommended that consideration be given by each of the institutions to including at least one course in agricultural cooperation as a required course.

3. With the view of increasing the effectiveness of courses in agricultural cooperation, it is recommended that: (a) Instructors of these courses in the several Valley States land-grant colleges meet at least once each year in conference, for the purpose of discussing and exchanging methods and subject matter; and (b) that each instructor in such courses be allowed to engage in research in that field for a portion of each year; and (c) that instructors in agricultural cooperation keep in touch with the American Institute of Cooperation as a clearinghouse for ideas and information in teaching these courses.
4. To supplement the training provided in college courses and to prepare them better for positions with farmers' cooperatives, it is recommended that arrangements be made with cooperative associations to offer a period of apprentice training for interested students.
5. The institutions can aid the development of effective farmers' cooperatives by providing short courses, or institutes for extension workers, teachers of vocational agriculture, and employees of farmers' cooperatives. Despite the fact that many of these individuals may have had only limited training in agricultural cooperation, their position is such that they inevitably influence the development of cooperative undertakings. In meeting this situation, Virginia Polytechnic Institute has made considerable progress in providing such "in-service" training. Also, one or two other States have made beginnings along this line by arranging for one- and two-day conferences for extension and cooperative personnel.
6. It is generally agreed that considerably more research is needed to guide more effectively the organization, development, and expansion of cooperative enterprises in the Valley areas of each State. The experiment stations of some States have indicated that they are unable to conduct, with available personnel and funds, the

EDUCATION

IIIB11. Education -Continued

research needed in the Valley counties because of the greater pressure from other areas. In view of the special agricultural programs being carried on in the Valley, there appears to be an urgent need for each of the seven States to employ or designate at least one additional person who would devote his efforts primarily to problems of farmers' cooperatives in the Valley area of the State, making such economic surveys as may be needed, facilitating arrangements for necessary research, and following through with developmental activities. In recognition of this need, Georgia has taken steps to provide such a man, and two other States have indicated intentions to do so.

This recommendation is in line with the recent decision of the Valley-States Conference.

7. It is recommended that under the sponsorship of the Committee on Cooperatives, arrangements be made for a meeting of special personnel assigned to work with the farmer cooperatives in the Valley region of each State, together with representatives of TVA, and any additional personnel which the colleges may designate, for the purpose of discussing methods of accomplishing the objectives in each State and coordinating the program in the several States.

The following motion was adopted by the committee: "That this committee accept the report submitted by the correlator, subject to such minor amendments in phrasing and content as may be indicated by the discussion here and to such editorial changes as may be designed to clarify and improve the presentation in the text; provided that approval of this committee be contingent upon receipt of approval from the cooperating institutions with reference to those aspects of the report that relate to their specific institutions."

The report of the Committee on Cooperatives was adopted by the Conference (Proc. XXV, 26).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Committee on Cooperatives reported on the survey of the Valley States land-grant colleges regarding their programs as related to farmers' cooperatives, as follows (Proc. XXVI, 61):

The report on the survey (IVB7.7) has been issued by the Correlating Committee in preliminary form. In view of the many changes which have taken place in the colleges since the survey was made, our committee has requested its correlator to assemble the information necessary to bring the data up to date for publication as a final report.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB11. Education -Continued

The Correlating Committee reported on the proper use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools, as follows (Proc. XXVI, 39):

On May 14, Director Davis, chairman of the Committee on Extension and Resident Teaching, wrote the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee in further reference to this topic. In this letter, Director Davis says, in part: "It seems to me that we should have action on this by the Correlating Committee before our committee starts work. I am asking this because it would be unfortunate for our committee to spend considerable time and then have it referred to the Correlating Committee."

In compliance with Director Davis' suggestion, the matter was presented to the Correlating Committee at its meeting on July 1. The committee agreed that the proposal to facilitate increased use of test-demonstration farms as an educational medium by schools is in furtherance of the educational objectives of the test-demonstration program and should be encouraged in all appropriate ways (IIIB38 and IVB38.13).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, the Committee on Cooperatives, in its report, stated (Proc. XXVII, 62):

At its meeting in Biloxi, Mississippi, in October 1946, the committee instructed its correlator to revise and bring up to date the report entitled "Programs of the Land-Grant Colleges Relating to Cooperatives in the Tennessee Valley." Subsequent to this instruction it was learned that the American Institute of Cooperation was planning to make a similar survey of all land-grant colleges in the United States. A conference was held between the correlator and a representative of the institute, and it was agreed that the institute would include the land-grant colleges of the Valley States in its survey, supplying the correlator with information pertaining to the Valley States. The results of the survey have been made available to the correlator, and the report is being revised on the basis of the recent data supplied. After the revision has been completed, the report will be presented to the Conference.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, Messrs. White, McAmis, and Chandler made statements to the Conference in regard to the work of the Southern Educational Film Production Service (Proc. XXX, 20-26). The possible contribution of the Film Production Service to the development and understanding of the regional agricultural program was stressed by Mr. Chandler (Proc. XXX, 24).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, Director Davis presented a statement submitted by Director Walter S. Brown. In the statement presented to the Conference by Director Davis, Director Brown says: "I believe that the production of a Valley-wide moving picture,

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IIIIB11. Education -Continued

dealing with the fundamental agricultural problems, would provide the beginning for a real, genuine program for agriculture, and I am sure such an assignment for the Southern Film Production Service would give it a new concept of its possibilities as an educational source" (Proc. XXXI, 40).

Representatives of the State colleges from Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Virginia expressed definite interest in participating in the suggested regional movie (p. 44).

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DIGEST BY TOPICS

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

IIIB12. Executive Secretary

At the meeting of the Conference on December 12, 1935, Carleton R. Ball, Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee, was elected secretary of the Conference (Proc. V, 1).

It seemed to be agreed that only cooperative projects in the Tennessee Valley are considered by the Correlating Committee (p. 3); and that it seems best to send projects direct to the TVA representative on the Correlating Committee, who would then supply copies to the executive secretary of the committee (p. 4).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 25, 1938, Carleton R. Ball, Executive Secretary of the Correlating Committee, was made secretary of the Conference (Proc. X, 3).

At its meeting on April 3, 1944, the Conference adopted the following recommendation (Proc. XXI, 13) of the Correlating Committee with respect to handling of proposals (IIIB29.2). The proposal will be referred to the executive secretary, who, if he deems the proposal to be clearly in accord with the established policies under the Memorandum of Understanding and to be procedurally and methodologically adapted to the furthering of the agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley, and after securing such administrative and technical advice as he may deem appropriate in arriving at these determinations, may clear the proposal on behalf of the Correlating Committee.

The Conference also adopted the following recommendation of the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXI, 15-16):

That the executive secretary shall serve as secretary of each standing committee (IIIB3.72) of the Conference; that it is recommended that he be requested to serve, also, as secretary of such special committees as may from time to time be established by any of the participating agencies in conjunction with the carrying out of any joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding.

At its meeting on October 3, 1944, the Conference adopted a recommendation of the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXII, appendix 12):

That the Correlating Committee be authorized to employ a statistical assistant (approximate grade, P-2, \$2600) to serve on the staff of the executive secretary, subject to administrative arrangements for payment of salary and expenses of this employee in accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding relating to compensation of the executive secretary.

The Conference adopted recommendations of the Committee on Organization, relating to the functions of the executive secretary, as follows (Proc. XXII, 17-19):

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB12. Executive Secretary -Continued

1. That correlators of standing committees are to work in effective relationship to the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee.
2. That recommendations of correlators regarding proposals or projects should route through the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee to the appropriate standing committee of the Valley-States Conference, and from that committee, through the executive secretary, to the Correlating Committee, for consideration and recommendations to the Valley-States Conference.
3. That interpretation and presentation of the results of cooperative projects made by correlators be routed through the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee for appropriate clearance.
4. That the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee may (a) at the invitation of appropriate administrative officials of the cooperating State institutions participate in discussions of the program of work of the State contact officer, and (b) request the appropriate administrative officers of the cooperating State institutions to authorize the State contact officer to attend joint meetings, arranged for by the executive secretary, and presided over by him.

At its meeting on October 2, 1946, the Conference adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Organization (Proc. XXVI, 11) that each standing committee of the Conference, with the exception of the Committee on Organization, hold a regular meeting once a year in conformity with a schedule to be worked out by the executive secretary of the Correlating Committee which will enable him to attend and participate in the meeting of each committee.

The Conference also adopted a proposal (Proc. XXVI, 12) submitted by the Committee on Organization, as follows (Proc. XXVI, 52):

In order to facilitate correlation of work on the joint program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley, the Correlating Committee voted to designate its executive secretary as a member ex officio of standing committees of the Valley-States Conference and to request the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint the executive secretary as an advisory member of the State USDA Councils in each of the Tennessee Valley States.

The Conference adopted (Proc. XXVI, 9) a statement of the Correlating Committee relating to the U. S. Department of Agriculture (Proc. XXVI, 42):

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

IIIB12. Executive Secretary -Continued

It was further agreed that the departmental representative on the Correlating Committee be authorized to request the executive secretary to issue invitations to officials of the Department who are not members of the Conference (IIIB23), when it is anticipated that matters with which these officials are particularly conversant are to be discussed.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee, in its report, referred to the question of correlating the work of the standing committees of the Conference. The committee stated (Proc. XXVIII, 47):

By the designation of its executive secretary as a member and secretary ex officio of the various standing committees (IIIB3.72), it is believed that correlation of the work of these committees can be effected.

Dean Frank J. Welch, in reviewing the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding (IIIB24), stated (Proc. XXVIII, 65):

As a device, or mechanism, for facilitating the development of such a coordinated program in the Tennessee Valley, provision was made . . . for the establishment of a Correlating Committee of three members and an executive secretary.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, the Correlating Committee presented a proposed statement (IVB14.27) on agricultural program correlation in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXX, 56-8) in which it was suggested that meetings of contact officers (IIIB6.1) with the executive secretary, previously proposed and authorized by the Conference, will be inaugurated, provided that the recommendation of the committee with regard to the appointment of contact officers in the several colleges is carried out (Proc. XXX, 58-10).

In the same statement, it was proposed that the executive secretary be authorized to arrange, subject to appropriate administrative clearance in each instance, for meetings with the Correlating Committee or its executive secretary, of field personnel directly working on the unified agricultural program, such as district supervisors, assistant county agents, etc. Such meetings, of course, must rigidly avoid, either in purpose or effect, any definitive action involving administrative policy, procedure, or method, whether in effect or proposed. All questions must be handled strictly for purposes of discussion and information, and any actions taken must be purely advisory to the Correlating Committee. Such suggestions as the Correlating Committee may deem to have merit may be submitted by the committee to the principals through appropriate channels (Proc. XXX, 59-11).

In the same proposed statement, the duties of the executive secretary are described, as follows:

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB12. Executive Secretary -Continued

The general function of the executive secretary is to act pursuant to policies of the committee, to correlate the activities of the parties to the Memorandum in developing and carrying out a unified agricultural program in the Tennessee Valley. The executive secretary keeps the official proceedings, records, correspondence, and materials of the committee, and maintains an office for the transaction of the committee's business. He undertakes such additional duties and responsibilities as the committee may authorize or direct (Proc. XXX, 62-14).

In the same proposed statement, it is provided (Proc. XXX, 68-20):

The executive secretary of the Correlating Committee shall serve as secretary of each standing committee of the Valley Conference. The secretary shall be the custodian of the official correspondence, papers, reports, and records of each standing committee of the Conference. He shall issue calls for the regular meetings of each standing committee and for such special meetings as a committee or its chairman may authorize, stating the time and place fixed for the meeting, and listing the subjects to be discussed.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, a proposal of the Committee on Agricultural Program Correlation in the Tennessee Valley (IIIB3.7) was amended and adopted as follows (Proc. XXXI, 4):

The executive secretary of the Correlating Committee serves as the secretary of each standing committee (IIIB3.72) and will issue notices of meetings as the chairman may direct. He shall, upon request, assist in the correlation of the work of the various standing committees; shall be the custodian of an official record of each standing committee; and shall have the privilege of the floor on such committees for the purpose of presenting matters related to the performance of these functions.

FAMILY

IIIB13. Family

At the meeting of the Conference on December 12, 1935, reference was made to the problems of relocating dispossed farm families in reservoir areas (Proc. V, 4):

- McAmis. It is difficult to understand the magnitude of the land program and problem. For instance, the reservoir area above Pickwick Dam is in three States. Similar conditions exist at Chickamauga Dam. The problems include soil survey, relocation of dispossed farmers and transfer of their base acreage to new locations, all of which make studies of the land problem necessary.
- Stuckey. Transfer of the base acreage is very important.
- Hutcheson. Cooperation was effected with the Resettlement (J.R.) Administration in relocating families obliged to vacate farms in Shenandoah National Park.

Resettlement problems were also discussed (Proc. V, 7-8):

- McAmis. The TVA hopes for the same cooperation in its problems of relocation and settlement as it receives in other fields. It should either deal directly and separately with the Resettlement Administration or tie that agency into the general land program (IIIB14).
- Hutcheson. The Resettlement Administration should have a (J.R.) signed agreement with the State colleges.
- McAmis. Families relocated by the Resettlement Administration should enter into the community fertilizer demonstration association and be treated like other families already resident.
- Roberts. If they will not join such associations, they should not receive fertilizer. (There was general approval of this statement.)
- Brown. The Resettlement Administration has about 300 families on one Georgia project. How can they get phosphate fertilizer?
- Cooper. A little phosphate fertilizer is no great help to them. They must have fuller help.
- Warburton. Are resettlement families suitable for conducting fertilizer tests? Can TVA legally use its fertilizer for such families in view of other needs?

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB13. Family -Continued

- Roberts. Such groups will not keep the necessary records.
- McAmis. Phosphate value is not yet fully proved in all areas.
- Hutcheson. Officials must decide if any group is responsible.
(T.B.)
- McLeod. One resettled group is keeping good records.
- Cooper. It was first held in this Conference that the director should decide. Now it is questioned.
- McLeod. Resettled families should be treated just as any other persons. This applies also to those rehabilitated in place.
- Hutcheson. If any resettlement group has a project, let them
(T. B.) submit it to the college.
- Roberts. If some in a resettled group get phosphate and others do not, there will be trouble. Selections of those to be furnished fertilizer should be made by the association, with the county agent's approval.
- McAmis. TVA would expect applications to be approved by the extension service.
- Cooper. It looks like a situation with plenty of fire in it.
- Hutcheson. When men are selected by the associations, others
(T.B.) seldom complain. Rarely someone declines to accept.

Dr. Carleton R. Ball stated (Proc. V, 12):

In Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi the dairy and animal husbandry men estimate that not more than 25 to 50 percent of the population has an adequate milk supply for the nutritional needs of children. This should indicate a desirable expansion of the livestock industry coordinate with the programs for expansion of pasture and hay crops.

At the meeting of the Conference on July 10, 1937, it was reported (Proc. VIII, 8) that farmers are realizing that they cannot purchase land at the prices received for their farms. Some petitions are now being circulated by the farmers against building dams and inundating farm lands. Some 500,000 or 600,000 acres are already affected in the Valley. Some compensating areas will be reclaimed. The problem of relocating the dispossessed farmers is acute. More facts are needed regarding these lands. Facts now available are in State files. The Authority has responsibility for this problem and is giving thought to it.

FAMILY

IIIB13. Family -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on November 3, 1937, Mr. McAmis raised the question (Proc. IX, 5) of the problems involved in the relocation of families displaced through the purchase of their farms for reservoir sites in the States of Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee. A committee (IIIB3.33) was appointed to consider the relationships and responsibilities of the States and the TVA in this connection and the function and procedures of each agency in removing the final families from each reservoir area.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 25, 1938, Director Hutcheson, of Virginia, reported (Proc. X, 6) that it is not possible to measure correctly the effects of increased use of phosphates on income, but such factors as increased area and quality of pasture and increased numbers of livestock have been measured. Director Brehm, of Tennessee, stated (Proc. X, 6) that there are also data on the factors affecting changes in family living, but the actual improvements in standards will show up later.

The suggestion was made (Proc. X, 11) that home economics specialists (IIIB35) should participate in the test-demonstration program because the program includes the betterment of the farm home and the raising of living standards.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1939, it was pointed out (Proc. XIII, 3) that new problems in land-use and in land economics are being increasingly created by the continued purchase of reservoir and dam-site areas by the Authority and the consequent removal of these lands from cultivation. This continuing process has a two-fold effect: first, it removes some of the most level and most fertile valley land from agriculture, the percentage in some counties being considerable; second, it tends to increase the already high density of population on the higher, more rolling, and more erodable lands of the valleys, foothills, and mountains because large percentages of the families displaced from the reservoir sites prefer to remain in the same general locality. Apparently these shifts must be considered by all agencies concerned with land-use studies in the Tennessee Valley area.

At the meeting of the Conference on March 3, 1942, it was reported (Proc. XVIII, 6) that land-purchase officers of the War Department want assistance in relocating families evacuated from areas purchased for camp sites.

It was reported also (Proc. XVIII, 11) that the problem of relocation and readjustment of families living in reservoir areas has proved to be larger than first was recognized. The war-time labor shortage, however, now makes the solution temporarily easier than when there was widespread unemployment.

In a statement made to the Conference at its meeting on October 2, 1946, Mr. L. G. Allbaugh said (Proc. XXVI, 75):

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB13. Family -Continued

Certainly test-demonstration farms can provide a source of educational material for . . . improved living in the home
. . . It may provide educational material of a visual nature
. . . for specialized problems in . . . homemaking.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations

At the meeting of the Conference on July 6, 1934, Dr. Howard Tolley referred especially (Proc. III, 1) to the necessity for coordinating the work in rural rehabilitation and long-time land planning with the national adjustment program so as to make all of the agencies work to the same end. He referred to the activities of the National Resources Committee in helping to develop a unified program. Dr. Tolley pointed out that all activities would be correlated and function in the several States through the land-grant colleges.

It was brought out (Proc. III, 3) that the National Planning Board is looking to the U. S. Department of Agriculture for leadership in rural land settlement and land utilization activities, and the rehabilitation program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration will be made to fit in closely with such planning activities. Chairman Cooper raised the question as to what the States can do to tie the land-planning movement into the various New Deal activities in which they are being asked to take part. A proposed State committee arrangement was mentioned, and reference was made to the plan which has already been formulated by the Land Planning Committee, the Rural Rehabilitation Committee of the FERA, and the National Extension Service and Office of Experiment Stations, setting forth the unified plan for coordination.

Dr. H. A. Morgan was asked (Proc. III, 5) to discuss the relationships of the States to the TVA. Dr. Morgan stated (Proc. III, 6) that TVA did not plan to set up additional research agencies but would cooperate with and use the ones which we have.

At the meeting of the Conference on July 7, 1934, Chairman Cooper expressed hope (Proc. III, 6) that the same conclusion might be reached which would insure unified action in carrying out some of the plans that had been discussed. He stressed the necessity for some definite arrangement for securing coordination in the administration of the different activities. The question was raised as to how an administrative unit can be set up which would function actively in coordinating the different agencies contributing toward a unified program. Action on this question led to the drawing up of the Memorandum of Understanding (IIIB24) and the establishment of the Coordinating Committee (IIIB3.53).

At the meeting of the Conference on December 12, 1935, the subject of soil surveys in the Tennessee Valley was discussed (Proc. V, 5).

Jardine. Soil surveys are basic to soil conservation, and the Soil Conservation Service has been authorized to obtain basic data on soils, with the understanding that soil classifications shall be made by the Federal Division of Soil Survey. The Soil Conservation Service, however, makes reconnaissance surveys. How about the relationship?

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

- Drinkard. It is too bad to have two agencies engaged in soil surveys in Virginia. The station has fine cooperation with the Division of Soil Survey, and the Soil Conservation Service likewise should work through the station.
- Jardine. The Soil Conservation Service claims that the map scale of the Division of Soil Survey is not sufficient for its purposes, and the ends in view also are different. There is a State advisory committee for soil conservation, consisting of the three State directors of Soil Conservation, Experiment Station, and Extension Service, respectively. Surveys conducted by the Soil Conservation Service outside of demonstration areas should be cooperative with the States.

The question of relationships with the SCS arose (Proc. V, 6).

- Hutcheson.
(J. R.) The program of the Soil Conservation Service is not coordinated with the TVA program. In Virginia, they are working in different areas. They should clear through the college. Coordination can be and will be brought about. No agency can get appropriations very long except on a cooperative program.
- McLeod. How can the work of these different agencies be coordinated?
- Cooper. We hope the Soil Conservation Service will sit down with the Kentucky station and work out a unified program, especially for fertilizer recommendations.
- McLeod. The Soil Conservation Service signs a farmer for five years, while the TVA changes from year to year.
- Hutcheson.
(T. B.) How can the States work with an agency not cooperating with the colleges?
- McLeod. A committee is needed to bring the two agencies together.
- Jardine. Would the State committee on soil conservation (IIIB3.76) deal with such conflicts as those in fertilizer recommendations?

Mr. McAmis said (Proc. V, 7):

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

The TVA hopes for the same cooperation in its problems of relocation and resettlement as it receives in other fields. It should deal either directly and separately with the Resettlement Administration or tie that agency into the general land program . . . Families (IIIB13) relocated by the Resettlement Administration should enter into the community fertilizer demonstration association and be treated like other families already resident.

The question was raised as to whether difficulties are arising in connection with the fertilizer demonstrations (IIIB38) (Proc. V, 14). Director Mooers stated that difficulties seemed to have been resolved. The University of Tennessee was threatened with action if the extension agents (IIIB9) took part in the handling or direct distribution of TVA phosphates, or in the collection or payment of freight charges. Mr. McAmis stated that agents should do nothing for the farmers that they could do for themselves. Agents should have no part in the financial transactions regarding fertilizers and as little as possible with the actual ordering or handling of the material. There appeared to be general satisfaction on the part of the States with their relations with TVA in soil erosion activities.

At the meeting of the Conference on June 26, 1936, the question of coordination of State extension programs with activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service, and Tennessee Valley Authority, was discussed (Proc. VI, 9).

Winters. Shall we get together and work out one coordinated program of all agencies, or let each go ahead in its own way, or leave the region to the Tennessee Valley Authority?

Brehm. It is a real problem. The Soil Conservation Committees were formed first to demonstrate TVA phosphate fertilizers. Then AAA Adjustment Committees were formed; and finally Soil Conservation Committees were developed by the Soil Conservation Service. All three sets of committees are concerned with land-use and farm-management programs, one from the viewpoint of flood control, one from land-use adjustment, and one from erosion-control standpoints. Representatives of the three different organizations come out, and the farmers thus are called together three different times, by three different organizations, for three different purposes. All must clear through the State college as one coordinated program.

At the meeting of the Conference on July 10, 1937, there was additional discussion of cooperative relations in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. VIII, 8).

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

In its regional experiment, there have been fine cooperative relations between agencies. This provides for proper procedures. These relations should be maintained and increased. Other operating agencies should do likewise. It was suggested (Proc. VIII, 8) that there should be complete coordination of activities in any entire community so that all programs may be brought into complete harmony. The movement must be organized from the Federal top down. There is need for conference with the Federal Department on the procedures of departmental agencies.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 25, 1938, H. A. Morgan, Chairman, Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, declared (Proc. X, 5) that the original problem of the Authority was to accomplish economy of administration through cooperation with existing agencies. He made the following points:

1. Economy of public administration always is a major objective
2. The public wants prompt and effective action
3. Long-established and effective agencies, having the confidence of the people, were present in each State and nationally
4. Cooperation with them prevented duplication of effort and expense
5. Can an agency, such as the Authority, encourage and stimulate the people through these existing agencies?
6. Have these agencies found new help through TVA cooperation and stimulus?
7. Can all these agencies be encouraged to still further cooperative enterprises and increased democratic participation?

At the meeting of the Conference on April 4, 1939, the relation of the BAE Land-Use Planning program to the program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley was discussed (Proc. XII, 6).

The present program, conducted cooperatively by the land-grant colleges and the TVA, essentially is land-use planning, somewhat comparable to the program proposed to the States by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Those counties in which this cooperative program is under way are well along on the problem of land-use planning and adjustment.

It was the general attitude that the BAE State Advisory Committees (IIIB3.73) should include representatives of the colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but not of such other agencies as the Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service, et cetera. With regard to the TVA in the seven Valley States, however, the situation was felt to be quite different.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

The TVA already is a party to the three-way contract (IVA2) involving the colleges and the Department in these States. It, therefore, is in the Federal-State land-use planning program of those States, and its relations should be considered and made a part of any new agreement providing for additional land-use planning activities in that area. The present program is unified and the proposed program should be equally unified.

It was pointed out that there are two State committees. One is a three-man operating committee and the other is the large State Advisory Committee, consisting of representatives of all Department of Agriculture and State action agencies. Dr. Hartman, speaking for the BAE, felt that the TVA probably should be represented on the Advisory Committee. He felt that there probably were as many reasons for not including the TVA in the Memorandum as there were for including it, and the question, therefore, should be referred to Dr. Tolley for decision.

It was felt that the compacts entered into by all the States should be uniform with reference to the participation of the TVA. To insure this uniformity, a committee to draft the form of agreement was desirable.

A committee was appointed (IIIB3.11) to draft an agreement defining the relationships.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1939, the old question of the responsibilities and programs of many different agencies was discussed at considerable length (Proc. XIII, 3). Speakers pointed out that while the colleges had a primary responsibility for work in this field, other Federal and State agencies likewise were charged with activities in land-use study; also that the colleges were not sufficiently staffed and financed to conduct the whole program for which they actually are chiefly responsible. In view of these facts, it was held to be extremely necessary that all agencies work together in the fullest possible cooperation and coordination of field activities. Among the agencies named, in addition to colleges of agriculture and the TVA, were the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Security Administration, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Soil Survey Division of the Bureau of Plant Industry, all in the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In each State there also is a State Planning Board (IIIB3.73) usually with a land-use planning committee. In some States, as Virginia, the Land-Use Planning Committee of the State Planning Board is composed wholly of college personnel. There was general agreement that in those States where the State Planning Board was well organized and active, it was cooperating effectively with the colleges.

Federal-State programs affecting land-use are conducted within the States by the agricultural extension services and by the vocational teachers of agriculture. The vocational teachers sometimes are

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

forgotten when this problem is being considered, but they constitute a large field force of active workers, and their activities should be part of a coordinated program. In Georgia they serve on the County Advisory Committees.

Some speakers felt (Proc. XIII, 4) that there was a real difference between the land-use concept of the SCS and that of the TVA in its cooperation with the Valley States. Others felt that there was no essential difference in concept but that sometimes there were differences of interpretation by local officers.

Whether SCS technicians (IIIB35) should have any part in the cooperative soil-conservation activities of the States and the Authority, was the subject of considerable discussion. The SCS is not a party to the joint agreement (IVA3) between the States and the Authority, nor are there soil-conservation districts within the Valley area. It was pointed out, however, by Director Hutcheson of Virginia, that the farmers in their Valley counties were asking more conservation services than the college could supply even with the financial assistance rendered by the TVA. Accordingly, the college had arranged with the SCS for technicians, such as foresters and engineers, to aid the college in increasing its service to such farmers. These SCS technicians were loaned to the college for temporary periods and worked wholly under the direction of the extension service during those periods, thereafter returning to the SCS.

Dr. Warburton pointed out a difference in official viewpoints between the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress. The former asks official agencies to pay for special services rendered to them by other official agencies. The Congress holds the opposite viewpoint, namely, that one official agency should render service to another as opportunity offers or occasion requires, without expecting to be reimbursed for such special services.

There seemed to be agreement (Proc. XIII, 4) that the Memorandum of Understanding between the BAE and the colleges did not conflict with the cooperative agreements of the TVA but that, inasmuch as these agreements exist, that fact should be sufficiently detailed in the BAE Memorandum of Understanding. The new cooperative arrangements within the Bureau of Agricultural Economics seemed to be working well. In Georgia, there was intensified work progressing in 12 to 15 counties. The program is further along in the nine Valley counties than elsewhere because of the TVA-State program.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1940, Mr. Eisenhower pointed out (Proc. XIV, 12), in regard to the coordination of surveys, that several years ago the Department made arrangements for the coordination of all its fact-finding survey work, including soil surveys, conservation surveys, forest surveys, and others. In this arrangement, the Soil Survey Division of the Bureau of Plant Industry is recognized as the Federal authority on all questions of soil classification,

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

correlation, and nomenclature. Today there is a common set of inspectors for the soil survey and the conservation survey, and therefore should be no overlapping or duplication.

At the meeting of the Conference on March 4, 1941, the following representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration were present to take part in the discussion of administrative relations with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration (Proc. XVI, 1): Administrator R. M. Evans; W. A. Minor, Assistant to the Administrator; and F. W. Darner, Chairman of the AAA Committee on Conservation Materials and Services. A statement prepared by Mr. Darner, entitled "Statement with Respect to Some Problems in Connection with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Phosphate Program" (IVB15.9) formed the basis of the discussion by departmental representatives.

At the meeting of the Conference on March 3, 1942, there was a discussion of war boards which was concerned chiefly with the interpretation of the language of the Secretary's Memorandum No. 921 and Supplement No. 1 (Proc. XVIII, 4). The language of Memorandum No. 921 and Supplement No. 1 has been interpreted by some to give the war boards definite authority over Federal and Federal-State agencies in the States and counties. It was stated that the language was probably unfortunate but the intent was to give the State and county war boards coordinating responsibility with reference to other agencies and not administrative authority over them.

It was stated that extension services have been placed in a bargaining position by Memorandum No. 921 and Supplement No. 1. The wording of the Secretary's Memorandum of February 11, 1942 (IVB14.2), was much better. It was stated that the extension memorandum of February 11, 1942, was intended to be a redeclaration of the principles set forth in the memorandum of 1914 (IV1). These problems would have been avoided if all agencies had followed TVA procedures in cooperative relations. Much time and effort were spent on development of correct procedures in the Valley, and the results have been good. Things are going well, and no special relationships are provided except through this Conference.

At the meeting of the Conference on March 3, 1942, it was pointed out (Proc. XVIII, 6) that multiplication of local committees by different agencies was in itself causing confusion as to scope and function. Among the committees named were AAA State, county, and community committees, BAE State and county committees, and War Board State, county, and community committees.

It was stated (Proc. XVIII, 7) that the Land-Grant College Association had voted to arrange for all necessary soil surveys through a joint advisory committee (IIIB3.59) of six, of whom three would be designated

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

by the association and three by the Secretary of Agriculture. The three representatives of the association are Dr. Bradfield of New York, Dr. Bayer of North Carolina, and Dr. Pierre of Iowa. It was stated further that the Land-Grant College Association had voted to recommend that the phrase "land-use capability," as used by the SCS, be changed to something less definite and more nearly related to erosion hazards and conservation.

At the meeting of the Conference on March 3, 1942, the Chairman of the Correlating Committee presented (Proc. XVIII, 7) a statement with reference to the northeast Alabama and northwest Alabama soil conservation districts and the action of members of the USDA relative thereto, with the further statement that the committee will take up the matter with the Secretary of Agriculture.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1942, a report was made on the developments arising from the notification given by the Secretary of Agriculture on April 25, 1942, of the intention of the Department to terminate the Memorandum of Understanding (Proc. XIX, 3; see, also, IIIB24). There was also an extended discussion of programs and relationships in organized conservation districts (Proc. XIX, 4). At the conclusion of this discussion, the Correlating Committee was instructed (p. 7) to hold a conference with **H. H. Bennett, Chief, Soil Conservation Service, on the problems involved (IVB14.3).**

Announcement was made (Proc. XIX, 8) of a proposed study of administrative relationships in the Tennessee Valley by Mr. Philip Selznick, Graduate School, Columbia University.

There were the following comments on cooperative procedure (Proc. XIX, 9-10):

Brehm. You and others talked for a week about objectives, but it was all talk. No written set of objectives or procedures has yet been produced, after all these years. It is desirable to define relationships all the way down the line, from subject-matter specialists to supervisors, to county agents, to assistant agents.

McAmis. There are too many projects and too many project adjustments. Ultimately, some projects should be completed. All projects should be under one master contract as, for example, those in forestry, rural electrification, rural education, et cetera. All projects should be overhauled regularly. The Authority would like to have the institutions give consideration to the feasibility of a contract providing for reimbursement on the kind and amount of work to be done, and upon results accomplished (IIIB37).

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

- Brehm. Personnel has been severely cut and the extension service is lucky to keep one man in each county-- and he must help to carry the program of all agencies. In the meantime, the USDA sends out a War Board memorandum advising the purchase of northwestern seeds by southeastern farmers, whereas extension urges southeastern farmers to grow their own seeds.
- Cooper. Institutional programs are ideal, but difficult to attain. TVA should think longer about that type of proposal. It is difficult of operation and requires very expert supervision.
- Drinkard. TVA has all the records and should be able to show any State where any weakness in its program lies.
- Jardine. Audit and controller agencies continually question how the value of services may be judged, especially those of part-time employees.

Mr. McAmis stated (Proc. XIX, 10) that the TVA was invited to join, and has joined, in the work of a post-war planning committee (IIIB3.65). It should operate through this Conference and not in artificial regions. Director Baver stated that a southeastern regional committee has been appointed and that Mr. McArdle had said State representatives will be appointed soon. Perhaps a definite coordination of effort is needed. Mr. Salter reported that at the recent regional meeting at Atlanta, it was stated that directors of extension would be invited to serve on the State committees.

At the meeting of the Conference on May 13, 1943, a motion made by Dean Brehm (Proc. XX, 5) was adopted that the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority be informed of the desire of the Valley-States Conference that representatives of the TVA be added to the State advisory committees (IIIB3.75) on soil conservation and asked to convey this information to the Secretary of Agriculture and request him to make such appointments.

At the Conference, a letter from Dean C. E. Brehm, dated May 4, 1943, addressed to Dean Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee (IVB14.4), was presented and discussed (Proc. XX, 11).

Director Davis stated (Proc. XX, 13) that the SCS had worked very closely with the Alabama college, but historically it had been established as a work-relief agency, just as NYA. If the SCS had put its men on our team, all would have been well.

Director Drinkard stated that the SCS law is national in scope, but if the TVA is doing a good job in its area, it is not logical to bring in another agency to duplicate its work.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

Mr. Boatman observed that the work of SCS should supplement, not duplicate. To this Director Bayer expressed agreement and Dean Brehm stated that the State Advisory Committee (IIIB3.75) should insure that it did supplement.

Director McAmis said: "I would like to know what the position of the States is going to be. Are they going to try to make it uniform or are they going to act separately on this, which I consider to be an important matter of regional policy? I am not suggesting that the SCS keep out at all, but that they work within this Memorandum (IIIB24). If they can't, they should say so. I think it is up to this group to develop procedure.

"I think it would be a good thing to adopt a uniform position on the matter. It is a regional question of regional policy and very important."

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1944, Director L. D. Bayer presented a statement on "Current Valley Research Program" in which he said (Proc. XXI, app. 31):

We haven't got the type of integration Dr. Morgan talked about (IIIB37) . . . If any particular area in the United States has a chance of getting integrated research, it is the Tennessee Valley . . . Two years ago, in Atlanta, the agronomy and animal industry folks got things standardized. As a result of the meeting, Dr. Garrigus, Dr. Volk, and I were appointed as a research committee (IIIB3.5), and it was our responsibility to get some integration into the experiments. We haven't got as much integration as we should because of the fact, as I visualize it, that we aren't in a position to be an action committee. We are supposed to be an advisory committee. Too much material is coming up to get action on. If the Tennessee Valley had a full-time man on research that could be considered a joint employee of the seven States, who could bird-dog these things that come out, I believe, with a little advice, we could get coordination (IIIB17 and IVB17.2).

. . . .

I see no reason why we here, as a group of people in the South, interested in the same problem, cannot coordinate our work to take the products of an organization and adapt them to agriculture. Why can't we get together?

. . . .

My suggestion is that we ought to have a strong research committee to get at some of these problems, the answers of which we do not know; that someone should devote his full energy to

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

the program, a man that will handle all the details (Proc. XXI, app. 33).

Dr. Charles E. Kellogg presented a statement in reference to the proposed classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley (IIIB29.1), in which he said (Proc. XXI, app. 39):

Since soil conditions and types of farming do not coincide with State or county lines, there will be a distinct advantage in having such activity correlated on a Valley-wide basis and, ultimately, on an even wider basis. Many results obtained in particular States and counties have equal relevance in adjoining States and counties.

. . .

The Division of Soil Survey will be glad to assist in such a program, especially because it would seem to offer excellent possibilities for a wider and more timely use of the large amount of data obtained in the course of a soil survey at considerable public expense (Proc. XXI, app. 40).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 3, 1944, the proposed classification and analysis of farms in the Tennessee Valley was further discussed (Proc. XXII, 26):

Hutcheson. How does the proposed work differ from the work that the Soil Conservation Service is attempting to do?

Kellogg. First of all, we have a soil-association map for the entire Valley. These maps delineate specific associations or patterns of soils. Using these broad delineations of soils as a first approximation of similarities in basic physical resources, the next step would be to show for each soil association the boundaries of different types of farming areas. Then within each different combination of soil-association area and type-of-farming area, the procedure would be to lay out sample areas or study areas within which a detailed classification and analysis of farms would be made as a basis of projecting the results of the classifications and of the analysis to other farms in the region having the same basic physical and economic characteristics. Of course, the test-demonstration farms would be fully utilized in developing the analysis, and the results both of the classification and the analysis would provide a basis for getting a proper distribution of test-demonstration farms.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1945, reference was made to a conference between officials of TVA and the Secretary of Agriculture (Proc. XXIII, 7-9):

Boatman. About all I can say about the conference is that it was very satisfactory. The group included Mr. Lilienthal, Mr. Pope, the Secretary, and others. In discussing the fertilizer program, there seemed to be definite agreement as to what ought to be done in this country about fertilizer . . .

Cooper. . . . It seems to me that subsequent to this conference, the Department of Agriculture took a rather advance position on the question of fertilizer.

. . .

Baver. I think there are a lot of inconsistencies in this statement by the Department of Agriculture.

Boatman. The statement was taken up and discussed with representatives of many agencies. It was first put out as a sort of tentative statement. In the discussion of the preliminary draft, the statement issued by TVA was very carefully reviewed and considered . . . There is no conflict between the Department and the Authority.

Baver. The Department's report does not have the wholehearted support of Parker's group.

. . .

Cooper. There is one paragraph in the beginning of this report which states that the Department represents natural leadership in matters such as fertilizer application, et cetera. It seems to me that the natural leadership in such matters should come from the States.

Boatman. I think the Department is in full agreement with the States on that point.

. . .

I would also like to say, in regard to the Department's national fertilizer policy statement that it is more or less a tentative thing. Certainly it isn't something which can't be changed.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

IIIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

Baver. To illustrate one inconsistency, the Department, while recommending a decrease in the acreage of potatoes, proposes increased fertilization of potatoes.

Funchess. The unfortunate thing is that this report quotes the State experiment stations and the land-grant colleges when the figures supplied by them were only hypothetical.

A question was raised with regard to the establishment of soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXIII, 27-28):

Schaub. I would like to ask this: What is the status and what should be our policy with regard to the organization of soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley region? Pressure is going to be brought to bear to organize soil conservation districts, and I would like to know how many Valley States now have such districts.

Boatman. So far as soil conservation districts are concerned, that is entirely a State affair. The State Soil Conservation Committee (IIIIB3.76) is appointed by the Governor. The Advisory Committee (IIIIB3.75), appointed by the Secretary, formulates the program; but it has no authority to create soil conservation districts.

Brehm. In answer to Dean Schaub's question: This matter was brought to the attention of the Correlating Committee two years ago. Inevitably, now, the Correlating Committee is going to have to submit to the States a procedure whereby districts can be set up with the cooperation of TVA. The time has come when representatives of TVA and the land-grant colleges are going to have to sit down with the Soil Conservation Service and reach some sort of understanding.

Boatman. District development throughout the country has attracted considerable interest on the part of Congress. Some day congressmen whose districts are in the Valley area are going to realize that there are no soil conservation districts there.

Baver. The States are making a mistake in trying to fight the SCS. We are going to have to go to Congress and show them how the service aspects of SCS may be adjusted to the three-way setup in the Valley. We need farmer representation to show that what we

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

Baver. need is more facts and education, as furnished by the Extension Service. We need to take the offensive in this problem and employ the SCS to the advantage of the Valley program.

Boatman. I think we could get this sort of agreement: The Advisory Committee should absolutely direct the type of program to be carried on in the Valley. I think we should meet this issue head-on. Arrangements could be worked out with the service so that the committee could be the spark plug of the whole thing.

Schaub. I move that the Correlating Committee consider this matter further and, if necessary, arrange a conference with Dr. Bennett, and make a report at the next meeting of the Conference.

Davis. I second the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 5, 1945, the Correlating Committee submitted a report (IVB14.6), dated June 15, 1945, on procedure for cooperation with the soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXIV, app. 49). The report was adopted by the Conference (Proc. XXIV, 10).

Director Davis submitted the following resolutions (Proc. XXIV, 11):

WHEREAS, the cooperative program and procedure in the Tennessee Valley region, which is a direct result of the policy and philosophy of the Tennessee Valley Authority, has been in operation for twelve years, which is long enough for accurate determination of results in this procedure; and

WHEREAS, this procedure in government is being increasingly challenged: Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Valley-States Conference proceed immediately to cause to be assembled facts both for and against this procedure in government, and that these facts, when available, be made known to all who may be concerned; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the facts so assembled be used as a basis for determining our future policies and procedure as related to our own work, and also to all agencies engaged in work relating to our cooperative program of work in the Valley States.

The resolutions were adopted (Proc. XXIV, 13) and referred to the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXIV, 12).

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

The Committee on Organization submitted the following resolution (Proc. XXIV, 13)

RESOLVED, that we endorse the report of the Correlating Committee on procedure for cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley (IVB14.6) and that section 3a be interpreted that we recommend that any funds from Federal agencies used to employ personnel on the county or district level be on the reimbursement basis to the land-grant college of the State (IIIB9).

The Conference adopted the resolution (Proc. XXIV, 13).

Dean Thomas Cooper made a statement to the Conference (Proc. XXIV, 40-44) in which he reviewed Federal-State relationships in the Tennessee Valley. Referring to the first Conference, with Dr. H. A. Morgan, on the Valley agricultural program, Dean Cooper recalled the position taken by Dr. Morgan in regard to the question raised as to the agricultural program which the Authority had in mind for the Tennessee Valley region: "In effect, Dr. Morgan said that in his opinion we, as representatives of the Valley-States agricultural institutions, were there not to ask that question but to answer it. I remember that when Dr. Morgan made that statement, it opened a new vista of relationships with Federal agencies when it was asserted that the question of the development of a program was to be the function of the States. This procedure followed the original agreement between the land-grant colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture."

Dean Cooper concluded his statement by saying (p. 44):

During the formative stages of the basic policies governing cooperative relationships in the Valley, we looked to the Tennessee Valley Authority for the formulation and support of the policies underlying these relationships. The Tennessee Valley Authority, as you know, has constantly supported and fought for these policies. In the critical period ahead, there is an obvious obligation for our institutions to support these policies in order that they may be preserved and that the program may go forward on the foundations that have been laid.

Director I. O. Schaub submitted a letter, which he had addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture on September 4, 1945, in which he said, in part (Proc. XXIV, 54, 55):

The State Soil Conservation Committee (IIIB3.76) has before it six petitions for the organization of soil conservation districts in counties lying in the watershed of the Tennessee Valley. In five of these counties public hearings have been held, and the next step under the provision of the State law authorizing soil conservation districts would be to hold referenda.

DIGEST BY TOPICS

IIIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

Up until now no soil conservation districts have been organized in this State in counties lying within the Tennessee Valley. On the other hand, a county agricultural conservation association has been organized in each of these counties for more than ten years. These associations are chartered under the State Mutual Cooperative Act, with a board of directors in charge of each association. The objectives of these soil conservation associations are, in general, the same as the objectives under the Soil Districts Act; each association has for its primary objective soil conservation and water control, and each association is authorized to solicit assistance of Federal and State agencies in the furtherance of these objectives.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Agricultural Colleges of the States having areas within the Tennessee Valley watershed, have a memorandum of understanding (IIIIB24) relative to a "systematic procedure for a coordinated program of agricultural research, extension, and land-use planning within the region of the Tennessee Valley Authority." In addition each of the land-grant institutions has entered into an agreement (IVA3) with the Tennessee Valley Authority for the purpose of conducting a unified program within that area.

The problem confronting the State Soil Conservation Committee is whether to proceed with the ordering of referenda in counties where hearings have been held or to await further developments on the national level regarding relationships between the various agencies. It was quite evident at the hearings held in the counties in this State that there is confusion in the minds of the farmers regarding the program of the conservation associations they now have and the programs to be developed if soil conservation districts are organized. The State committee has been advised that in Alabama, where they have soil conservation districts and also associations, as organized under the land-grant college-Tennessee Valley programs, there is confusion, and some farmers are resigning from one organization in order to get the benefits of joining the other.

Chairman Lilienthal made a statement to the Conference (Proc. XXIV, 61-65) in which he reviewed the developments of TVA-State relationships in the Valley. Chairman Lilienthal said (p. 63):

The important thing--and I hope I make this clear--the important thing was that we of TVA took the responsibility that you of the States, as partners, would carry forward the obligations that were put on us, though we had no direct powers over your personnel or your policies. We relied upon your assurances written in agreements.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, Mr. James G. Maddox, recently appointed as the representative of the USDA on the Correlating Committee (IIIB3.53), read to the Conference Secretary Anderson's letter (IVB14.8) of March 28, 1946, to Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, in reference to the report (IVB14.6) of that committee, dated June 15, 1945, on cooperation of soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXV, 8). In this letter, Secretary Anderson rejected the report of the Correlating Committee and recommended the establishment of a Special Committee (IVB14.6) and recommended that the "Correlating Committee (IIIB3.53) be temporarily enlarged to include a top-ranking administrative representative from those departmental agencies which are particularly concerned with an integrated Valley-wide agricultural program . . . to develop concrete plans for improving the interagency relations involved in bringing about a well-coordinated conservation program in the Valley" (Proc. XXV, 40-d).

In his letter, Secretary Anderson also said (Proc. XXV, 40f):

I would not expect, of course, that the Correlating Committee, temporarily enlarged, as I suggested above, would do more than examine into, and make recommendations upon, the ways and means by which the agencies involved could best cooperate together in exploring these various problems. Some of the problems would probably involve the cooperation of only two agencies; others, however, may involve several agencies--national, State, and regional. In some instances the problems are of such nature that they might best be considered by technicians. In other cases, administrative officials would probably be the best agency representatives to participate in their solution. Some problems may necessitate a close working relationship over an extended period of time on the part of several agencies; others might best be handled through only one or two conferences among the proper people. It is my hope that the committee could make recommendations with respect to the manner in which each of the topics mentioned above might best be explored.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 3, 1946, the proposed study of relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a procedure in government, was further discussed (Proc. XXV, 9-14) and was again referred to the Correlating Committee (p. 14).

Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan, U. S. Department of Agriculture, addressed the Conference (IVB14.9) on the general subject of Federal-State relationships in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXV, 51-57). "We know full well," Assistant Secretary Brannan said, "that the TVA has certain responsibilities and functions which it must carry out. The land-grant colleges, the State conservation commissions, and other State agencies have legally defined responsibilities and interests in this whole field of agricultural production and resource

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IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

conservation. The Department of Agriculture and other Nation-wide agencies have their directives from Congress, their long-established operating programs, and well-developed procedures for carrying forward their work. These responsibilities, interests, and procedures of State, regional, and national agencies have to be recognized and properly related, one to another, if we are to have a a satisfactorily coordinated agricultural program in the Valley. This is no easy task. The Secretary has faith, however, that it can be done. But to do it, we must start from where we are, and not expect to reach an ideal situation by some single master stroke" (pp. 53-54).

Leland G. Allbaugh, Assistant Chief, Tests and Administration Staff, Department of Agricultural Relations, TVA, made a statement on "Procedure for Broadening the Scope of the Cooperative Agricultural Program in the Tennessee Valley" (Proc. XXV, 66-68) in which he said (pp. 66-67):

The "whole farm" approach to the solution of resource development and agricultural adjustment problems on the individual test-demonstration farm implies a method which involves not only all members of the farm family but also the best techniques which can be developed by all educational, and action agencies (IIIB11), as well as the development of community facilities to improve the land use, income, and living conditions on the farm. With this viewpoint in mind, let us consider whether the "whole farm" approach in the cooperative agricultural program is being effectively utilized in each State and county, insofar as it is represented by the resource development and agricultural adjustment activities on the area and unit test-demonstration farms, to achieve the following objectives:

1. Train extension field agents, supervisory staff, and specialist staff, especially, but also resident teaching and research staffs as to the farm, family, and community problems of greatest importance and the most effective possible solutions under widely varying resources of land, credit, labor, and management ability.
2. Serve as one means of determining the relative importance of those farm, family, and community problems toward which the extension educational program should be directed.
3. Help agricultural specialists, home economics specialists, and youth specialists to understand the problems facing the members of the family whom they are trying to teach and how their work with one member of the family impinges upon every other member. This applies also to resident teachers and research workers, but particularly to extension specialists.

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IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

4. Assist other educational groups who also have the goal of improved farm, home, and community living in their training and teaching program. Smith-Hughes vocational teachers, high school teachers of agriculture, and rural school teachers are the more important groups.
5. Assist action agencies and business organizations in determining the most effective use of their resources and personnel in the solution of the most important problems of the area. Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Security Administration, Production Credit Administration, Farm Credit Administration, and Soil Conservation Service, as well as bankers, individual and cooperative organizations dealing in seed, fertilizer, feed, et cetera, are some of the important groups.
6. Serve as a basis for observation, accurate measurement and thorough analysis of results:
 - a. To indicate to administrators and their supervisory staffs the results accomplished and point out which results should receive greater emphasis in securing widespread adoption.
 - b. To provide the resident teachers and extension workers with teaching and demonstration material.
 - c. To indicate to the experiment station workers certain types of problems toward which research facilities should be directed through controlled tests.

In his letter of March 28, 1946, Secretary Anderson, referring to soil conservation districts and other channels for cooperation with farmers, said (Proc. XXV, 40-b):

Soil conservation districts, and the provision of technical assistance to these districts by the Soil Conservation Service, is one method by which farmers are provided this guidance and assistance. The unit-test-demonstration program of the TVA and the State agricultural colleges is another method. Many of the educational activities of the extension service, and much of the research work of State experiment stations furnish guidance in this field. We recognize that the unit-test-demonstration program and the functioning of local soil conservation associations in the Valley are well-established activities for aiding farmers in their conservation and production practices. Furthermore, we know that these activities were being carried forward in the Valley before the enactment of district enabling laws by the State governments. Nevertheless, I hope that all of the resources and facilities of the Soil Conservation Service can be made

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IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

available to farmers in the Valley counties, as it is elsewhere in the Nation. There is no reason why this work cannot be conducted in a manner which preserves the unit-test-demonstration program. The two programs do and should complement each other, and I believe that procedures can be developed which will attain this objective.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Correlating Committee, in its report, summarized developments in regard to the subject of cooperation with soil conservation districts in the Tennessee Valley.

On April 11, 1946 (Proc. XXVI, 33), a copy of Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946, was transmitted to the principals to the Memorandum of Understanding.

On June 1, 1946 (Proc. XXVI, 34), Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, wrote to Secretary Anderson (IVB14.10) in reply to his letter of March 28, with specific reference to the proposal to enlarge the Correlating Committee (IIIB3.53). Chairman Cooper stated:

Among the suggestions and recommendations of the Department was one to the effect that the membership of the Correlating Committee should be materially increased. It does not appear that the committee has authority to enlarge its membership or, under the circumstances, to take action on a proposal that changes the existing Memorandum of Understanding (October 16, 1942) until the matters under consideration are further clarified by direct contact between the principals themselves, that is, the land-grant college presidents, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

On June 1, 1946, Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, addressed a joint letter (IVB14.11) to the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority and to the presidents of the land-grant colleges. Dean Cooper said, in part (Proc. XXVI, 34):

In view of the present situation, it seems essential that the position of the Correlating Committee should be clarified. I have written the Secretary regarding this matter, and enclose a copy of the letter for your information. President Donovan has informed me that a committee was organized to discuss with the Secretary of Agriculture, at some future time, matters which appear to be at issue. I would suggest that the presidents of the several land-grant colleges and the Tennessee Valley Authority keep the Correlating Committee currently advised of the progress that is made in this matter.

FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS

IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

On May 6, 1946, the presidents of the land-grant colleges met with the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority (Proc. XXVI, 35). On June 18, 1946, a committee of the land-grant college presidents met with Secretary Anderson in Washington (Proc. XXVI, 35). At this meeting it was decided "to explore the feasibility of setting up a special committee to consider problems of cooperation on the program of watershed protection and agricultural development in the Tennessee Valley among the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding. Some confusion arose, however, as to whether the proposed special committee was to function as an independent committee of the principals to the Memorandum, or whether it was to meet in an advisory capacity with the Correlating Committee for the purpose of formulating a report for submission to the principals through the Correlating Committee."

On July 3, 1946, Secretary Anderson wrote (IVB14.12) to President Donovan with a view to clarifying the situation (Proc. XXVI, 35). In this letter, Secretary Anderson stated that he had appointed Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan and Mr. J. C. Dykes, Assistant Chief, Soil Conservation Service, to participate along with Mr. James G. Maddox, departmental representative on the Correlating Committee, in the work of the proposed group.

On July 15, President Donovan replied (IVB14.13) to Secretary Anderson's letter of July 3 on behalf of the land-grant college presidents (Proc. XXVI, 35). President Donovan stated that "it was our understanding that the status quo will be continued under the present Memorandum of Understanding and that additional work under SCS shall not be undertaken in the Valley area until, either through our joint meetings or meetings of the committee, a conclusion mutually agreeable to all parties has been reached."

On August 1, 1946, Secretary Anderson replied (IVB14.14) to President Donovan's letter (Proc. XXVI, 36). Secretary Anderson said, in part: "I do not presume that the last paragraph of your letter contemplates that signing and acting upon the agreement with the Marshall County (Kentucky) soil conservation district would be a basis for refusal by **the** conferees representing the colleges or the TVA, to join in the proposed discussion.

. . .

"Personally, I do not consider entering into an agreement with the Marshall district to be inconsistent with, or prejudicial to, the proposed discussion or that it would create a situation which cannot be quickly or promptly adjusted to any new pattern of cooperation which might be agreed upon by the colleges, TVA, and the Department of Agriculture. The last paragraph of this proposed agreement reads as follows:

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IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

This document shall be effective when signed by both parties. It may be terminated or modified at any time by agreement of the parties, and may be terminated by either party alone by giving sixty days' notice in writing to the other.

"Under this language, which is also contained in all agreements with soil conservation districts, including those now operating in the Valley portion of Alabama, it is possible to adjust this Department's relationship with the existing districts to conform to the new cooperative plan, and it is my intention to undertake to do so, if and when the new plans are formulated."

On the question of the status quo raised by President Donovan, Secretary Anderson said:

I am also willing to withhold action on any subsequent application from soil conservation districts formed in the Valley area until our representatives have had reasonable time to confer on a cooperative plan.

On September 23, 1946, the Special Advisory Committee met in Chattanooga, Tennessee (Proc. XXVI, 36). At this meeting, representatives of the USDA presented a statement (IVB14.16) which the college and TVA representatives found unacceptable.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 2, 1946, the Correlating Committee reported (Proc. XXVI, 38) that the proposed study of relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a procedure in government was considered by the committee at its meeting on July 1, 1946. "The committee agreed that such a study could best be organized and carried out as a joint coordinated activity among the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding. Accordingly, the executive secretary was instructed to enlist the assistance of representatives of parties to the Memorandum to prepare a project proposal for such a study in the Tennessee Valley, for submission to the Correlating Committee."

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, the College-TVA proposal (IVB14.17) on agency cooperation in the Tennessee Valley, submitted to the Special Advisory Committee at its meeting on February 22, 1947, was discussed (Proc. XXVII, 7-12). A question as to the maintenance of the status quo was raised (Proc. XXVII, 12):

McReynolds. I did not get clear the statement about the status quo within the Valley. Do you have a statement of the Department as to that?

Cooper. The statement from Brannan says that a status quo will be maintained. The presidents ask that there should not be further counties brought into soil conservation districts until this matter is taken care of. Mr. Brannan

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IIIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

Cooper. said that it was not the intention of the Department to bring in further counties while this matter was in process of discussion.

Director H. N. Young made a statement (IVB14.22) to the Conference on Federal-State relations (Proc. XXVII, 25). Director Young said:

I trust that the TVA program will continue to be channeled through the States, as it is now, and that the central organization will continue to delegate to the States the responsibility of developing programs in each simultaneously--programs which will recognize local differences (p. 74).

. . .

State institutions which accept funds from the TVA are under obligations to set up their research and educational programs in such a way that they will yield valid results. Funds which cannot be used effectively should not be requested (p. 75).

Director I. O. Schaub made a statement (IVB14.23) on Federal-State relationships in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXVII, 25). Director Schaub said:

However unfortunate it may be that we have jealousy, competition, confusion, charges, and countercharges between agencies, these matters are of minor importance compared with the fundamental principle. Fundamentally, the question is: Shall our agricultural policy, in a broad way and in detail, be determined by the Federal Government, or shall it be handled in cooperation with State and county governments, and, ultimately, the individual farmer (p. 79)?

The Correlating Committee, in its report, said (Proc. XXVII, 34-35):

The Special Committee again met with the Correlating Committee in Knoxville, Tennessee, on October 28, 1946.

At this meeting, there was presented a "Statement and Counter Proposal Made Jointly by Land-Grant Colleges and TVA Members of Special Advisory Committee to the Committee on Cooperative Arrangements for Program Coordination for Agricultural Development in the Tennessee Valley" and also "Recommendations of the Tennessee Valley Authority to the Correlating Committee on the disposition of Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946" (IVB14.18).

Discussion developed the suggestion that a revision of the statement and counter proposal be prepared and that the revised statement, together with a draft of a proposed contract

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IIIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

between each of the colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, be submitted to a subsequent meeting of the group.

At a meeting, held in Washington, D. C., on February 22, these documents were presented and discussed (IVB14.17 and IVB14.19).

The following documents were submitted for the information of the Conference:

Proposals submitted by USDA representatives (IVB14.16) at the meeting of the Special Advisory Committee in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on September 23-24, 1946 (Proc. XXVII, 36-40).

Statement and counterproposal (IVB14.17) presented jointly by the land-grant colleges and TVA representatives at the meeting of the Special Advisory Committee in Washington, D. C., on February 22, 1947 (Proc. XXVII, 40-44).

Recommendations of the Tennessee Valley Authority (IVB14.18) to the Correlating Committee on the disposition of Secretary Anderson's letter of March 28, 1946 (Proc. XXVII, 44-45).

Draft of proposed contract (IVB14.19) submitted as part of the statement and counterproposal made to the Special Advisory Committee at its meeting in Washington, D. C., on February 22, 1947 (Proc. XXVII, 46-54).

Minutes of the meeting (IVB14.20) of the Correlating Committee with the Special Advisory Committee in Washington, D. C., on February 22, 1947 (Proc. XXVI, 55-59).

On March 25, 1947, Thomas Cooper, Chairman of the Correlating Committee, wrote to H. L. Donovan (IVB14.21), Chairman, Committee of Presidents, in regard to the work of the Special Advisory Committee (Proc. XXVII, 60-61). Chairman Cooper said, in part:

The Department's representatives thereupon proposed that they report to the Secretary that the committee had been unable so far to reach an agreement and that they recommend to the Secretary (1) that Soil Conservation Service activities as they affect the Valley region be held for the time being in status quo and (2) that the Special Advisory Committee, while holding in abeyance further active consideration of the SCS matter, turn its attention to other problems of agricultural coordination, such as those suggested by the Secretary last March 28 in a letter to the Correlating Committee, with which you are familiar.

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IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

These suggestions raised serious questions in the minds of the college representatives. It was our recollection that the function of the Special Advisory Committee was specifically to consider a solution to Soil Conservation Service activities in the Valley. It was not the purpose of the presidents to authorize activities other than the solution of the soil conservation question which was raised in their statement to Secretary Anderson. To hold the present situation unchanged is not a solution. Furthermore, it seemed that the solution of other problems would not furnish a usable guide to solution of the SCS problem. I wish to raise the question, therefore, whether in your opinion the time has come for the college presidents to meet again with the TVA Board and determine upon further action in the matter.

At the meeting of the Conference on April 2, 1947, the Committee on Research submitted recommendations designed to achieve more effective coordination of research work in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXVII, 64-65).

We recommend that the Committee on Research correlate all research programs with the stations in line with the present administrative responsibilities of every experiment station director. We further recommend that this committee include an administrator of research from each of the Valley States. Its function will be to approve the research program of the Valley States that is carried out in cooperation with the TVA. Furthermore, it is recommended that no projects be initiated until the committee has had opportunity to review them. It is our opinion that this will be the only manner in which true coordination can be achieved (p. 65).

This proposal led to considerable discussion of committee functions (IIIB3.27, IIIB3.72, and IIIB17) at the Conference (Proc. XXVII, 14-22).

The Committee on Resource Utilization, in its report, proposed the establishment of a joint regional research group, comprising a small joint staff, to locate in the Tennessee Valley and to carry on research in farm housing (IIIB32) . . . "The objectives of Federal and regional agencies could be best implemented by such a staff, with members administratively responsible to their own agencies, but collectively engaged in work upon common problems" (Proc. XXVII, 70).

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee reported further (Proc. XXVIII, 38-43) on agency cooperation in the Tennessee Valley and the work of the Special Advisory Committee (IIIB3.69).

On June 23, 1947, the college presidents met with officials of the Tennessee Valley Authority in Knoxville. It was decided to authorize

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IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

President Donovan to address a letter to Secretary Anderson, advising the Secretary that the authorization of the representatives of the colleges and of the Tennessee Valley Authority on the Advisory Committee is broadened to provide for consideration by the Special Advisory Committee of certain aspects of agency relationships in the Tennessee Valley other than the Soil Conservation Service and the soil conservation districts.

Pursuant to this authorization, President Donovan wrote (IVB14.24) Secretary Anderson on July 15, 1947, stating, in part: "They (the college presidents) were in agreement with the proposal of your representatives that (1) the activities of the SCS, as they affect the Tennessee Valley region, should be held in status quo, and (2) that the Special Advisory Committee should be authorized to give consideration to other problems of coordination mentioned in your letter to Dean Cooper of March 28, 1946 (p. 39).

On July 24, 1947, Assistant Secretary Charles F. Brannan replied (IVB14.25) to President Donovan's letter (Proc. XXVIII, 40-41). Assistant Secretary Brannan said, in part: "We, in the Department, sincerely hope that a satisfactory solution to the soil conservation phase of this three-party relationship can be achieved, and we are not yet willing to admit inability to find that solution. There does prevail, however, the belief that the effort should not be continued indefinitely, but that the Special Committee should come forward with a proposal that it believes workable, or a final report that it is unable to achieve that result (p. 41).

The Conference was advised of the following action by the Correlating Committee (Proc. XXVIII, 43):

The Correlating Committee should ask the Rural Electrification Administration and the TVA to jointly study their existing relationships and submit a joint report to the Correlating Committee at the earliest practicable date. This report should cover problems of coordination and proposals for more effective joint action.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 1, 1947, the Correlating Committee reported (IVB14.26) on the proposed study of relationships in the Tennessee Valley as a procedure in government (IIIB3.31). The committee stated that at its meeting on July 7, 1947, the committee agreed to limit its action on this proposal merely to passing on to the parties to the Memorandum of Understanding, for their official information, the recommendations contained in the resolutions adopted by the Conference. Notice of this action was given to the principals in a letter dated August 18, 1947 (p. 50).

The Correlating Committee reported, with reference to the proposed rural housing project in the Tennessee Valley, that "the committee deems it inadvisable to undertake to initiate a regional project as a joint coordinated activity under the Memorandum of Understanding at

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IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

this time" and that "it would be impracticable to undertake to establish at this time a joint regional research group located in the Tennessee Valley and to carry on research in farm housing, as recommended by the Committee on Resource Utilization in its report" (Proc. XXVIII, 51).

Gordon R. Clapp, Chairman of the Board of Directors, Tennessee Valley Authority, made a statement (IVB37.28) to the Conference on Correlation of regional programs in the Tennessee Valley. Chairman Clapp said in part (Proc. XXVIII, 8):

This Conference has grown up around the two basic ideas, as I understand it.

- (1) The idea that all of us who work in the region that is roughly defined by the great Tennessee River system have problems that are sufficiently common in their various parts that no one of us can do a job effectively unless we are cognizant of what the other fellow is trying to do; unless we know the precise point at which the work he is doing joins up with the work that we are trying to do . . .
- (2) The other idea that is represented in this Conference, is seems to me, is that we have built these relationships around the problems of the people rather than on the basis of an attempt to reconcile conflicting jurisdictions. When administrative agencies try to define their respective functions with the emphasis upon jurisdiction and attempt to twist problems to fit their jurisdiction, the problems become doubly confounded.

Frank J. Welch, Dean, School of Agriculture, Mississippi State College, presented a statement (IVB37.29) on correlation of State and local programs in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXVIII, 62-65), in which he discussed the implications of the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding for the cooperative program in the Tennessee Valley. Dean Welch said, in part (p. 64):

Mr. Clapp has expressed a fine philosophy here in terms of working together, in terms of integrated activities. I doubt that anyone would quarrel with the philosophy expressed here. But having a wholesome outlook and philosophy is not enough. We must harness these to an action program and in order to do that, we need an organization or some mechanism that will encourage and make it easy to do the job. In the early days of the development of this program recognition was given to that need and an expression of it was given in terms of a Memorandum of Understanding (IIIB24).

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IIIB14. Federal-State Relations -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on April 7, 1948, the Correlating Committee reported further on agency cooperation in the Tennessee Valley and the work of the Special Advisory Committee (Proc. XXIX, 36-43).

On January 31, 1948, the Special Advisory Committee met in Lexington, Kentucky, and Willis M. Baker, Chief, Division of Forestry Relations, Tennessee Valley Authority, presented a statement (IVB16.5) on coordination of the forestry program in the Tennessee Valley by TVA and the Forest Service (pp. 37-38). This statement (IIIB16) was adopted by the Conference.

Director Schaub presented the following proposals, which were adopted (Proc. XXIX, 40):

1. Agencies agree to participate in a joint survey (IIIB29) to determine a program for each group of farms having similar characteristics.
2. Each agency agrees that all operations will be carried out according to its responsibilities and will conform to the joint plan as set forth in No. 1 above.
3. Set up a committee of specialists (IIIB3.80) to prepare a sound, workable method for developing the program as agreed to in Nos. 1 and 2.

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, the Correlating Committee reported further on agency cooperation in the Tennessee Valley and the Special Advisory Committee (Proc. XXX, 49-1 to 54-6).

On July 26, 1948, the Correlating Committee addressed a letter (IVB14.28) to the principals to the Memorandum of Understanding in which the committee made recommendations to the principals in regard to the proposals developed by the Special Advisory Committee.

A report prepared by the Technical Committee (IIIB3.80) was presented to the Special Advisory Committee at its meeting on May 31, 1948.

"The Special Advisory Committee accepted the report of the Technical Committee without reservation and referred it to the Correlating Committee, with the recommendation that the Correlating Committee recommend to the principals to the Memorandum of Understanding that the proposals contained in the report, relating to the classification and analysis of farms, be tested in certain selected Valley counties in one or more of the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, but that the initial testing of the proposed method and procedure not be restricted to these States. The Correlating Committee concurs in this recommendation" (Proc. XXX, 51-3).

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IIIIBL4. Federal-State Relations -Continued

At the meeting of the Conference on October 6, 1948, the Correlating Committee submitted to the Conference, as a draft proposal, for discussion and recommendations, a preliminary report on agricultural program correlation in the Tennessee Valley (Proc. XXX, 56-8 to 75-27). This preliminary report was discussed at length at the Conference (Proc. XXX, 10 to 19), which adopted the following resolution:

That the chairman appoint a committee (IIIIB3.7) of three members of the Conference to review, clarify, and brief the additional proposals and recommendations under discussion; that they report to the Correlating Committee and that the Correlating Committee present this report to the next meeting of the Conference for discussion and action (p. 19).

There was considerable discussion of the status quo agreement (Proc. XXX, 7, 27-32, 33, 35-37). Problems relating to the status quo agreement are summarized (Proc. XXX, 28-29).

At the meeting of the Conference on April 6, 1949, the Correlating Committee, in its report, states (Proc. XXXI, 59):

The suggestion for a report on REA-TVA relationships in the Tennessee Valley originated with Secretary Anderson. Pursuant to this suggestion, the Correlating Committee requested the Department and the TVA to prepare and submit a statement on this subject. No statement has been submitted to the Correlating Committee. In view of the time that has elapsed and of the fact that inquiries regarding the report have several times been made by the Correlating Committee, the committee now proposes to drop this item from its agenda, unless representatives of the agencies involved desire to initiate steps to get the suggested report prepared and submitted.

It was announced (Proc. XXXI, 59) that a meeting of the Committee of Presidents Land-Grant Colleges of the Valley States (IIIIB3.31) with TVA Board of Directors was held in Knoxville on February 7. The day was spent in discussion of various problems which involve relationships and in the development of the cooperative work between land-grant colleges and the Tennessee Valley Authority.





